THE TIMES

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Saudis want negotiated settlement

Saudi Arabia has clarified its Middle East peace proposals by emphasizing that the basis of a settlement would rely on mutual recognition and negotiations between Israel and a future Palestinian state. Prince Saud, the Foreign Minister, repeated this to Lord Carrington who is in Saudi Arabia to represent EEC interest in the eight-point plan. Page 6

Papal Mass at Wembley

The Pope will celebrate Mass at Wembley Stadium as the main event of his visit to Britain next spring, not in Richmond Park as previously planned. Cardinal Hume said the decision was made because of worries about the Pope's health Page 3

Canada reaches agreement

Mr Pierre Trudeau and nine provincial premiers reached a compromise agreement on changes to Canada's constitution, clearing the way for its patriation from Britain. Mr René Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, was the only provincial leader to oppose the accord Page 6

Moderate is new PLP chairman

In a victory for Labour moderates, Mr John Dormand, MP for Easington and a former whip, was last night elected chairman of the parliamentary party. Mr Ian Mikardo, the left's favoured candidate, who won 65 votes against Mr Dormand's 102, withdrew after the first ballot

Ex-minister's SDP talks, page 2

Confusion at the petrol pumps

Drivers face confusion at petrol stations this weekend because of fuel increases and local price wars involving the leading oil companies. Texaco has fired the first shot, with rises averaging up to 4p a gallon from midnight last night Page 2

Mugabe threat to seize land

Zimbabwe will not hesitate to expropriate land owned by whites if Britain does not provide sufficient money for the land resettlement programme, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said Page 8

EEC funds for Britain freed

The European Parliament has rejected a recommendation of its budget committee to freeze £430m in aid to Britain until Britain explains how it intends to spend it. The Parliament approved EEC budget expenditure for 1982 of 21,758m European currency units (£11,450m) Page 7

World tennis on new circuit

World Championship tennis, the Dallas-based promoters, are to end a four-year association with the grand prix series and run a separate circuit of 22 tournaments next year. The new series will lead to two sets of computerized rankings Page 24

US action on steel dumping

The Reagan administration is to file an anti-dumping case on behalf of American steelmakers against European producers. Mr Malcolm Baldrige, Commerce Secretary, refused to name the countries involved, but France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Romania are said to be likely candidates. Page 19

'Preview' with today's Times

Today's *Preview*, the arts and entertainment guide published each Friday with *The Times*, contains news of Yoko Ono's plans to write a book about her life with John Lennon, a guide to next week's international tennis tournament at Wembley, and comprehensive information on theatre, films, music, galleries, outings, broadcasting and other activities in Britain.

Weinberger rejects Haig nuclear warning

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 5

Two of the superpowers within the Reagan Administration clashed over whether Nato's contingency plans include the exploding of a nuclear device as a demonstration to deter the Soviet Union from trying to overrun Europe.

Appearing before the Senate armed services committee today, Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, flatly denied yesterday's statement by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, that Nato had a plan to fire a nuclear demonstration shot. Mr Weinberger told the committee that "there is nothing in any of the plans at this time that even resembles this, nor should it".

Mr Haig, in evidence to the Senate foreign relations committee yesterday talked about the demonstration firing of a nuclear weapon as an example of Nato's concern for avoiding an increase in the level of a war. It was, he said, one of many contingency plans developed for possible use in the event of a conflict.

Mr Haig, who was Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe from 1975 to 1979, said in testimony: "There are contingency plans in the Nato doctrine to fire a nuclear weapon for demonstrative purposes to demonstrate to the other side that they are exceeding the limits of toleration in the conventional area, all designed to maintain violence at the lowest level possible".

Mr Weinberger said that the plan to which Mr Haig was referring was only a suggestion made in the early 1960s by a military planner. During cross-examination by the armed services committee, Senator John Warner, a former Navy Secretary, said he recalled that the warning shot proposal was part of a very early plan, but not one which was being currently considered. Mr Weinberger replied: "That is exactly correct".

A State Department spokesman was unable to give an immediate comment on Mr Weinberger's denial. However, State Department officials have pointed out that the plan mentioned by Mr Haig has long been part of Nato's thinking. It would involve the detonation of a low-yield weapon at a high enough altitude to cause little damage on the ground or at sea.

According to his strategy the Nato allies would hope that such air explosion would make the Russians pause.

The officials said that, although the plan was not new it had not been highly publicized.

But a nuclear expert said today that far from acting as a deterrent, a warning nuclear shot would lead to all-out atomic war.

Mr Herbert Scoville, who served in senior defence and intelligence positions with four administrations, told journalists that the idea of a nuclear warning had been tried during a war games exercise in the 1960s.

He said that one game envisaged firing a nuclear weapon at an enemy tank column. If that did not stop hostilities then five nuclear weapons would be used and so on—leading to escalation and, finally, to extinction—"no Europe left, no Soviet Union left, no United States left".

It is clear that in making his denial today Mr Weinberger was trying to reassure America's Nato allies who are becoming increasingly dismayed about the effect of remarks made by the Reagan Administration on the West European anti-nuclear movement.

President Reagan told a group of American editors that he could envisage a situation "where you could have the exchange of tactical (nuclear) weapons against troops in the field without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button".

After publication of the President's remarks, hundreds of thousands of demonstrators paraded through the streets of London and other European cities to voice their opposition to nuclear weapons.

Mr Weinberger told the senate committee this morning that he was worried about the effect Mr Haig's remarks would have on Europe. However, Mr Haig explained yesterday that both his remarks and those made by President Reagan were designed to show the length to which the United States was prepared to go to avoid a nuclear conflict in Europe.

☐ Bonn: A spokesman for Aktion Sühnezeichen, a religious pacifist group, said: "Mistrust of the Reagan Administration here is mounting daily." (Patricia Clough writes).

But the conflicting statements by Mr Haig and Mr Weinberger threw government circles into confusion.

At first, sources said that there was nothing new about plans for a nuclear warning shot, the trouble being that "people are just not informed about such things".

But journalists were asked to ignore these comments—as "obsolete"—when news of Mr Weinberger's denial arrived.

☐ Brussels: There is no chance of Europeans regarding the use of nuclear weapons in Europe as demonstrative, according to a Nato diplomat (Frederick Bonnart writes).

Such a demonstration was only possible in a completely unpopulated area. Nuclear weapons were intended to be a deterrent and their use would be to indicate to a potential aggressor that he had miscalculated Nato's resolve to defend itself, he said, meaning that diplomats considered that Mr Haig's statement was correct.

☐ Moscow: Mr Haig had "confirmed that his country has a plan for waging limited nuclear warfare in Europe", Moscow Radio said. This was supported by Tass which said that Mr Haig, "as a matter of fact, admitted that the Pentagon strategists are now working out plans for the conduct of a nuclear war" (AP reports).

Personality clash, page 7
Reagan challenged, page 8
Parliamentary report, page 10

Nott attacks 'selective quotation' by media

By Henry Stanhope

Mr John Nott, Britain's Secretary of State for Defence, leapt to the defence of Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, yesterday over Mr Haig's reported remarks that Nato contingency plans included the firing of a demonstration nuclear shot as a warning to the Soviet Union against pressing a conventional attack in Europe.

Mr Nott, addressing an audience of American journalists in London, surprised some of those present by the strength of his remarks. He said: "The way in which the BBC, in particular, gave prominence by selective quotation to Reagan and Haig's remarks disturbs me

"Such selective reporting does not lead to any greater understanding of the security problems of the West. It merely fans the fear of war."

It was inexcusable and irresponsible if equal prominence were not given to the simple fact that Nato policies were unchanged after keeping the peace in Europe for more than 30 years, he said.

Mr Nott said that one sentence taken out of context from an hour-long interview or from a Senate testimony was not even "news" as properly defined. It had been manufactured into "news" by the manner in which it was highlighted. That was "sensation mongering" for its own sake.

He went on: "The consequences for the maintenance of peace are damaging; the prospects for successful arms control reductions are greatly undermined; its impact on ordinary people is deeply disturbing and its encouragement to the Soviet propaganda machine is immense.

"It is the task of the media to report the news. That's true; but it is not its task to manufacture headlines by selective quotation — interpolated with subjective comment which can demoralize the West and weaken its capacity to defend its freedom."

John Manning



☐ A warm wool coat with plenty of room for expansion was the Princess of Wales's choice for yesterday's City luncheon (*Suzy Menkes writes*). Western fringeing decorated the red novelty-weave tweed coat by the Belgravia House of Belville Sassoon. The cowboy theme was emphasized by the matching waistcoat and skirt that the Princess wore underneath with a Royal blue blouse and matching feathered hat.

Princess expecting a baby in June

By John Witherow and Alan Hamilton

Within an hour or so of the announcement from Buckingham Palace yesterday that the Princess of Wales is expecting a baby in June next year, the Prince and Princess were fulfilling an official engagement in the City of London where the prince spoke affectionately of "the overwhelming effect that my dear wife has on everybody".

An announcement from Buckingham Palace said:

"The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and members of both families are delighted by the news. The Queen was informed personally by the prince and princess.

"The princess is in excellent health. Her doctor during the pregnancy will be Mr George Pinker, Surgeon-Gynaecologist to the Queen.

"The princess hopes to continue to undertake some public engagements but regrets any disappointment which may be caused by any curtailment of her planned programme.

The baby will be second in line to the Throne.

A spokesman at 10 Downing Street said the Prime Minister received the news "with great pleasure and delight". A motion was tabled in the House of Commons offering their warmest congratulations.

The couple were married on July 29. The princess is 20 and the Prince of Wales will be 33 on Saturday, November 14.

The child will be first in line after Prince Charles: if it is a girl she will be replaced as heir by any subsequent male child.

The baby, who will be the first child born to a Prince and Princess of Wales since 1905, will be known by the title of, for example, His Royal Highness Prince David of Wales or Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Wales.

The princess will continue with most of her public engagements until the end of the year. But the palace announcement that "she regrets any disappointment which may be caused by any curtailment in her planned programme" almost certainly means that proposed visits by the couple to Australia, New Zealand and Canada, planned for next year, will not take place.

However, the princess, who has shown good health and remarkable stamina during a gruelling three-day trip to Wales last week, seems likely to continue being seen in public and will probably attend her first solo official engagement

Continued on back page, col 1

Isn't it too soon to start knitting them little booties?

Women cry 'Thank God' as Dr Arthur is cleared

By Arthur Osman, Annabel Ferriman, and Nicholas Timmins

There were cries of "Thank God" from women in the public seats at Leicester Crown Court yesterday when Dr Leonard Arthur, aged 55, the consultant paediatrician from Derby, was found not guilty by a jury of six women and six men of the attempted murder o fa Down's syndrome baby in July last year.

On the direction of Mr Justice Farquharson, the jury also returned a formal verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder that was withdrawn from their consideration by the judge last week.

Dr Arthur, who had remained impassive as he had done throughout the trial, left the dock to sit with his wife, Janet, and friends in the well of the court when the judge told him: "You may be discharged, Dr Arthur".

The jury had returned to give their verdict after two hours and four minutes of deliberation on the eighteenth working day of the trial.

Mr George Carman, QC, who led for the defence, successfully applied for defence costs to be paid out of central funds, as were those of the prosecution at the judge's order. The preparation of Dr Arthur's defence had been financed by the Medical Protection Society.

The doctor left the court building arm in arm with his wife to face the photographers and to receive the congratulations of well wishers. He read from a prepared statement and declined to answer any questions.

His first words were of comfort for Mr Malcolm Pearson and his wife, Molly, of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, whose baby, John, the focal point of the case, died after only 69 hours of life. They had rejected him and Dr Arthur ordered nursing care only and prescribed the drug dihydrocodeine to relieve distress.

Dr Peter Dunn, a paediatrician of international standing from Bristol and a friend of Dr Arthur, was particularly severe about the activities of informers. An anonymous informer had reported Dr Arthur to the organization LIFE, which in turn told the police. The prosecution then ensued.

"I hope that the informer realizes the harm that he or she and others like him do to the trust that parents have in the confidentially of a medical team", Dr Dunn said.

"Do they realize what terrible harm they do to the confidence and trust that exists?"

One other feature of the case that had mystified many in court resulted from a brief remark by Mr Carman in the absence of the jury concerning "31 other cases". The matter was cleared up by the Trent Regional Health Authority.

In a statement, the authority said it was pleased that Dr Arthur had been cleared and hoped that, after he had had a short break, he would be able to resume his duties in Derby.

It continued: "During the course of their inquiries the police asked the health authority to provide them with 31 sets of case notes relating to treatment of neo-nates [newly born children] who had died at Derby hospitals during the past five years.

"The notes were said to be required to establish evidence of similar facts in the proceedings against Dr Arthur. The notes requested did not all refer to children under Dr Arthur's care or who had been suffering from Down's syndrome, or who had been treated with DF118 (dihydrocodeine).

"After careful consideration the health authority decided that the request should be refused on the ground that compliance would be a breach of confidentiality. Although Mr Christopher Downing, the administrator at Derby City Hospital, was sub-poenad to produce the case notes for the trial, he was not called by the prosecution."

A member of the Director of Public Prosecutions' office said there were no more cases of the type involved in the trial being considered.



Dr Arthur and his wife, Janet, outside the Court: "The essence of the relationship between a patient and doctor, parents and doctor, is trust and privacy", Dr Arthur said.

Dr Arthur said in his statement: "I would like to express my heartfelt sympathy with Mr and Mrs Pearson in their sorrow and bereavement. Then I would like to thank all the people who have thought about us, prayed about us, written to us, sent flowers to us, and helped us in all sorts of practical ways. Things would have been hard for us without their support.

"Many kind friends have offered to speak for me in court, far more than we could possibly use. This is a thing not lightly offered. Thank you for being prepared to stand up in public. But I would like to single out particularly the parents of handicapped children.

"I would like to thank the Medical Protection Society who have advised and supported me wholeheartedly throughout the case and retained a legal expert of the highest calibre who handled a difficult case with superb skill.

"You may ask me how I feel and how I feel about the case. I have been through some painful moments which I should certainly not wish to go through again, but I would say that I have been able to bear the strain. Obviously, this is in great measure due to the support which I have already mentioned. I should just like to say that my wife, Janet, has been an absolute darling.

"The essence of the relationship between a patient and doctor, parents and doctor, is trust and privacy. Perhaps the worst aspect of this case has been the breaking of this. My prayer is that trust and privacy can always be safeguarded in future. One thing I am looking forward to is the resumption of my normal work in Derby and picking up all the threads with all my patients.

"Finally, may I ask for the understanding of the press to allow the Pearsons and my family to resume a normal life? My wife and I have decided that we will not issue any further statements."

Dr Dunn, who said that the American judiciary in particular was watching the outcome of the case closely, said that the verdict would bring tremendous relief to the profession, particularly those concerned with paediatric work.

Doctors had always tried to help their patients and to advise and support them in agonizing dilemmas. "They have done this because there was no one else to do it. The law has never to my knowledge intervened in this area in the past and therefore doctors have done their best in the circumstances, believing sincerely that they kept within the law, although they realized it was a very narrow boundary they were stepping along."

Dr Dunn said that the two groups of people most interested in preserving the life and health of any individual child were the parents and doctors who were trained and had a philosophy to preserve life and health. "These two groups come to the conclusion, as they do occasionally, that the interests of the child may be best served by the child being allowed to die, not, I must emphasize, killed."

He added: "I hope the person who informed has some sort of realization of the terrible time that the Pearson family must have gone through in the last year and a half. I am sure they will never recover from the trauma and the publicity that their private grief was exposed to. I wonder if the informant realizes the effect that this accusation has had on Dr Arthur and his family?"

Continued on page 2, col 4

Tory revolt over Bill to peg rates

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

Anxiety among Conservative MPs was last night fanned into deep resentment by a decision of the Government to publish its highly controversial Bill today to keep down rates, and to ignore urgent requests from highly-placed backbenchers to hold its hand.

Backbenchers complained that the Government's decision to publish at once was a deliberate challenge to its critics in the party to vote against an important element of the legislative programme, if they dared.

Conservative critics were saying that the decision, taken by the Cabinet yesterday, was gravely mistaken and was bound to widen and harden opposition within the party.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, whose department has prepared the Bill, has been required to appear next Tuesday before the environment committee of Tory backbenchers to defend his proposals.

The most vexatious of these is the plan to force local authorities to hold referendums before levying supplementary rates above a limit to be prescribed by central government.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, has described this as "deeply hostile" to democratic principles. Many Conservatives agree and, although ministers are now saying defensively that the Bill will have a limited life, this defence has merely increased their doubts.

The hostile Conservatives are determined to remove the referendum provision. They wholly sympathize with the Government's aim of preventing excessive rate rises, but not by such means.

Nuclear arms on Soviet submarine, Swedes claim

From David Brown, Stockholm, Nov 5

The Swedish Government dropped a political bombshell today by announcing that the Soviet submarine stranded in a restricted area of southern Swedish waters probably had nuclear weapons on board. Mr Ola Ullsten, the Foreign Minister, said that a further protest to Moscow had drawn no denial and that a naval investigation team had not been allowed to inspect the submarine torpedo tubes and special storage area.

The submarine went aground over a week ago in a sensitive military area near the naval base of Karlskrona. Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Prime Minister, said that the submarine would nevertheless be released as soon as weather permitted. Defence sources consider that the 1,000-ton Whiskey class vessel will not be towed out to the fleet of Soviet ships awaiting it until tomorrow.

"Our investigations of the Soviet submarine have shown that it is probably armed with one or more nuclear warheads", Mr Ullsten told a press conference. He said that Moscow's response to this allegation was: "submarine 137 carries, as do all naval vessels at sea, the necessary weapons and ammunition".

"We regard this as a nonchalant answer to a serious question", Mr Ullsten said, noting that the Soviet Union had refused to allow any inspection of the submarine's torpedo tubes.

"It is, of course, totally unacceptable that Soviet nuclear weapons have been brought into Swedish territory", the Foreign Minister said. Sweden itself has no nuclear weapons and therefore regards the Soviet intrusion even more seriously than a nuclear power might.

☐ 250-mile range: The presence of nuclear materials on the submarine could indicate that it has SSN3 Shaddock cruise missiles on board (Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent writes).

Although most of the W iskey class which were built in the 1950s were equipped to carry only torpedoes, several were enlarged in the early 1960s to accommodate the new SSN3.

The Shaddock, with its range of up to 250 miles, caused consternation among Allied navies at the time and has continued to do so, although it has largely been succeeded by the longer ranging and more sophisticated SSN12.

The Shaddock has conventional and nuclear warheads, the nuclear variety having a yield of 350 kilotons which is equivalent to about 350,000 tons of TNT.

Confusion for motorists as petrol price war resumes

By David Hewson

Motorists face confusion at the petrol pumps once again this weekend as the big oil companies go through a period of tortuous fuel price increases and local price wars.

The first shot was fired by Texaco which announced yesterday that it will introduce rises averaging up to 4p a gallon from midnight last night. The move could put the price of a gallon of four-star petrol up to £1.75 in some Texaco garages.

Later, Mobil announced that from midnight tonight it will bring in increases adding 3.5p to a gallon of four—star, 2.6p to three—star, and 2.2p to two—star. The three main suppliers, holders, Shell, BP, and Esso, who produce 55 per cent of the nation's petrol, stuck to their present prices, although it is obvious that a new round of increases is on the way.

The division among the companies stems from the delay in the fixing of the price of North Sea crude oil by the British National Oil Corporation. African producers, whose oil is comparable to BNOC's have offered varying prices since last month's OPEC meeting which agreed a new round of increases. But while BNOC has stalled, Saudi Arabia has gone ahead with its agreed price rise of $2 on a barrel, bringing the new cost to $34.

That rise has affected Texaco

PETROL PRICE RISES 1981

	Rise	Average price per gall 4 star
January	5p	135p
March	20p (Budget)	153p
March	2p-4p	155p-157p
June	6p-10p	156p-160p
July	8p	164p
August	5p	169p

Discounting has resulted in some of the increases being absorbed by garages or producers, particularly in towns.

and Mobil particularly, both heavily dependent on Saudi supplies and forced to pay higher prices for them. Other producers which depend more heavily on North Sea oil have seen their price artificially frozen by the continuing uncertainty over what price BNOC can eventually ask for its output.

The position is further complicated by the fact that, although all the main oil companies are planning increases, they will maintain their policies of short, sharp price wars in which profit margin are sacrificed to gain volume sales. The result of the latest round of rises is likely to be further confusion among motorists, who may find pump prices for the same product varying by as much as 3p a gallon i garages of the same brand only a few hundred yards apart.

A decision from BNOC on a new price is likely to come within a matter of days. It will immediately be followed by price rise announcements from Shell, Esso and BP. But there is a belief within the industry that BNOC will not go for as big an increase as was predicted after the OPEC meeting, and posibly one that could keep the price rise for the motorist to 3p a gallon.

If BNOC's announcement does mean a smaller increase than that announced by Texaco and Mobil last night, it seems certain that both these companies will have to reduce their prices accordingly.

□ Oil industry leaders yesterday made clear that their offer of an 8 per cent pay rise to tanker drivers is final, despite a union threat that the country's first national strike of oil distribution orkers ill start in 10 day's time (David Felton writes).

Esso Petroleum executives said that its 8.1 per cent offer was reasonable and no more money was available. They challenged the Transport and Beneral Workers' Union to put to the men involved the offer, which they said would increase average weekly earnings by £12 to £14 to about £184.

The Government is understood to be consulting oil industry leaders about the introduction of the Administration's contingency plans to use troops to distribute essential supplies

Former Labour minister in talks with SDP

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr John Grant, a former Labour minister, is talking with Docial Democrat leaders before making a final decision on whether to switch parties in the Commons.

The MP for Islington Central caused considerable surprise last month when to hold his constituency party general management committee that he did not wish to be considered for reselection as Labour candidate at the next election.

Mr Grant has since made no statement of his intentions but it was learnt last night that exploratory talks have been held with Mr Wiliam Rodgers, of the SDP, and others.

Although there are policy differences between Mr Grant and the Social Democrats, they do not amount to a big obstacle.

The Social Democrats regard Mr Grant as a potential first-class catch because he did not face an immediate threat of not being selected as Labour candidate, and because of his frontbench experience.

If Mr Grant did decide to make the switch, and a statement can be expected by the end of the month, he would be following six other Labour MPs to join the SDP after voting for Mr Denis Healey in the September deputy leadership contest.

Mr Wedgwood Benn's supporters are waiting for nine Healey supporters to go before making their own declaration that Mr Healey won the contest on the votes of "traitors".

If those nine MPs had failed to vote, Mr Benn would have won.

□ Mr John Spellar, the national officer for the electricians' union, has been chosen by the Labour Party to contest the Northfield constituency in Birmingham at the next general election (our Birmingham correspondent writes). The Conservative majority over Labour was 204 in 1979.

□ Mrs Susan Reeves, a speech therapist, has been chosen by Hertford and Stevenage Labour Party to succeed Mrs Shirley Williams, who lost the seat in 1979.

Crosby by-election, page 5

Water leaders reject offer

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Leaders of the country's 32,000 water and sewerage workers, who in the last two years have gone to the brink of calling a national strike, yesterday rejected a pay offer worth about 6.7 per cent.

Union negotiators said it did not meet their claim for an increase in line with the rate of inflation, or their insistence that water workers should move higher up the earnings league with pay comparable to that of manual workers in the gas and electricity industries.

The National Water Council, which negotiates on behalf of the regional water authorities, said that it could not afford a higher offer.

□ About 1,500 white collar technical staff who control North Sea gas terminals and the grid distribution system are to strike from Monday in a dispute over improvements in hours of work and allowances.

The belong to the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo).

Nalgo has also decided to hold a ballot on a strike by 160 meat inspectors who have been working to rule

MP wants succession law altered

By George Clark

While most MPs were content yesterday to join in the congratulations being offered to the Prince and the Princess of Wales on the news that a baby is on the way, Mr Michael English, Labour MP for Nottingham, West, who makes a study of constitutional law and is an expert on parliamentary procedure, decided that he must take action at once to try to change the royal right of inheritance.

He announced that he will introduce a private member's Bill to amend the Acts of Settlement dealing with succession to the Throne to provide that the eldest child in any given generation shall succeed, irrespective of sex.

The law is that the oldest male child shall succeed, taking precedent over princesses. Mr English claims that he will have most MPs, the Equal Opportunities Commission, women's "lib" organizations and even Mrs Margaret Thatcher on his side, not to mention the great British public and the people of the Commonwealth.

"While, in the light of today's news, we would all wish to congratulate the royal couple, it is now a matter of some urgency that we should revise our ancient law of succession to the Crown in the way that the Swedes did in 1979", he told a hurriedly-summoned press conference at the House of Commons.

Mr English said he would like to get his Bill on to the statute book quickly because he wanted it to be law when the baby was born, in cose it should be a girl. There might be legal difficulty otherwine.

"I believe in the equality of succession," Mr English said. "I do not believe in discrimination against either man or woman, indeed, in many respects that equality is the law of the land, except for royalty, retirement pensions and a few other things."

Sequel to factory airlift

Motors have left country, chairman says

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The company which organized Wednesday's airlift from a picketed Manchester engineering factory said yesterday that the electric motors which had been removed had been flown out of the country.

Mining Supplies Ltd, the company which owns the Laurence Scott factory in Openshaw, also denied union claims that the motors were destined for Polaris submarines being refitted at Vickers shipyard in Barrow.

The denial came as Mr Charles Morris, MP for Openshaw, called in the House of Commons yesterday for an explanation by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, of why more than 100 police cooperated in the airlift.

Mr Morris said that it was widely believed that the helicopter pilot breached air regulations for helicopters in heavily organized and built-up areas of the city. Mr Francis Pym, the leader of the House, said he would pass the request on to Mr Whitelaw.

Mr Arthuh Snipe, chairman of Mining Supplies, said yesterday: "The motors were needed for an urgent export order which has now been fulfilled. They were flown to a point of embarkation." He said the customer was in "the southern hemisphere".

He said the operation, carried out by eight masked men, using two helicopters, had cost about £5,000 and had not involved his own employees.

Mr Douglas Daniels, the local engineering union district secretary, said yesterday that the men at Laurence Scott did not accept the denial and still believed that the motors would go to the Vickers yard in Barrow.

He had written to see 350 AUEW officials seeking to ensure that the motors would be blacked. "We are confident that we can prevent this equipment being used," he said.

Mr Snipe also denied that there had been any breach of air traffic regulations.

The airlift has brought to a fresh climax a dispute over jobs which began at the end of April and has dragged on in an atmosphere of steadily increasing bitterness.

The company which until the spring made and refurbished electro-motors, including those used in Polaris and hunter-killer Royal Navy submarines, was taken over by the Doncaster-based company Mining Supplies last October.

Although the company had given assurances about employment, it decided early this year that with Laurence Scott losing an estimated £4m a year, it could not afford to keep the plant open and would have to transfer production to Norwich.

Shortly afterwards 650 workers began their occupation which lasted until August 17 when bailiffs broke into the factory with what local MPs and union officials claimed was excessive force.

A picket line, which has remained although more than half the original workforce is no longer involved in the dispute, has threatened management attempts at moving motors valued at £400,000 at the beginning of the dispute.

Mr Snipe said that executives who have visited the plant have received threatening telephone calls.

What appeared the last hope of solving the dispute came two weeks ago when Mr Snipe offered to reopen the factory with employment on a full 40-hour week for between 150 and 175 employees.

The shop stewards rejected that, insisting that the full 230 workers still involved in the dispute should be reemployed.

Mr David Ennals and Mr John Garrett, two Norwich Labour MPs yesterday condemned the helicopter airlift.

'No more fear of spies' after Down's verdict

Continued from page 1

When Mr Malcolm Pearson, the dead baby's father, heard of the acquittal he said: "Justice has been don. My wife and I have been worried stiff by the case. We are sure that everything that Dr Arthur did was for the best for our child and our family. He really tried his best."

Dr John Lorber, former Professor of Paediatrics at Sheffield University, said, in a reference to the fact that it was Life that had reported Dr Arthur, that doctors would no longer have to look over their shoulders for spies.

The British Medical Association said the acquital made further prosecutions of doctors who allowed handicapped babies to die much less likely. Dr John Havard, secretary of the association, said: "I hope that the Director of Public Prosecutions will now realize that it is not appropriate to bring criminal proceedings against eminent and distinguished paediatricians".

The BMA and the British Paediatric Association said that, despite public concern about the case, they did not think that new guidelines for dealing with handicapped new-born babies were necessary or possible. "This issue is not black or white. Each case has to be assessed separately and each case is different", Dr Havard said.

Demands for guidelines to protect handicapped babies had come from MIND, the national association for mental health, which said it was time that the law and society acted.

"We do not allow parents to refuse blood transfusions for their children," MIND said. "We do not allow them to have their children sterilized. Why do we allow parents to take a decision to allow their child to die? It is saying that we value the life of a handicapped child less than that of another child and in a civilized society that it is unacceptable."

The verdict was condemned by LIFE, an organization originally set up to fight the Abortion Act, 1967, but which has since been campaigning on the issue of "mercy killings".

"The verdict gives carte blanche to doctors to give treatment to patients who are unwanted or handicapped or both, that will result in their death", Mrs Nuala Scarisbrick, LIFE's founder and organizer said. Now to be unwanted is to be guilty of a capital offence.

"The verdict has grave implications for the confidence that the public can repose in doctors. Unless there is an appeal, which I very much hope for, doctors have been given carte blanche to decide on non-medical grounds what treatment to give patients. A mother who goes into hospital will have to state very clearly that she wants her baby to live."

Despite criticism of LIFE for allegedly interfering in relations between doctors and parents, Mrs Scarisbrick said the organization would continue to report to the police any similar cases that came to its notice. "This has not altered our determination to try to protect the helpless and unwanted, before or after birth."

□ Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminister, said that he could not comment on the Arthur case in particular, but the right to life was not to be given or taken away by the law, nor by parents, nor doctors, but was a fundamental right society must respect (Our Religious Affairs Correspondent writes).

It was important that the public should not believe that the life of a handicapped baby was subject to the wishes of parents, or the judgment of society. "Nothing can ever morally justify an action which deliberately aims to destroy the life of a new individual."



Mrs Scarisbrick: "Mothers will be in fear."



Dr Havard: "Criminal trials are inappropriate."



Dr Lorber: "No more fear of spies."

Moss Side petrol bomber jailed six years

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

A petrol bomber in Manchester's Moss Side riots was jailed for six years yesterday.

Gerald Meade, aged 19, of Edith Avenue, Moss Side, with others broke into a hardware shop in Princess Road and petrol-bombed it, Manchester Crown Court was told.

The fire brigadt could not get to the fire immediately because of the crowds, and damage estimated at more than £100,000 was caused.

Mr Gaiss Gozem, for the defence, said Mr Meade had been swept along in the events of the night and had joined in with others. He had been in custody since July.

Mr Meade, who admitted burglary and arson at the shop, asked for a further 27 offences to be considered, all arising from the same disturbances.

Mr Howard Bentham, for the prosecution, said that when interviewed by the police Mr Meade had said: "We just stood there and watched it burn, and everyone thought it was a big joke".

IN BRIEF

Girl murdered in woods

Police were yesterday hunting the killer of Pamela Hastie, aged 16, who was battered to death as she took a short cut home from school through woods in Johnstone, Renfrewshire.

Her body was found half-covered in leaves yesterday morning. Police said sex was the motive for the murder.

Legionnaires' disease kills coach tour man

A miner who recently returned from a Continental coach tour has died from legionnaire's disease. Mr Clifford Williams, aged 57, came from Southsea, near Wrexham. Meanwhile, a steelworker who has never been abroad is in hospital in Airdrie with the illness.

Helicopter hunt off

A second attempt to raise the wreckage of the rig workers' helicopter which crashed in the North Sea in August, killing 13 men, was abandoned yesterday because the machine had sunk deep into the sands.

Prisoner recaptured

Duane Lee Berry, aged 19, a Reading jail prisoner who escaped from hospital after feigning appendicitis, was recaptured yesterday at a house in Egham, Surrey.

Police release three

Two men and a woman were released by Scotland Yard yesterday after being detained since Tuesday with 11 others in connexion with the recent London bombings.

Dispute closes schools

Almost all Coventry children will be told to stay at home until further notice after school today because of a public employees' strike in protest at cuts imposed on the city council by a referendum.

Typists stay out

The 350 Liverpool Corporation typists and machine operators who have been on strike for five months over a pay claim voted overwhelmingly at a mass meeting yesterday to extend the stoppage.

Death mask on show

North Yorkshire police yesterday displayed a life-like wax death mask of an unknown woman whose decomposed body was found near Thirsk last August. It is believed to be the first time police have used the facial reconstruction method developed by archaeologists.

Science report

Japan and Britain join forces on space

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Negotiations are well advanced for a series of collaborative research programmes between United Kingdom and Japanese universities and institutes in the space sciences, biotechnology and molecular sciences, Professor John Kingman, the new chairma nof the Science and Engineering Research Council, said in London yesterday.

Presenting the organization's annual report accounting for £200m spent last year on basic academic research, he pointed to this form of international cooperation as an important direction for British science if it is to be involved in some key areas of work in the future.

The foundation for collaboration was laid by a mission from the research council and the Royal Society to Japan in August. This identified the main areas of possible work.

Professor Kenneth Pounds, FRS, chairman of the council's astronomy, space and radio board, suggested that the space sciences were the field in which there was the best opportunity for joint research.

He said the Japanese have a 20-year programme of space exploration and development, and they are investing each year as much as the whole of Europe.

Professor Pounds thought the Japanese were seeking an alternative to the United States for collaboration. Buta Professor Kingman placed greater emphasis on international projects that should involve three or four partners.

He said that if scientists expected the large type of central research laboratories with special equipment needed for new areas of investigation, then it must be done with our European neighbours and in wider ventures.

Hence the council is looking for partners in a £15m apparatus, a Spallation Neutron Source, under construction at the Rutherford-Appleton laboratory in Oxfordshire. When complete it will cost £2m to £3m a year to run experiments on it, and the council is seeking ways of offsetting the costs.

INQUIRY ON AUCTION PREMIUMS

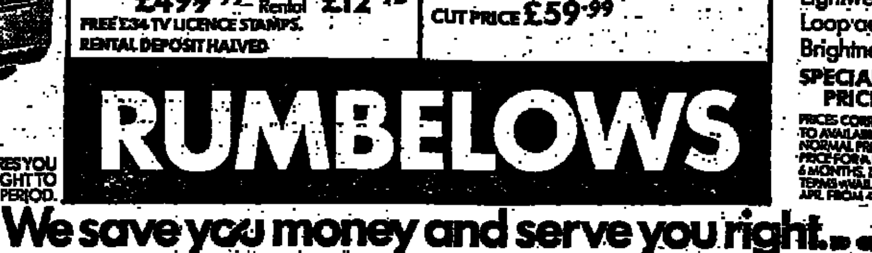
By Our Sale Room Correspondent

The legality of the buyers' premium charged by Sotheby's and Christie's is under investigation by the Office of Fair Trading. It has written to the British Antique Dealers' Association and the Society of London Art Dealers, the two dealers' associations, to ask for information.

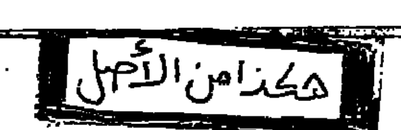
A case brought by the two associations, alleging that the charge was illegal because the auctioneers had colluded over its introduction in 1975, was settled out of court last month.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.630; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.









Britain condemned again on mental patients' rights

By Lucy Hodges

The Government was found yesterday to have broken the European human rights convention for the seventh time by denying mental patients proper rights of appeal against their detention.

In a unanimous decision, seven judges of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg said that the United Kingdom had broken Article 5 (4), which says that anyone deprived of their liberty should be able to challenge that in a court. It is the third time this year that the court has judged Britain to be in breach of the convention.

Yesterday MIND, the mental health charity, called on ministers to change the law to give the 4,000 compulsorily detained mental patients the right to a hearing in a court or independent judicial body.

At present they can appeal to a mental health review tribunal, which can then recommend release to the Home Secretary. But the Home Secretary has the final say.

Mr Larry Gostin, MIND's legal director, said: "The importance of this case is that it goes to the heart of the way we take our decisions, with the Home Secretary making up his mind behind closed doors, not giving his reasons or hearing from the person concerned. It is against the rules of natural justice."

It is understood that the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, which has been drafted to reform the 22-year-old mental health legislation and will be published shortly, does not meet the criticisms of the European judges. It is likely to be amended further during the passage of the Bill through Parliament.

MIND said the decision was a landmark in the history of mental health and would revolutionize thinking about mental health legislation, as well as about the Home Secretary's discretion in other areas, such as immigration and parole. "The case is of fundamental and constitutional importance," Mr Gostin said.

The judgment also cast doubt on the effectiveness of the ancient English writ of Habeus Corpus, whereby individuals are theoretically able to challenge their detention. The Strasbourg court said it did not provide a sufficient remedy in this case.

The patient in this case, whose name is not being released but who was represented in Strasbourg by Mr Michael Napier, a Sheefield solicitor, is now dead. He was recalled to Broadmoor top security hospital after having been conditionally discharged for three years, but was not given reasons for his rearrest.

The Home Office has now changed the arrangements for recalling patients so that they are told why they are being brought back to hospital. The man had been recalled to Broadmoor after a non-violent argument with his wife and then spent two more years in the hospital, leaving in 1976.

He had originally been sent to Broadmoor after a conviction of wounding with intent in 1968, but he was never able to have that decision reviewed by an independent body.

"It is a tremendous victory after seven-and-a-half years' work," Mr Napier said. "I cannot ask what my client feels because he is not here, but his family will probably say they are very pleased when they hear."

The family are expected to seek compensation in the case. The court found that the man was not unjustifiably deprived of his liberty and that the recall was justified as an emergency measure. It therefore found there was no violation of Article 5(1).

Papal Mass will be at Wembley Stadium

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

The big London event of the Pope's visit to Britain next spring will be a Mass at Wembley Stadium, not Richmond Park, as previous planned.

Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, said yesterday this was one of the reults of "scaling down" the visit in the light of the Pope's state of health, and the need to restrain the cost of the visit.

The Pope will arrive at Gatwick Airport on May 28. His provisional itinerary still includes Coventry, Liverpool, Manchester, York, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Cardiff, from where he returns to Rome.

In Coventry, a Mass will be celebrated at Baggington Airport on Whit Sunday. The Pope will also preside at Mass in Manchester and hold a celebration in Liverpool and York, before flying north for the Scottish part of his visit. That will be organized by the Scottish bishops.

His pilgrimage to Canterbury Cathedral as the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, remains the ecumenical high spot of the visit, which is also likely to include a courtesy call on the Queen. The details of that, the Cardinal said, have still to be worked ou: between Buckingham Palace and the Vatican.

The Pope recently emphasized the ecumenical dimension to his visit, the Cardinal said, although it was officially "a pastoral visit to the Roman Catholic community in Britain".

The Cardinal, who said the bishops of England and Wales were preparing to send background material to the Pope, believed the visit meant a great deal to him.

"It is a very personal thing. He really is anxious to come to us. I think he has a very considerable respect for this country, and a great interest in us."

Cardinal Hume was speaking at a press conference at the conclusion of a meeting of the Bishops' Conference of England and Wales, which discussed the itinerary of the visit.

Malcolm Clarke



A November 5 theatrical celebration in Catford, London, last night, included a fireworks tableau of Parliament in flames. It was commissioned by Labour-controlled Lewisham Council with cash help from the Arts Council.

Costs fail to deter motorists

By Michael Baily Transport Correspondent

Private motoring increased in popularity as Britain's main form of passenger transport in the last ten years despite big increases in motoring costs.

Although the cost of motoring rose by 23 per cent in 1980 alone, its share of passenger movement rose from 76 to 82 per cent in the decade, while the railways' share fell from 9 to 7 per cent; and bus and coach from 14 to 10 per cent.

Average household spending on transport rose to over £16 a week or 15 per cent of domestic expenditure last year, compared with £13 a week or 14 per cent the year before.

Of that, over £13 a week (£10.50 in 1979) went on buying and running cars, £1.09 on bus fares (93p in 1979), and 80p (56p in 1979) on rail fares.

But in terms of the actual number of journeys made, walking remained the most common form of travel, with two our of five.

About 81.9 per cent of freight movements went by road (84.1 per cent in 1970, 82.5 per cent in 1979); 9.2 per cent by rail (10.9 per cent in 1970, 9.3 per cent in 1979); and the remainder by coastal shipping, waterways, and pipeline.

IRAN STUDENTS SENTENCED

Eighteen students from Iran who took over their London consulate in September were each conditionally discharged for two years and ordered to pay £130 compensation at West London Magistrates' Court yesterday.

The students admitted tres- Kensington. One other admitted aiding and abetting and received a similar sentence. During the short occupation an estimated £7,000 worth of damage was caused. There was a peaceful demonstration outside the court by a group carrying placards saying "Release the Iranians" and "Drop the charges".

Surgeon 'committed professional suicide'

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

Paul Vickers, the surgeon charged with murdering his wife, agreed with the Crown yesterday that to entrust to Miss Pamela Collison, his former mistress, a prescription made out in a false name was professional suicide.

Miss Collison, aged 34, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, is jointly charged with Mrs Margaret Vickers's murder. Both deny the charge.

Mr Harry Ognall, QC, for the prosecution, said in cross-examination at Teesside Crown Court that Mr Vickers was a member of the ethical committee of the General Medical Council.

Mr Vickers, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, agreed that in writing a prescription intended for his wife in the name of Mrs Alabaster amounted to professional misconduct. He said he would have considerable sympathy for anybody who used an alternative name for a relative.

Mr Ognall asked: "If this had been discovered would you expect to have been hauled up before the committee?" Mr Vickers said he would and Mr Ognall suggested that not only would that have ruined his professional character but would have sounded the deathknell of his political ambitions too.

Mr Vickers said: "Absolutly right."

Mr Ognall said that to accede to Miss Collison's proposal that he make out a prescription in a false name was a passport to potential disaster.

He added: "I want to inquire as to the woman you entrusted that passport. I am concerned with your assessment, as given by you to this court, of Pamela Collison up to this time, September 12, when you agreed to this proposal, which was professional suicide. The person into whose hands you put your professional life."

She was hysterical from time to time, Mr Ognall said. She would cry out "rape" quite falsely. Miss Collison was, if Mr Vickers's evidence was accepted, perverted in her sexual liaisons. She was a woman in Mr Vickers's judgment mentally disturbed, totally amoral with no perception of right or wrong.

"She could be a screaming fiend sometimes. She was always striving for dominance, including domination over you."

Mr Vickers accepted that this was his assessment of Miss Collison with the exception of the amorality charge.

Mr Ognall said Miss Collison had also been blackmailing Mr Vickers since early 1978. Mr Vickers said: "On the strict definition not. On the less strict definition, there was an element of obtaining money or goods by threat".

Mr Ognall said: "Here was this woman blackmailing you in the broadest sense of the word, disturbed from time to time, very indiscreet but a woman who on occasion you felt should be in Broadmoor and when she suggests you write out a fake prescription without demur, you do so".

Mr Vickers replied: "At the time of writing it, I hoped her previous behaviour was reformed. I didn't not see what was coming".

Referring to letters written to Miss Collison by Vickers, Mr Ognall read a passage which said: "No news is bad news. Obviously we must continue taking the medicine".

Asked to explain, Mr Vickers said: "To put it in vulgar language, I contracted a 'dose' and I was treating both myself and herself. There is no other interpretation". The judge, Mr Justice Boreham, said that by "a dose", he meant venereal disease.

Mr Ognall said: "I suggest you are referring to the drugs being taken by your wife, that is why no news is bad news".—

The case was adjourned until today.

FIREWORK JOKE MISFIRED

A firework explosion in a car planned as a practical joke misfired because the victim was the son of a diplomat with the Irish Republic's Embassy

Robert Knight, aged 21, of Rangefield Road, Bromley, south London, placed a theatrical maroon under the bonnet of a car belonging to Mr Felim O'Brien, aged 21, of Orpington, son of Mr John O'Brien, First Secretary, Agriculture, at the Embassy.

The anti-terrorist squad was called in when the firework went off, Bromley magistrates were told yesterday. Mr Knight admitted criminal damage and was given a 28-day jail sentence suspended for a year.

Relief for ratepayers when snow lies deep and even

By a Staff Reporter

However much snow may fall on the east of England this winter, the ratepayers of Suffolk will escape the considerable cost of keeping their rural highways and byways open to traffic. Suffolk County Council has managed to persuade nearly 200 farmers to turn out their ploughs and tractors to clear snow and not charge the county a penny.

Until recently the council had an agreement with farmers, approved by the National Farmers' Union, to pay a countywide total fee of £1,200 an hour for nsow clearance. On some days during the 1978-79 "winter of discontent" the council paid out sums totalling £27,000, on top of the £8,000 it costs on most winter nights for the council's own staff to go out sanding and gritting.

This year the farmers' scheme was stopped. The county council could not take the risk, Mr Clifford Smith, its chief executive, said yesterday, of an open-ended bill that might push Suffolk over the spending limits imposed by the Department of the Environment. For Conservative Suffolk, to be declared an over-spender would be unthinkable.

Bromley and Norwich rates challenges, page 4

NEW TALKS SOUGHT IN TOXTETH

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, who was abused and hit with a placard after a meeting with Toxteth community leaders to discuss the summer's rioting, is to meet them again.

In a letter to ethnic minority leaders, Mr Oxford has promised to bring new proposals for policing in Liverpool's inner city area.

Explaining the plan's delay, he said talks must first be held with the Merseyside Police Authority and Lord Scarman's report had to be read. Recent attacks on policemen had also led to the plan being delayed.

Competition on 'Green Giant site'

By John Young, Planning Reporter

An architectural competition for the redevelopment of a 12-acre site on the south end of Vauxhall Bridge, London, was jointly announced yesterday by the Department of the Environment, the Royal Institute of British Architects and Arunbridge Ltd.

The scheme is thought to be the largest of its kind to be put out for open competition.

The announcement coincided with the disclosure that Arunbridge, which owns the so-called Effra site, immediately upstream from the bridge, had agreed terms for the freehold acquisition of two adjoining pieces of land to the east and west.

The eastward or downstream site, formerly owned by European Ferries, was intended for a 600ft tower block of offices, the "Green Giant". Plans for the scheme which aroused fierce controversy and were rejected last year.

Although the combined sites, which include the Nine Elms cold store at the westward end, present a largely derelict appearance, they are regarded as among the most important in the capital.

The competition will be for a mixed development of offices, flats, shops, leisure facilities and public open space, and the estimated cost is put at between £80m and £90m.

A premium of £50,000 is being offered to the winning architect, and premiums of between £10,000 and £15,000 to those selected for the short list of eight.

The RIBA said yesterday that it hoped to issue the competition brief by the end of this month. Competitors would have four weeks to submit outline proposals.

Mr Heseltine said yesterday that he could not dictate to a developer which scheme it should choose. But if a design "of proven merit" emerged from the competition he would consider asking Parliament to approve a special development order.

MURDER OF EX-SPY UNSOLVED

A former British spy and friend of Kim Philby, the KGB 'mole' was the victim of an unsolved homosexual murder, a London inquest was told yesterday.

Forty prostitutes had been detained during investigations of the killing of Mr Henry Carr, aged 51, but no one had been charged, Supt Brian Sargent told Westminster coroners court. Mr Carr was found naked and stabbed in his burning flat at Cathcard Road, Kensington last February.

Mr Paul Knapman the coroner, recorded a verdict of unlawful killing.

Mr Carr a former Foreign Office diplomat who was believed to have worked as an agent for MI6, retired from the Foreign Office in 1969. He was the divorced father of two children.

After his retirement his health worsened. "He had deteriorated to such a state, he was almost permanently drinking in one pub or another", Mr Sargent said.

Ulster rival gun gangs reach an uneasy truce

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Rival paramilitary groups in Northern Ireland seem to have come to a deal to end the latest spate of tit-for-tat sectarian murders.

That is despite yesterday's admission by the Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) that it had murdered Mr Arthur Bettice, aged 35, a member of the Ulster Defence Association (UDA), who was shot in front of his wife and daughter, aged eight, at his home off the "loyalist" Shankill Road in Belfast on Wednesday night. The UFF said he had given information to the police, a claim denied by the police.

However, the increasingly active Irish National Liberation Army, which once operated closely with the IRA but now seems to have the ability to act alone, is believed by sources in west Belfast to have called a halt to murdering prominent loyalists. In return, the UFF, all illegal Protestant group operating within the UDA, has apparently stopped its campaign against republican activists.

There are increasing signs that the UFF is playing a more dominant role in the activities of the UDA and that the demands from some sections of the UDA for a stronger political identity has suffered a setback.

The move towards a harder line coincides with an apparent softening oof the acrimony that for years has existed between the UDA and the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party.

Mr Peter Robinson, Mr Paisley's deputy, is involver in the newly revived Ulster Workers' Council, which spearheaded the abortive loyalist strike in 1977. The council seems to be the main basis for the new, closer relationship with Mr Paisley's organisation.

That may help to explain Mr Paisley's recent confidence in promising to put thousands of people on to the streets of Northern Ireland if the British Government allow the concept of an Anglo-Irish council to get off the ground.

The sectarian tensions aroused by the hunger strike and the overriding air of hopelessness and exasperation emanating from the British Government seem to have served to bring the old allies closer together.

☐ In the face of British resistance to setting up an Anglo-Irish council there now seems to be a strong likelihood of limited agreement between Dublin and Westminster on what is being loosely described as a "cooperation council"

Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, arrived in London today for his first summit meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Ulster summit, page 12

Early axe for 3 BBC external services

By Kenneth Gosling

Listeners to the BBC's Spanish, Italian and Maltese services were told last night that the services will end at the end of the year, three months earlier than expected. That is because the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has revised its earlier cuts in BBC external services.

The BBC repeated an earlier statement regretting the need to abandon the three services, all on the air for more than 40 years, at a saving of £400.000 a year.

The corporation had calculated that the savings on the services would be required from 1982-83 and that thety could operate until March 31.

It is understood that the BBC wanted to continue a reduced service to Spain on tape, but because of lack of funds the Foreign Office made it clear that that would have meant taking resources from elsewhere.

Two services, in Burmese and Somali, were reprieved and two others, French and Portuguese (to Brazil), are having their budgets halved from the end of next March. The original intention was to end all seven services, saving £3m; that saving is halved under the new package.

Total expenditure on the external services for 1982-83 will now be £60.5m.

BOMB NETTED

A half-ton bomb, thought to be left from the Second World War, was netted by a trawler six miles off the Suffolk coast



Chestnut seller, BA (York)

Mr Michael Young, aged 25, a graduate in English of York University, who is fed up with being unemployed, has taken to the city's streets peddling hot chestnuts. (Our York Correspondent writes.) Mr Young said that after 18 jobless months he decided he would have to make his own work. A friend put up some money. "I chose to sell hot chestnuts because they are rarely seen but everyone loves them."

GLC chiefs accused of acting like eccentric 1920s socialists

Bv David Walker

The Greater London Council's leaders had been behaving like their Labour Party forebears on Poplar Council in the 1920's, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, was told in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Mr David Widdicombe, QC, for the Conservative-controlled London Borough of Bromley, referred Lord Denning to "eccentric principles of socialist philanthropy" adopted by George Lansbury and other Labour leaders at Poplar before they were stopped by the courts. The GLC's fares policy was parallel, he said.

He asked Lord Denning, sitting with Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins, to overturn Tuesday's High Court decision that the GLC acted lawfully in imposing a supplementary rate to pay for a cut of a quarter in London bus and Tube fares.

That judgement was wrong because the High Court had misinterpreted the Transport (London) Act, 1969, which regulates the finances of London Transport, Mr Widdicombe said. It had wrongly condoned the GLC's policy of "deliberate loss-making on transport at the expense of the ratepayers".

Like the judges in the lower court, Lord Denning and his colleagues declared an interest at the start of the trial. They are all London ratepayers and all travel on London Transport. "Some of us are over age and travel free", Lord Denning said.

Ratepayers seemed to elicit his sympathy. The GLC's autumn supplementary precept of 11.1p a pound of ratable value was "an enormous amount for shops; a very big extra expenditure for those businesses with corresponding effects on the prices we pay for goods".

Bromley's case turned on the exact wording of section 1 of the 1969 Act. That says that London Transport had to run an efficient, integrated, and economic system. Mr Widdicombe presented definitions of "economic" from *The Oxford English Dictionary* and from Fowler: it meant "run on business principles". It was not the same, he said, as "economical", meaning the avoidance of waste, yet that was the sense in which the High Court had interpreted the Act.

Lord Justice Oliver said a qustion for the court was whether running London Transport on business principles ruled out subsidy from the rates to cut fares. He said: "There seems to be no half way house between a totally free service and one run on business principles".

Mr Widdicombe argued from legal precedent that there were strict limits on fare concessions by local authorities. A case had successfully been brought against Birmingham Corporation in 1955 for giving pensioners free travel rights.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

TWO WOMEN ACCUSED OF KIDNAPPING

Two women pleaded not guilty yesterday to conspiring to kidnap the adopted daughter and grandchildren of the Dean, of Hereford, the Very Rev Norman Rathbone.

Diane Weeks, aged 23, of Brigstock Road, Bristol, and Jean Edwards, aged 29, of Brighton Street, St Paul's, Bristol, were remanded on bail at Stafford.

Treasury reining back on demands for cash cuts

By Peter Hennessy

The Treasury is adopting a much more realistic approach to the quantity of spending cuts it can hope to achieve this year than it did last year according to reports seeping out of Whitehall about the work of the cabinet committee commissioned by the Prime Minister to seek agreement between the Treasury and spending departments.

The committee, known as MISC 62 from its secret Cabinet Office classification, is chaired by Mr Willian Whitelaw, Home Secretary. Its deliberations seem to have been free of the wishful thinking to which some ministers have been prone in the past about, for example, the possibility of improving dramatically the financial position of the nationalised industries.

It has been a busy week for Mr Whitelaw on the spending front. In addition to steering the work of MISC 62, he chaired the last meeting of MISC 21, the cabinet committee charged with fixing next year's rate support grant for the local authorities. A similar spirit of realism seems to have pervaded its work, not least because the membership of MISC 21 and MISC 62 overlap, as do their Civil Service advisers.

Next Thursday Mr Whitelaw will present a paper to the full Cabinet based on the work of MISC 21. Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, who has also been exhibiting clear signs of the new realism, will do the same for MISC 62.

The proceedings of MISC 62, which has been dubbed "The Star Chamber" by Whitehall insiders, can be a little unnerving for spending ministers. For example, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, who appeared before it last Friday, and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, who did so Tuesday, were required, like all their colleagues, to defend their budgets without the support of their own officials.

Apart from the spending minister under interrogation, those present at MISC 62 sessions in the Cabinet Office are Mr Whitelaw, as presiding judge, and Mr Brittan, taking the role of prosecuting counsel. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Mr Michael Jopling, the Chief Whip, also take part in the guise of "the three wise men".

The presence of Mr Younger and Mr Jopling is slightly surprising as neither are seen as ministerial heavyweights nor do they ascribe to the more austere economic theories of the Prime Minister and her closest Cabinet supporters. The only other attenders at MISC 62 are Mr David Moore and Mr David Bostock, from the Cabinet Office's economic secretariat.

Between them, the deliberations of MISC 21 and MISC 62 will have a profound influence on the public spending compoment of the Government's economic strategy in the coming year as well as on the tactics to be adopted by the Cabinet in the 1982 public sector pay round.

DISPUTE HALTS PAPERS

From Our Correspondent
Peterborough

The East Midland Allied Press group yesterday suspended publication of the *Peterborough Evening Telegraph* because of a dispute involving the National Graphical Association.

Two weekly newspapers, the *Spalding Guardian* and the *Peterborough Advertiser*, were also halted.

More than 100 staff, including 50 journalists, have been told that they will be laid off without pay from today

Production has been hampered throughout the week by sanctions imposed by the NGA which says that it has been refused negotiating rights for members on the advertising sales staff because they are already held by another union, the National Society of Operative Printers Graphical and Media Personnel.

'Buy abroad' car guide

By our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

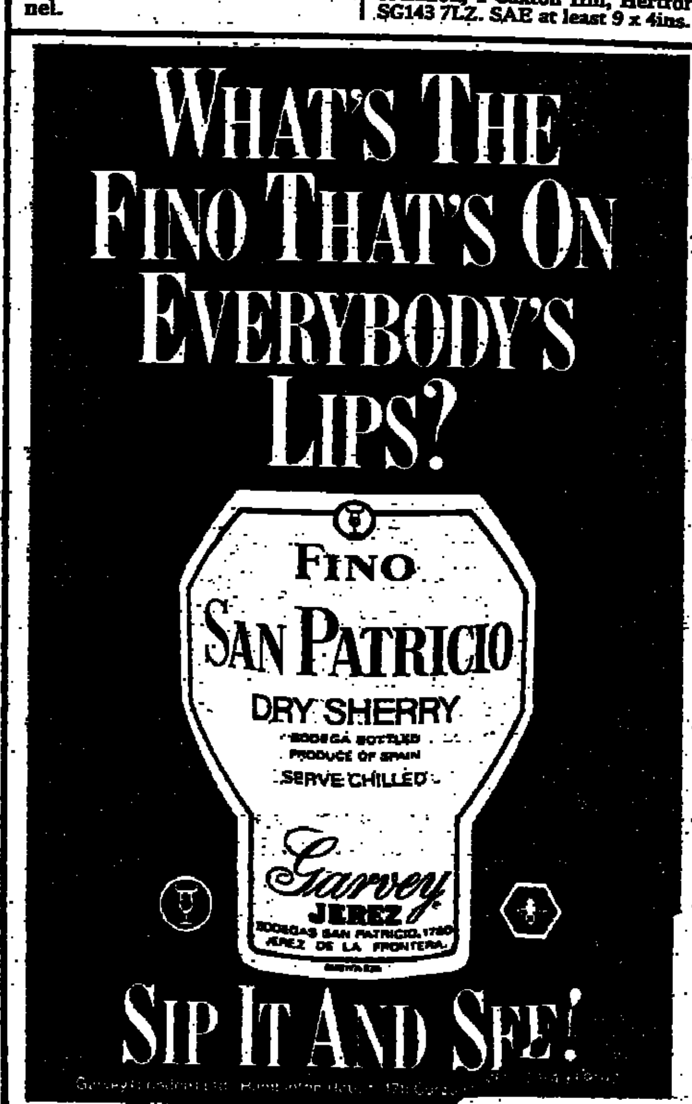
The Consumers' Association, publisher of *Which?* magazine, is offering its 615 members a step-by-step guide to buying new cars in the rest of the EEC, where prices are much cheaper.

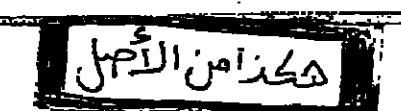
This month's issue of *Which?* quotes a European survey carried out in June: "On average net car prices are 90 per cent higher than in the United Kingdom than in Denmark, 50 per cent higher than in Belgium and 35 per cent higher than in Germany or France."

Prices in Britain are said to be higher because the market has traditionally accepted them, and because dealers in Britain add a mark-up of about a fifth, while dealers in most other EEC countries are content with a tenth.

Action: Cars. Consumers' Association, 1 Caxton Hill, Hertford SG143 7LZ. SAE at least 9 x 4ins.







Three-year limit on alimony proposed

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

The Scottish Law Commission has recommended that the obligation of a husband to maintain his wife (or vice versa) after divorce should normally be limited to three years.

In a report published yesterday the Scottish commission rejects the idea of a continuing financial obligation between divorced spouses. It sees the three-year *period as time for rehabilitation* — allowing the formerly financially dependent party (usually the wife) to "adjust to independence".

Although the commission's recommendations apply only to Scotland, the English Law Commission has also been studying the financial consequences of divorce, and last week submitted a report to the Lord Chancellor.

It is understood, however, that the English commission's proposals are not as radical as those of its Scottish counterpart.

The Scottish commission's recommendation would not affect maintenance paid to children of the marriage. "There can be no question of a 'clean break' in this type of case. The children remain the joint responsibility of the parties."

The recommendation is that one of the governing principles of the new law should be that "the economic burden of caring for a dependent child of the marriage after the divorce should be shared fairly between the parties to the marriage".

The concept of equal sharing is applied to a number of the financial consequences of marriage breakdown, on the ground that a marriage while it lasts should be regarded as an equal partnership.

The commission says that the conduct of the parties should not be taken into account when dividing the assets, except where "it would be manifestly inequitable to leave it out of account".

"It would be seen as unjust if a man or woman could simply walk out of a marriage and yet successfully claim that his or her short or long-term difficulties should be met by the other spouse without any regard to conduct."

The commission lays down the following criteria for any new law: "First, the system must be such as could be justified to reasonable husbands and reasonable wives; it must be non-discriminatory as between men and women.

"Second, it must be capable of applying to many different types of marriage — whether long or short, with children or without children, with property or without property, whether housewife-marriages or two-career marriages, whether entered into one year ago or 40 years ago.

"Third, it must be capable of applying to cases where the marriage was ended because of the fault of the person applying for financial provision, or the fault of the other party, or the fault of both, or the fault of neither."

The report discusses at length the law on "aliment", which deals with the obligations to support, and concludes that the only legal obligations should be those *between husband and wife* while their marriage lasts, and the obligaion of both parents to support their children whether legitimate or illegitimate.

Scottish Law Commission: *Family Law — Report on Aliment and Financial Provision* (Stationery Office, £8.40).

Leading article, page 15

Williams rules out private schools as key poll issue

From John Chartres, Liverpool

Mrs Shirley Williams, the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance challenger in the Crosby by-election, opened her campaign yesterday with an informal press conference and visits to old people's and pensioners' centres.

Only 24 hours behind the fast-moving Conservative defender, Mr John Butcher, who held his first press conference on Wednesday, Mrs Williams quickly dealt with one of the first local issues to arise: her opposition to private education. She described the raising of that point as "a blue herring".

Several predictions have been made that Mrs Willaims may face heavy opposition on that point because of the substantial number of private schools in the constituency. She said she had not the slightest intention of letting the education issue become a campaign on behalf of 10 per cent of the children in the country.

Statistics showed that 92 per cent of the children in Britain were educated at State schools which were understaffed and short of equipment. The proportion in Crosby was probably a little lower, she admitted, but thought it was still nearly 90 per cent.

The "inescapable" main theme in the by-election had got to be what the Conservative government was doing to the country's economy.

"The Warrington by-election was about what has happened to the Labour Party. This one is going to be about what has happened to the Conservative government", she said.

She said that the seat, with its 19,272 Conservative majority, was "winnable" although it would not be easy.

As earnest party workers dusted hastily acquired trestle tables and desks in her rented campaign headquarters, Mrs Williams said she believed the Prime Minister had called the by-election hastily because the government had some further bad news "coming round the track", including still further cuts in education expenditure. Polling will be on November 26.

She did not think that the speed of events would go against her providing the electorate knew the reasons for it.

She welcomed the fact that her two main opponents were in the extremes of their respective parties: Mr Butcher has declared himself in favour of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's form of conservatism plus support for the restoration of capital punishment; and Mr John Backhouse, the Labour candidate, favours the Bennite form of socialism although he dislikes that particular label.





Posted early, not for Christmas, but for the Gillette London Marathon next May 9. Chris Brasher, race director, perches on the tens of thousands of entry forms returned this week to County Hall, London, seeking permission to start.

Royal night out ends in fine for groom

From Our Correspondent
Newbury

A night out with a group including Prince Edward cost Miss Shelley Whitbourn an £80 fine and her clean driving licence yesterday.

Miss Whitbourn, aged 19, who looks after Princess Anne's horses at Gatcomb Park in Gloucestershire, was at the wheel of a Ford Fiesta borrowed from Captain Mark Phillips when she crashed into the back of a trailer carrying a £30,000 vintage Alvis car.

The Alvis was thrown off the trailer and was pushed through a motorway crash barrier with the Ford Fiesta, Mr Denis Burke, for the prosecution, told magistrates at Newbury, Berkshire.

Miss Whitbourn, who was alone in the Fiesta, was taken to the Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading, where she was detained with concussion, cuts and bruises.

Mr Burke said that the alvis and the Fiesta were damaged in the accident, which happened at 2.35am on July 31 as Miss Whitbourn was returning to Gatcomb Park along the M4 after her night out in London with the prince and a group of friends. Miss Whitbourn was not in court, but pleaded guilty by letter to careless driving. She was fined £80 and had her licence endorsed.

She wrote that she could not remember much about the accident but accepted that she had been at fault.

Bridport 'is centre for salmon poachers'

From Our Correspondent
Ross-on Wye

Bridport in Dorset had become the country's main centre for salmon poacning gangs, Mr Michael Burrows, for the prosecution, told Ross-on-Wye magistrates yesterday.

Four men arrested for salmon poaching had, he said, told the police that six or seven gangs were operating out of the Bridport area, and many were professional poachers.

James Gay, of Simene Close, Patrick Ryan, of St Andrew's Road, both Bridport, Roger Follett, of Queen's Road, and Vincent O'Brien, also of Queen's Road, both Skillings, all pleaded guilty to taking 20 salmon from private water on the River Wye. Mr O'Brien and Mr Follett were each fined £600 and Mr Gay and Mr Ryan, £50. The four were each ordered to pay costs of £53 and two dinghies and nets were confiscated.

Mr Burrrows said that police officers went to the banks of the Wye at Martin's Pool, near Whitchurch. They saw a man, believed to be Mr O'Brien, in a dinghy. Mr Follett was arrested on the bank and Mr Gay and Mr Ryan on the A40 near by.

Mr Burrows said after the hearing the the police believed Bridport had become a poaching centre because it was an important manufacturing base for nets.

Tenor ends court case in harmony

From Our Correspondent
Halifax

An action for damages against Stuart Burrows, the Welsh international tenor, ended in harmony yesterday. He agreed, in an out-of-court settlement, to come to Halifax, Yorkshire, next year, and give a recital at the town's civic theatre.

He was to have sung there in September last year for a fee of £1,500, but the concert, for which 1,000 tickets had been sold, was cancelled when he withdrew after a dispute about the content of his programme.

Halifax Choral Society, the organizers, claimed damages for breach of contract from Melody Music Company Ltd, Mr Burrows's promotion company. On Wednesday at Halifax County Court, Judge Vivian Hurwitz said that Mr Burrows had tried to blackmail the society into letting him reduce his programme.

But yesterday, Mr John Ward, for the society, told the judge that an agreement had been reached. If the case was adjourned indefinitely without an order for costs, Mr Burrows would agree to give a recital on October 13 next year.

CB WARNING OF THE RENT MAN

Councillors at Droitwich, Worcestershire, say tenants are using citizen's band radios to warn each other of the rent man's approach.

They called him "Yogi Bear" in their broadcasts, said Mr David Feather, chairman of Wychavon District Council's housing committee. Many persistently bad payers had CB aerials on their homes.

The council was considering issuing rent men with radios to intercept warnings.

Stress leads to removal of healthy appendixes

By our Health Services Correspondent

Stress could produce appendicitis symptoms and as a result a healthy person might have an appendix removed, the Mental Health Foundation was told at its annual conference in London yesterday.

Dr Francis Creed, of the Department of Psychiatry at the University Hospital of South Manchester, said that of 119 patients he surveyed who had appendicitis operations, nearly half had a healthy or "relatively healthy" appendix.

Patients in the latter group were twice as likely to have suffered from severe psychological ress, caused by serious life crises, in the nine months before their operations than were genuine appendicitis patients.

"The break-up of a close relationship, taking examinations, trouble with the police or a court appearance, serious rows at work or at home and an enforced change of job were the principal life events that I found to be more common among those developing 'apparent' appendicitis than among a comparable group of healthy young men and women," he said.

The 56 patients with a normal or only mildly inflamed appendix revealed a pattern of severe life events almost identical with those found in people suffering from depression.

PC jailed for assault

A policeman was jailed for two months yesterday for hitting a man who had annoyed his wife. Stuart Lawrence, aged 34, an Essex constable for seven years, admitted assaulting the youth after he had stopped him in his mini van for a licence check.

Magistrates a Chelmsford were told that there had been a history of motoring disputes between Mr Terence McGoldrick, aged 22, and PC Lawrence's wife. Twice he had been abusive to her after motoring incidents in a car park.

When Mr McGoldrick was stopped by PC Lawrence, of Towers Road, Heybridge, Maldon, Essex, and another officer and asked to produce his licence, he became "truculent and non cooperative", Mr Frank Lockhart, for the defence, told the court.

PC Lawrence recognized him and after Mr McGoldrick made sneering reference to Mrs Lawrence, the officer hit him twice in the face.

Mr McGoldrick said that PC Lawrence had hit him in the face and kicked him in the groin. He had five stitches in a cut right eye and had other bruises and abrasions to his face. But there was no evidence of body bruising, the court was told.

PC Lawrence, a former soldier and a married man with three children, denied that he had "gone berserk" but admitted causing actual bodily harm.

Carrington peace initiative runs into trouble

Saudis want negotiated Middle East settlement

From Edward Mortimer
Riyadh, Nov 5

Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, today said mutual recognition and negotiations between Israel and a future Palestinian state should be the basis for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Prince Saud gave this important clarification of his country's peace proposals at a press conference to mark the end of Lord Carrington's visit here. The British Foreign Secretary, representing the European Community, held lengthy dis- work for negotiations. Prince Saud and Prince Fahd, the Deputy Prime Minister, who put forward the eight-point plan last August.

The discussions focused on the seventh point which says: "all states in the region should be able to live in peace."

Prince Saud was asked today whether this formula included Israel. In reply he emphasized the importance of the state of Palestine, whose creation is called for in point six of the plan.

He went on. "As a result of accepting the principle of the establishment of the state of Palestine and having discussions between that state and Israel for achieving a peaceful settlement, we think that the guarantees that are called for in point seven reflect that aspect.

"There would not be any negotiations between Palestine and Israel unless they mutually recognized each other, and that is the important fact."

Lord Carrington, who gave a press conference of his own immediately before Prince Saud, said that the Community did not necessarily agree with the details of the Saudi plan, such as the proposal of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

The Europeans, he said, had always taken the view that east Jerusalem was included in the territories from which Israel should withdraw under Security Council Resolution 242, but the question of the capital was, he said, a matter for the Palestinians and those concerned.

Prince Saud's remarks were notable for the emphasis which he repeatedly placed on the need for a negotiated settlement. In the past it has usually been Israeli spokesmen who have called for negotiations, while Arabs, with the exception of President Sadat after 1977, preferred United Nations resolutions.

Prince Saud said today he would not abandon any such *resolutions, but added that* Israel was not expected to accept the eight points in ad*vance of negotiations.*

Saudi Arabia had no fixed ideas about the precise framework for negotiations, Prince Saud said. Its immediate objective was to get an Arab endorsement at the summit meeting in Fez (Morocco) later this month.

About this he was hopeful after the reaction from all over the Arab world and particularly the Palestinians. If the plan were accepted at Fez it would be up to the summit to decide on the mechanics of bringing about negotiations.

One suggestion, Prince Saud said, was to get an overall resolution in the United Nations based on the eight points, establishing a framework for the negotiations, which could be held either in the Security Council or in another international conference.

The Saudi Government is of course well aware that nothing can be achieved, either in the Security Council or in negotiations with Israel, without American support, but the Prince chose not to make this point.

It appears that the Saudis consider it tactically advisable to keep the United States at a *distance while they are devoting* their energies to winning over some of the more radical Arab states.

Israel veto threat throws doubt on EEC peace role

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Nov 5

Uncertainty surrounds the prospect of Britain and three *other EEC countries* contributing troops to the multi-national Sinai peace keeping force after *yesterday's statement* by Mr Yitzak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister about the *possibility of an Israeli veto.*

Withonut naming any country in particular, Mr Shamir told the Knesset that all potential contributors had been notified, through Washington, that "any *announcement or statement* that accompanies their participation . . . and that contains *anything contradicrory to the* terms of the United States-Egypt-Israel) agreement on the *establishment of the force will* disqualify (the country in question) from participating in this force".

The main question is whether Britain will take part after Lord Carrington's twice repeated explanation that Britain's decision to contribute was "not associated with Camp David". A senior Israeli official claimed today that the Foreign Secretary's remarks had "made things very difficult".

The uncertainty about EEC participation was increased by a report from Cairo that the ambassadors of all four potential contributing European nations—Britain, France, Italy and Holland—had hastily cancelled a meeting due to have taken *place* this morning with Mr Kamel Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Israeli officials pointed out that Mr Shamir's remarks were carefully considered in advance but they were unable to explain precisely what action by a participating nation would secure an Israeli veto.

One authoritative source explained that disqualification would be demanded by Jerusalem if talk about promoting a rival peace initiative to Camp David was turned into concrete action.

In diplomatic circles, the evolution of what has been described as "the Shamir Sinai doctrine" is seen as a further example of growing Israeli concern about international support for the essential elements of the EEC Middle East initiative and the eight-point Saudi peace plan. Both were flatly rejected by a large Knesset majority earlier in the week.

Asked if the Shamir doctrine would automatically exclude members of the EEC from contributing to the force because of their support for the Venice declaration, the Government official said: "If they insist on a European initiative, yes that is correct".

The official spelled out the Israeli approach in more detail. "*Israel does not accept* any alternative to Camp David. Camp David is the only process *which is functional.* To bring up any other initiative like Prince Fahd's or the Venice declaration is considered an attempt to create an alternative which will bring about a deviation from the Camp David process," he said.

This latest threat to the formation of a viable international force comes after months of diplomatic persuasion had just succeeded in recruiting sufficient numbers. It is generally accepted that EEC participation was only agreed after the assassination of President Sadat last month.

Today Mr Begin warned Britain and the other EEC countries not to try to supervise the Camp David peace process. "*You have no right, no authority* to do this," he said.

Israel radio later quoted *Jerusalem political sources* as stating that countries participating in the force would have to *make "a clear statement of* support" for the Camp David process when sending their *troops. This would be a way of* forcing a choice between Camp David and the eight point Saudi plan.

So far, according to Israeli sources, the only countries to have formally notified their willingness to send troops, in addition to the United States, are Uruguay, Fiji, and Columbia. With the final Sinai pullback now only six months away, attempts to resolve the composition of the force have acquired a new urgency.

Cape Town whites snub apartheid

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Nov 5

In an unprecedented rebuff to the Government's apartheid policy, residents of the all-white upper middle class suburb of Constantia-Tokai, near Cape Town, have voted in favour of throwing the area open to all races.

The vote has neatly hoist Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, with his own Petard. During the last session of Parliament he mocked the liberal racial views of opposition MPs, and tauntingly suggested they *did not have the support of* their own constituents.

This challenge was taken up *by Mr Roger Hulley, the young* backbench MP for Constantia, who was elected to Parliament *for the first time at last April's* general elecions. His daring was not entirely appreciated at the *time by his elders in the* Progressive Federal Party.

Now, however, he is the hero *of the hour in liberal circles.* Speaking after the outcome of the vote was announced last *night, a delighted Mr Hulley* claimed: "We have given the lie to the taunt that Opposition *voters speak with forked* tongues (on the race issue)".

At issue in the referendum was a *Government plan to* create a new residential area for well-to-do coloureds (those of mixed race) in the Tokai Forest reserve, part of which lies within the rich "mink-and-manure" Constantia constituency.

This led to an outcry from *Constantia residents on environ*mental grounds. Government ministers retorted by insinuating that the real *objection* was racial prejudice against the proximity of the proposed new *Coloured area. Coloureds form* the majority of the population in the Western Cape.

*Mr Hulley organized yester*day's poll to show that, on the contrary, his constituents were quite prepared to allow other races to come and live in the *existing Constantia residential* area, and that there was therefore no need to create a new *group area for Coloureds in the* forest zone.

In a turnout of 63.1 per cent, 2,183 voted "yes" and only 341 "no" to the question: "I am opposed to new race group *areas in Constantia-Tokai*, and am in favour of allowing any person to acquire property in *the normal way in terms of* the existing town planning scheme".

There would not, of course, be many Coloureds, let alone blacks, who could afford to buy *a house in Constantia, but if the* principle of open access were accepted generally it would drive a coach and horses through apartheid legislation, which prohibits any racial intermingling in residential areas.



A Swedish marine helicopter with (ringed) its secret computer operated torpedo: Could this have been the motive behind the Soviet submarine's ill-fated incursion into Swedish waters last week?

Warsaw given three months to settle issues

From Dessa Trevisan, Warsaw, Nov 5

The national commission of Solidarity has given a cautious welcome to the meeting yester*day between the union, the* Roman Catholic church and the Government, and has given the *Government three months to* reach a settlement.

This caution seems to be *shared by all after the unprece*dented meeting between General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Prime Minister, Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, and Mgr Jozef Glemp, the *Polish Primate.*

It could prove a landmark, leading to a new pattern of *government in which the Com*munist Party must seek the consent of Solidarity and the Church.

Clearly the authorities, the Church and the union are *anxious not to exaggerate the* importance of the event, and the absence of any comment in a country *where information is* now easily available, suggests there may have been a tacit understanding. The communiqué was evasive.

General Jaruzelski later met *the leader of the pro-Govern*ment branch union. This was to underline that the acceptance *of pluralism of trade unions* puts everybody on an equal footing.

Coverage *in the newspapers* of the event also indicates the changes and diversities in *Poland. The dailies not directly* connected with the Communist Party play up the meeting with *large headlines, while the party* newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* greets it as a normal event.

Spectacular as was the effect of *this unprecedented* get-together of three men, each *representing a force on which* any future arrangement depends, it cannot overshadow the *fundamental difficulties in*volved in building any kind of coalition.

This was made clear by the two resolutions adopted late last night at the end of the *meeting of the leadership* of Solidarity.

The union stopped short of calling for an end to wildcat strikes, which is what Mr Walesa has been pressing for. The national commission voted on the resolutions in Mr Walesa's absence. He returned to Gdansk today to report on his talks to the 20-man praesidium.

The fact that the meeting of the national commission went ahead with the resolutions without waiting for his return may be indicative of the difficulties Mr Walesa faces. The commission warned the Government that while it was ready to begin negotiations, it might call a general strike if these did not produce results within three months.

During yesterday's meeting, General Jaruzelski said that *the Government was ready to* begin talks at any time, but he also let it be known that he *expected* a gesture of good will from Solidarity. Only a compromise based on reciprocity, Mr Walesa quoted him as saying, could bring lasting accord.

Broglie trial suspended after defendant falls ill

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 5

Proceedings in the case of the murder of Prince Jean de Broglie were suspended this afternoon, because Pierre de Varga, one of the four defendants, who is charged with instigating the crime, was suddenly taken ill. He has a heart condition but demands by his counsel for his release on bail were repeatedly rejected.

In the morning, hearings were again under threat of suspension for other reasons, but *the court decided that justice* must proceed even if there were obvious gaps in the preparation of the case.

Both the chief public prosecutor of the Cour de Cassation, the highest Criminal court, which ordered the trial, and Maître Roland Dumas, the leading counsel for the defence, had asked for a stay of proceedings for a supplementary judicial investigation involving Dr Nelly Azerad, a former prison doctor, and close acquaintance of M de Varga.

Dr Azerad is herself in custody awaiting trial on charges *of suppressing essential* information in the case, and of allegedly conspiring to have M *de Varga shot.*

M Marcel Dowling Carter, the chief public prosecutor, maintained that Dr Azerad could provide the court with a great deal of useful information about the murder of the Prince.

Japanese cure is dynamite

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 5

Japanese doctors have begun to use explosives to blast large stones into tiny fragments in*side the bladder of the patients.*

The explosive, in the form of a small dynamite detonator, is attached to the end of a *special* catheter tube and is introduced into a patient's bladder through *the urethra. A tiny mirror* allows the surgeon to manipulate the explosive until it is *fixed next to a stone.*

The patient's bladder is then filled with water which shields the organ against shock waves and flying fragments of stone. The explosive is then detonated and the fragments are passed through the urethra or extracted by conventional methods.

The explosive charge at the end of the tube is made of the same chemical as that used in dynamite caps. This unique method of destroying large stones within the bladder has already been used successfully on two patients in Japan. The first experiments were carried out on pigs and other animals.

"This system eliminates the need for surgery when large stones cannot be extracted from the bladder by conventional means of medicine," Mr Kosuke Watanabe, a member of the research team which developed the treatment, said.

In one case a large stone, 3cm in diameter, was blasted into tiny *fragments inside the* bladder of a 28-year-old patient last month. Two explosions were required to crush the stone into powder and small pieces. "It's similar to using *dynamite to break up stones in* a quarry, but on a small scale," one of the doctors explained.

The technique of destroying stones with explosives within the human body has been developed by Professor *Hiroki* Watanabe of the Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine.

Mr Watanabe claimed that the new method was first used to remove stones in the bladder of a patient in China. "Although we published details of the new treatment a long time ago we were then prohibited from using the method in Japan."

□ The conventional way of treating stones in Britain is by cutting open the bladder and extracting them by hand or *crunching them up so that they* can be passed out with the urine (our Medical Correspondent *writes*).

The technique used in Japan is also practised in West Germany.

IN BRIEF

Armenians held in drug swoop

Stockholm.—Swedish police have detained 23 people, many of them Armenians *in what is* thought to be Sweden's biggest drug peddling affair.

A police spokesman denied rumours that money from the heroin trade had been passed to Armenian terrorist groups.

Communist split

Madrid.—Six members of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee have been suspended and 56 party members have been disciplined, including several *Madrid* councillors.

The crackdown comes after an attempt to form a breakaway movement by Basque communists.

Nuclear submarine

Paris.—China has launched *its first nuclear-powered sub*marine designed to fire 12 *nuclear strategic ballistic mis*siles, *the authoritative French* publication, *Flottes de Combat*, said. The submarine was not *expected to be operational* for three or four years, it added.

Bomb at Paris station

Paris.—Police said a powerful bomb exploded at the Gare de Lyon injuring at least one person and destroying more than two dozen luggage lockers

Trudeau and premiers work out a compromise

By Our Foreign Staff

An historic agreement was reached between Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and *nine provincial premiers* this afternoon on bringing home the Canadian constitution from Britain. Mr René Lévesque, the Premier of mainly French-speaking Quebec, rejected the accord.

The accord was reached at an unscheduled meeting after four days of talks were on the verge of collapse.

Under the new formula, Ontario and Quebec, the two biggest provinces, will not have a veto, as they would have done under the previous proposals. Constitutional amendments must now be passed by seven of the 10 provinces with at least half Canada's population.

The Prime Minister also agreed to dilution of his charter of rights, but he said the now agreed charter would be one of which Canadians could be proud.

It will entrench in the constitution a set of human, legal and democratic rights of which the most controversial will guarantee linguistic minorities—English-speakers in Quebec and French-speakers in other provinces—*the right to educa*tion in their mother tongue "where numbers warrant".

Mr Trudeau was expected immediately to insert the new constitutional amending formula and *Charter of Rights* into his resolution reforming the British North America Act, have it passed by Parliament in Ottawa and send it to London for endorsement by Westminster.

In spite of today's agreement first indications were that passage of an amended measure through Canada's *Parliament* will still not be easy or automatic.

In the revised resolution, Mr Trudeau will scrap the amending formula in his original plan and substitute one put forward earlier this year by eight provinces under which provinces could opt out of constitutional changes they dislike.

However, a provision for compensating provinces that opt out of national development or social welfare schemes—provided for in the eight's original amending formula—was dropped. This is one of the reasons Quebec rejected the package.

In an emotional speech at the nationally televised last session of the conference Mr Lévesque said that Quebec would use "all means at our disposal" to resist the weakening of provincial powers which, according to him, implementation of the accord would represent.

This was one right to which some premiers objected most strongly because it would mean they could be forced by court decisions to change their school systems.

French jobless figure passes the two million mark

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov 5

The psychological barrier of two million jobless was broken yesterday. The Ministry of Labour announced that the gross unemployment figure on October 31 had risen to 2,006,000. (1,322,000 after allowing for seasonal variations) an increase of 4.9 per cent in one month, and 26.6 per cent, or nearly half a million, *by* comparison with October of last year. This is 8.7 per cent of the active population of France.

The fact that all the experts had predicted it, and that the Government was prepared for it, does not soften the impact of the figures on public opinion.

The Government has repeatedly announced its determination to stabilize unemployment "on the crest of two million" to quote M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, *until an actual improvement* could be reached by 1983.

M Jacques Delors, the *Finance Minister* said that he was not surprised by the figures. The French economy resumed its advance, with an increase of consumption and exports, and stocks were now at their lowest.

There must be some delay before the impact was felt, but it should lead firms to employ labour.

Whether the plans approved by the Cabinet yesterday for workers' consultation and participation in the management of firms—especially in matters of employment—but without the right to veto for joint works' councils, are the most effective way of encouraging employers to invest and hire labour is doubtful.

But the measures which will take the form of a Bill next month are regarded by the Government as political and psychological necessity to demonstrate to the men on the shop floor that the coming to power of the left has really changed things for them.



Rumour mills do overtime after Haig accusation

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 5

Is there really a senior White House official who is waging a guerrilla campaign "against Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State? If so, who is it? Or is Mr Haig proving to be unusually thin-skinned about the sort of criticisms which are bound to be made of anyone holding high public office?

The Washington rumour mills have been working overtime since Tuesday when Mr Haig authorized Mr Dean Fischer, his official spokesman, to confirm a newspaper story by Mr Jack Anderson, the columnist, that the Secretary of State believed someone in the White House had been conducting a long-standing guerrilla campaign against him.

Fingers immediately pointed at Mr Richard Allen, the President's National Security Adviser, who has been feuding with Mr Haig ever since President Reagan's inauguration. But Mr Haig quickly stemmed that line of speculation by telephoning Mr Allen to say that he had not been referring to him.

The name of Mr James Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, then came up. But then Mr Haig told him he did not believe he was the culprit either.

Other names have also been mentioned, going as high in the White House hierarchy as Mr Edwin Meese, Counsellor to the President, who is often referred to as the Reagan Administration's unofficial "prime minister". Even relatively junior officials such as Mr Richard Darman, the staff secretary, have become the subject of gossip and speculation.

So far, however, no one has been identified as the guilty person and it is now thought possible that Mr Haig's accusation may not have been aimed at anyone in particular but at everyone in the White House who has been critical of him in past months.

Having made the accusation, Mr Haig, who has a reputation for volatility, now seems anxious to let the matter rest. He told the Senate foreign relations committee yesterday that it was "a side issue I'd like to put behind us" but at the same time not "an insignificant one".

Another question which remains unanswered is why Mr Haig should have made the whole dispute public.

It all began when the White House discovered that Mr Anderson intended to circulate an article to the newspapers across America which publish his syndicated column saying that Mr Haig's name was top of the President's "disappointment list" and that he had "one foot on a banana peel and could skid right out of the Cabinet before summer".

The White House got on to Mr Haig who in turn telephoned Mr Anderson to discuss the column. Eventually the President became involved as well and telephoned Mr Anderson from his Camp David weekend retreat to say he was "very pleased with Al Haig and what he has done".

As a result of all this high level pressure Mr Anderson dropped his original column and instead wrote a substitute article about how the administration had reacted.

If, by making the whole dispute public, Mr Haig had wanted a reassurance from the President that he was doing a good job he need scarcely have bothered. The President had already gone on record after the Senate vote on the Awacs aircraft sale to Saudi Arabia last week to say: "Al Haig's doing a magnificent job as Secretary of State, and he's going to continue to do that."

The President has again expressed confidence in Mr Haig since the new dispute broke out. He has also made it clear to White House staff that they must end the infighting and feuding which has gone on almost unchecked since inauguration day.

One of the reasons why Mr Haig is so sensitive to criticism is his awareness that he is not part of the "California Mafia" —the inner circle of aides and confidantes who have worked with the President since his days as Governor of California. Although the President has great respect for him, they are not close.



Mr Haig: Sensitive to criticism

Mr Weinberger: Insensitive to Europe

Human rights move up the Washington priority list

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Nov 5

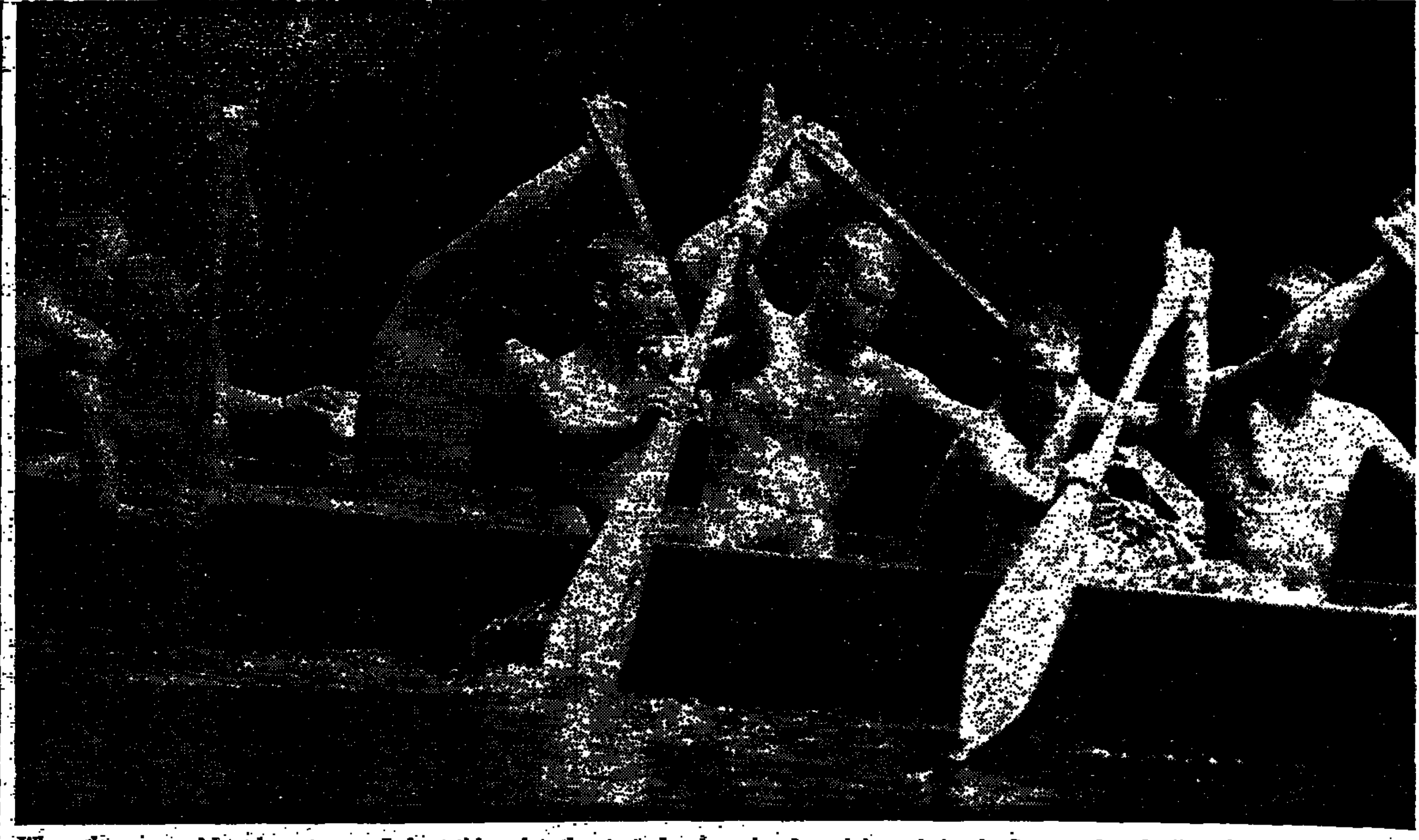
The United States is planning to follow a stronger human rights policy in foreign affairs, according to a memorandum signed by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, published in *The New York Times* today.

The memorandum says that the United States cannot hope to offer a credible alternative either to the Soviet example or to the rising tide of neutralism in Europe unless it takes a strong position on freedom.

Noting that the Administration's apparent lack of enthusiasm for human rights issues has been a source of domestic and international criticism, the document states: "Human rights is at the core of our foreign policy because it is central to what America is and stands for. Human rights is not something we tack on to our foreign policy but is its very purpose: the defence and promotion of freedom".

The memorandum represents a significant departure from the policy which the Reagan Administration has followed so far in which there has been an attempt to put human rights issues on "the back burner".

The memorandum coincides with the nomination of Mr Elliott Abrams, as Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, a position originally created by the Carter Administration in 1977.



When glamour vanishes downstream: It is at this point, the start of a deep jungle training mission in Guyana, that the French Foreign Legion is stripped of its Beau Geste mythology. These recruits to the Third Foreign Infantry Regiment of the Legion, have nearly 19 miles to go from their base at Kourou. Their jungle target can be reached only by canoe.

European MPs refuse to freeze British aid

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg, Nov 5

The European Parliament was in subdued mood in Strasbourg today when it raced through 634 amendments to the EEC's draft 1982 budget and approved a total spending of 21,758m European currency units (£11,450m). This was 300m ECUs more than suggested in July by the Council of Ministers, but falls rather short of the draft originally proposed by the European Commission.

Members were, no doubt, well aware that the economic crisis made spending difficult. There was an attempt, however, to change the emphasis on the way in which money was to be spent.

Some 200m ECUs were added to the regional fund and 284m ECUs to the social fund. Increased agricultural fund spending was largely frozen except for some 50m ECUs to cover the extra cost of stocking sugar.

Parliament significantly did not agree with the recommendation of its own budget committee to freeze £430m worth of aid to Britain. This suggestion had been supported by some members of the British Labour group who wanted Parliament to exercise greater control over the way such aid was to be spent.

Mrs Barbara Castle, the leader of the group, said angrily afterwards that she was not surprised that "the Conservatives' right-wing friends in Europe have ganged up to help Mrs Thatcher's vicious monetarist policies. They do not seem to care that this money is going to be used to finance unemployment and not to fight it".

Despite this, there was relief among Labour opponents of the EEC that Parliament had not exercised its power in this case as it might have set an uncomfortable precedent for the future.

The Parliament itself emerged from this first reading rueful that it had not been able to take this annual opportunity of testing its power as a European institution.

Many members blame this on the fact that the Commission has still to give detailed guidance on the way it wants to see budgetary reform carried out. This reform will be the centre of discussion at the European summit in London at the end of this month.

NO PAROLE FOR MASS MURDERER

From Our Correspondent Los Angeles, Nov 5

Charles Manson, the mass murderer, was denied parole by a California board yesterday.

Manson was convicted of organizing the murder of Sharon Tate, the actress, and eight others in 1969 and the parole board, meeting at the Vacaville prison, described the killings as "so atrocious, reprehensible and repugnant as to leave the observer incredulous".

Manson, who is 46, has served 12 years in jail. He appeared before the board wearing a beard, long hair and a swastika cut into his forehead. He agreed that he was not ready for parole. "I don't particularly care to go out on parole, not if I'm not going to be left alone. I've got some cleaning up to do", he said.

He also told the three-man board: "I've been in solitary for ten years. I've been in the out ward for almost eight. And I ain't got no mind. It's gone, man. I don't understand half the things you're saying".

DUTCH JOBS MEASURE ENDS CRISIS

From Our Correspondent Amsterdam, Nov 5

The tax burden in the Netherlands, already one of the heaviest in the world, will be further increased for one year to help finance an ambitious range of measures to combat unemployment. Thousands of jobs are to be created, mainly in the public sector at first.

The tax proposal, put forward by two professors of economics, Mr Cees de Galan and Mr Victor Halberstadt, both members of the Labour Party, has been accepted by the Cabinet

The increase in income tax will apply only in 1982. It will mean a loss in purchasing power of 1.2 per cent for the lowest paid and of 3 per cent for the highest incomes. Half a million are unemployed, 10 per cent of the working population.

Mr Andries van Agt, the Christian Democratic Prime Minister, said today that the Government would present its plans to Parliament on November 16.

New Zealand political battle

Sleepy land faces growing unrest

By Michael Brunson

To describe New Zealanders in normal times as placid may be an understatement. Most Australians, for example, seem always to have preferred the word "dull".

This year has not been normal. New Zealand's sleepy image has been shattered by the violence of the argument over the Springboks' tour, and this year's election will as a result be one of the most sharply fought in years.

Throughout the country there is a widely held feeling that whatever the result, things will only get worse. For years New Zealanders have lived off the very considerable fat of their land. A temperate climate nourishes endless acres of grass and good farmland, which have produced not only cheap food at home, but the meat and dairy exports which are the chief source of overseas earnings.

To that have been added such bonuses as cheap energy from hydro-electricity, and cheap building supplies from the timber forests. All this, bound up in one of the most far-reaching social welfare programmes in the world, has produced a very high standard of living.

As Wilson Whineray, former All-Blacks captain and now one of the country's leading businessmen puts it: "With so much going for us, we have to be real geniuses to mess it up".

Yet many voters feel that is precisely what is happening. They point to inflation of 15 per cent, and recent forecasts that it will shortly reach 20 per cent. They see unemployment at 74,000, which in a country of three million people, is alarming.

People talk anxiously of the country's biggest budget deficit, of the setbacks to the think-big policy of Mr Robert Muldoon the Prime Minister, typified by the recent decision of a Swiss partner in an aluminium smelter project to pull out; and above all, of their worries about the way in which the social order of their country seems to be breaking down.

The challenge to law and order, and the country's social unrest, have also become issues because of the Springboks' tour, which split the country.

In an opinion poll just published, 54 per cent said that the tour was a disaster, and should not have taken place. Not reflected in that poll, but on many people's lips, is the idea the disaster was one which Mr Muldoon could have taken far tougher action to prevent.

A more optimistic view is taken by the dairy farmers. They were the ones who saw disaster just around the corner, as Britain prepared to join the EEC. New Zealand's butter market was halved and its cheese market wiped out; yet eight years later, the New Zealand dairy farmers are riding high.

Far from cutting milk production, New Zealand has kept the level up. Where dairy factories used to produce simply butter, cheese and skim milk powder, they now turn out a bewildering array of products, and manage to sell them too.

The traditional products still dominate, but plenty of New Zealand Cheddar goes to Japan, baby food goes to the Far East and butter oil to the Middle East.

While the dairy farmers are happy, many other people are not. For them the times are not so good, with jobs scarce, prices rising and social order disturbed. How then will New Zealand vote on November 28?

The early opinion poll suggest that the National Party Government will be returned to power. The polls also show the other parties catching up quickly, with the small Social Credit Party, which had only two MPs last time, showing a considerable spurt.

The one thing on which everyone agrees is that this time it will be an extremely close result, and for many people there is one reason above all for that. That reason is Robert Muldoon.

New Zealanders either love or hate their Prime Minister. Many say that he has been good at waking the country up. Others, that nothing can excuse his recent behaviour, and the fact he did not try much harder to get the Springboks tour stopped.

The way Mr Muldoon, at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne, railed against those who criticized his handling of the tour angered some New Zealanders, and embarrassed many more. It also made certain Mr Muldoon's personality would be an issue in the election. It will not be the main issue.

The polls show that the traditional concerns are still at the top of the voters' lists of worries, and that they do not trust Mr Muldoon's challengers to make a better job of handling them than he has done.

Libyans speed withdrawal

Ndjamena, Nov 5.—Libyan troops started pulling out from bases in eastern Chad on Tuesday, the same day they began to withdraw from the capital, a Chad Army spokesman announced here today.

He said that Libyan positions in the towns of Guéréda, Adré and Iriba, all along the eastern frontier with Sudan, were all evacuated within 48 hours.

The Libyan withdrawal is at the request of President Goukouni Queddei, the man who called for assistance from Libyan armed forces in December last year to help him crush rebel troops loyal to Mr Hissen Habré, former defence minister.

The spokesman said that the evacuation of Libyan forces from towns on the border with Sudan left Chad defenceless in that region. In the past few weeks the reconstituted armed forces of the North (FAN), Mr Habré's rebel army, have operated in the area from bases inside Sudan.

☐ Riyadh: Libya's withdrawal and the lowering of tension between Libya and Egypt is the result of a secret agreement between President Mubarak and the head of the Libyan intelligence service, a nephew of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, the Saudi daily newspaper Okaz said today.—AFP.

MINISTER TO STAND TRIAL

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, Nov 5

Mr Aharon Abuhazeira, a minister in Menachen Begin's Government, today lost his fight against standing trial for larceny and will have to enter a plea on November 22 in the district court here.

The Supreme Court in Jerusalem dismissed his plea that he could not be prosecuted unless the new Parliament elected on June 30 lifts his immunity. The ruling saved Mr Begin's coalition from a dilemma and a possible loss of its parliamentary majority.

Poll boycott by Indians succeeds in S. Africa

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg, Nov 5

The South African Governments plans for enlisting the country's 800,000 Indians as allies in defence of the apartheid system of racial separation appeared to be in ruins today after yesterday's mass boycott of elections to the officially-approved South African Indian Council (SAIC).

The average turnout in the elections was 10.5 per cent, ranging from less than 2 per cent in one part of the Transvaal to 20.5 per cent in Durban, Natal, where 85 per cent of South Africa's Indians live. In the Fordsburg constituency of Johannesburg only 17 out of a potential 3,800 voters turned out.

Dr Essop Jassat, the chairman of the Transvaal branch of the Anti-SAIC Committee, which campaigned for a poll boycott, hailed the outcome as "a magnificent show of unity by the Indian community and blacks everywhere".

Dr Ismail Cachalia, another committee member, said the boycott was a rebuff for the government's attempt to impose "an undemocratic, dummy institution" on Indians. It showed that "in spite of a concerted government effort to divide us on ethnic and racial line we are more united than ever in our struggle against injustice".

The Government must now realize, Mr Cachalia declared, that the Indian people would be satisfied with nothing short of direct representation in Parliament based on universal suffrage.

One reason for the very low poll in the Transvaal was undoubtedly the Government's recent decision not to return the Pageview quarter of Johannesburg to the Indians, who were ordered out of the district some 15 years ago under apartheid laws forbidding racial intermingling in residential areas.

The return of Pageview had been recommended by the President's Council, an advisory body set up last year in place of the Senate, the old upper house of the parliament. In addition to whites, the council also has Indian and Coloured (mixed race) members, but no black Africans. The rejection of its recommendation was described as "a slap in the face" by Indian leaders.

The President's Council is now preparing new constitutional proposals for power-sharing between whites, Coloureds and Indians, who together account for 28.5 per cent of South Africa's total population. These proposals are due to be submitted to the Government in the first half of next year.

The most radical proposal the council might plump for would be an "umbrella" parliament composed of three separate chambers to which whites, Coloureds and Indians would be elected on separate voters' rolls. (The black African majority would be excluded, since its political needs are held by the Government to be adequately served by the tribal Bantustans).

This would be the minimum reform that might still hold some allure for the increasingly militant, 800,000-strong Indian community. But even if the President's Council was bold enough to propose it, the Government would be unlikely in its present mood to accept it because of right-wing opposition.

The most that the *Verkrampte* (conservative) wing of the ruling National Party will agree to is three totally separate parliaments for whites, Coloureds and Indians, with the latter two enjoying limited, devolved powers in such matters as health, education and social welfare.

The Government's hopes of "co-opting" the Indian community rest in part on the Indians' somewhat ambivalent attitude to the black African majority. As a relatively more privileged group, socially and economically, they are resented by many black Africans

Tanaka is named in bribes case ruling

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Nov 5

In a significant development in the Lockheed bribery case trials in Japan today a Tokyo judge upheld charges that Mr Kakuei Tanaka, a former Prime Minister and still one of the country's most powerful political leaders had used his influence to persuade airline officials to purchase aircraft from the American manufacturer.

Mr Tanaka, who stepped down from office in disgrace in 1974, is being tried in another court on charges that he received £1.2m in bribes from Lockheed executives to promote the sale of the TriStar aircraft in the early 1970s. Mr Tanaka's trial is expected to end late next year.

Delivering his ruling in the Tokyo District Court today, Judge Koichi Hanya sentenced Mr Kenji Osano, one of Japan's leading businessmen and a close friend of Mr Tanaka, to one year's imprisonment for committing perjury during a parliamentary inquiry into the Lockheed scandal five years ago.

Mr Osano, who has been called the "hotel king of Hawaii", was charged with perjury in 1977 after Lockheed executives confirmed allegations that they had paid him a $200,000 (over £100,000) bribe.

In short, the Lockheed Corporation admitted that it had paid Mr Osano to persuade Mr Tanaka to force All-Nippon Airways, Japan's largest domestic airline, to purchase TriStar aircraft. Mr Osano denied the charges when he appeared before a parliamentary inquiry into the Lockheed bribery scandal in 1976.

The judge pointed out that Mr Osano had admitted that he had carried a message from Mr Richard Nixon, the former American President, requesting Mr Tanaka to promote the sale of Lockheed *TriStar aircraft.*

Moscow denounces canonization of Tsar

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 5

The Soviet Union today described the canonization of Tsar Nicholas II on Sunday as blasphemy and a farce and said that the New York ceremony had no religious basis but was organized for political motives.

In a lengthy denunciation of the service conducted by an independent branch of the Russian Orthodox Church, the newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya* said it was sacrilege to pay homage to a man "who sullied his name with a multitude of crimes". His canonization was an insult to the Russian Orthodox Church and to honest believers.

The paper quoted a priest as saying the affair had been arranged by schismatics who connected religion with monarchism. Describing the ceremony as "noble in outward form but absurd and reactionary in essence", the paper said that Tsar Nicholas had not lifted a finger to end the poverty and illiteracy of the peasants, industrial backwardness and the repression of national minorities.

His rule was marked by pogroms, the shootings of workers, injustice and the repression of millions, it said.

The Russian Orthodox Church outside of Russia announced last week that the Tsar, his family and 30,000 other "martyrs" were being declared saints because of their piety and the way they accepted their deaths.

Sovietskaya Rossiya said the real aim was to revive and consolidate the dwindling band of monarchists and breathe new life into the "ludicrous idea" of restoring the Russian throne.

The paper poked fun at the "waxwork priests" and the old people at the service who spoke an outdated form of Russian. It said the annual ball held by Russian exiles in New York was entertaining in its resemblance to the pre-revolutionary balls in the Winter Palace.

But it gave a warning that monarchists still presented a real political threat to the Soviet Union. The "Russian imperial league" was active in smuggling subversive literature to the Soviet Union, and its actions constituted counter-revolution.

The paper said it was significant that the monarchists had stepped up their activities at a time when the Washington Administration had again unfurled the flag of anti-communism and was beating on the cold war drum.


The Tsar: Dead monarch at centre of live dispute

Mugabe threatens to take over land if Britain does not pay up

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Nov 5

The Zimbabwe Government would not hesitate to expropriate land if Britain did not provide sufficient money for the land resettlement programme, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said today.

The latest in a series of forceful speeches by the Prime Minister on a rural tour of Mashonaland West came only a day after he was reported to have said that dissidents had been arrested recently for plotting to overthrow the Government.

It was up to Britain to give Zimbabwe the money to buy back land taken by white settlers, Mr Mugabe said. "The Government cannot let you pay for land which is rightfully yours", he told a cheering crowd at Sanyati.

In fact, as informed sources have pointed out, there is no shortage of either land or money for the first three-year land resettlement programme.

That has led to speculation in some circles that Mr Mugabe — on the last of a series of meet-the-people tours — is directing a popular appeal at his constituency rather than outlining any new aspect of policy. Mr Mugabe has previously alleged that supporters of Mr Ian Smith, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, both former Prime Ministers, have plotted against the Government. However, yesterday was the first time he has said that sissidents have been detained.

Speaking in Shona, Mr Mugabe was reported by the Ziana news agency as telling his supporters: "You are going to hear of cases of people who have been arrested and who will be arrested for plotting against the Government. The names of the plotters are going to be released very soon."

A police spokesman said today it was not policy to comment on statements made at political rallies but added: "So far as we know no arrests have been made."

Mr Mugabe repeated allegations linking Mr Smith and Bishop Muzorewa to subversion. About 5,000 members of the bishop's former auxiliaries were being trained in sabotage in South Africa with the aim of retarding Zimbabwe's development, he said.

"We did not arrest Muzorewa or Smith because that would have caused unnecessary upheavals. But if they continue to plot against the government they will realize that reconciliation does not mean we cannot arrest them or hit them very hard."

Minister dies at lunch

Dr Simon Mazorodze, who was Minister of health for only 24 days, collapsed and died at lunch today at the age of 47.

A former deputy minister, Dr Mazorodze was appointed last month to replace Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the controversial former minister, who was dismissed.

There is no automatic successor to the post as no deputy minister had been appointed to replace Dr Mazarodze.

Translator accused of subversion

From Our Correspondent, Copenhagen, Nov 5

Arne Herlov Petersen, aged 38, a well know Danish translator, writer and leftist activist was last night remanded in custody for three days on charges of assisting an expelled Soviet diplomat in subversive activities, police said today. His wife was released on bail pending an investigation.

At a hearing at Svendborg on the Baltic island of Funen, Mr Petersen was charged with associating with Mr Vladimir Merkulov, the former second secretary at the Soviet embassy in Copenhagen.

The Danish authorities announced yesterday that they had expelled Mr Merkulov for illicitly financing left wing advertisement campaigns and engaging in espionage for the KGB secret police.

The Petersens admit they knew Mr Merkulov personally, but deny all the charges. A parliamentary statement is expected next week

Reagan's new arms plans meet trouble

From Nicholas Ashford and Bailey Morris,
Washington, Nov 5

President Reagan's massive plans for modernizing the United States strategic nuclear forces have run into serious opposition in Congress where a bipartisan group of influential members is working to defeat both the B1 long-range bomber and the MX intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) programmes.

So serious is the opposition that in some quarters of the House of Representatives the B1 bomber programme has been declared dead. "It's a simple question of not enough bang for the buck," said an aide to Mr Joseph Addabbo, a New York Democrat who chairs the House defence appropriations subcommittee.

On the Senate side there is also mounting criticism of the President's strategic plans among powerful Republicans who object to the new weapons on Economic rather than philosophical grounds.

"It's a question of money and has nothing to do with strategic doctrine," remarked Senator Mark Hatfield (Republican, Oregon), chairman of the Senate appropriations committee which must approve funds for the programmes.

Last month President Reagan announced plans to go ahead with the construction of 100 B1 bombers to replace the aging B52s. The first squadron of B1, a more advanced aircraft than an earlier version of the B1 bomber, should be operational by 1986.

The 100 B1s are designed to bridge a strategic gap between the final retirement of the B52s and the development of an advanced technology bomber (known as "stealth") which is designed to elude enemy radar.

On present estimates "stealth" will not be ready until the 1990s, although some Congressmen favour spending some of the funds earmarked for the B1 on an accelerated programme for "stealth."

The President also announced plans to build 100 MX missiles although their mode of deployment has still to be worked out. Initially, some of them will be deployed in reinforced silos which at present house Titan and Minuteman ICBMs.

The cost of the President's strategic programme (which also includes the development of a sea-launched missile, the Trident 2, and the upgrading of communications and control systems) was put at $180,300m (about £100,000m) over six years.

However Congressmen, already bridling against the President's demands for additional non-military spending cuts, believe that actual costs will spiral well beyond this figure.

The first real test of opposition to the new systems is expected next week in the House where the appropriations committee is to start marking up the defence spending bill. Mr Addabbo plans to introduce amendments to kill the proposed weapons programmes by eliminating funds for them in the Bill.

If this fails, Mr Addabbo intends to take his measure to the full House which must vote on the appropriations Bill by Nov 20 when the current continuing resolution providing operating funds for defence projects runs out.

In the Senate, opponents of the new weapons systems are gearing up for a vote some time after Thanksgiving Day at the end of November.

In addition to Senator Hatfield they include Senator John Tower, chairman of the armed services committee, Senator Ted Stevens, the Republican whip who chairs the Senate defence appropriations committee and Senator Robert Dole, chairman of the Senate finance committee.

The growing congressional opposition to the B1 bomber programme has caused Rockwell International, the giant defence contractor which will produce the aircraft, to mount a big lobbying drive to save the programme.

So far the Administration has shown few outward signs of concern that it may be facing an Awacs-style battle with Congress over its strategic nuclear programme.

Senior officials at the White House and the Pentagon insist that both the B1 and the MX are essential if the United States is to close what President Reagan has described as "the window of vulnerability" to a Soviet attack. "The President is still 100 per cent behind both systems", a White House aide commented.

However, the Administration is not entirely united in its support for the B1 and MX programmes.

Washington admits that US airmen aid Libya

By David Cross

After weeks of humming and hawing, the United States Administration has finally confirmed persistent newspaper reports that American airmen have been helping Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, with his military adventures.

Mr Dean Fisher, the State Department spokesman, told reporters in Washington earlier this week that American citizens has been servicing American-built C130 transport aircraft and CH47 Chinook helicopters belonging to the Libyan Air Force.

Other Americans had been serving as crew members on Libyan charter aircraft flying men and war material to Chad where Libyan armed forces have intervened in the long civil war in the former French colony.

"We find it reprehensible and against the interest of peace and security in the region for anyone, including American citizens, to contribute to Colonel Gaddafi's ability to carry out policies of aggression, Subversion and terrorism," Mr Fisher said.

Although he did not name the nationalities of other mercenaries who have worked for the Libyans, several Britons and possibly Canadians are also known to have offered their services as pilots and mechanics in return for large pay cheques.

In an inteview published in *The New York Times* earlier this week, Mr John Stubbs, a British civil air pilot, described in great detail how he had flown fuel, bombs and troops to and from Chad in Libyan C130 transport aircraft. He said that he had gone to Libya at the end of last year expecting a comfortable salary of about £24,000 a year for what he expected to be a relatively simple job.

But soon after he arrived, Colonel Gaddafi intervened directly in Chad to end the civil war there and he found himself flying night missions at low altitudes to avoid radar detection and without proper navigational equipment. When he refused to fly to an airfield which was under fire last February he was deported by the Libyan Government, he told *The New York Times*.

In spite of warnings from his former employer, he spoke to Scotland Yard about his experiences and is now in the United States recounting his story there. He is angry that he is still owed some back pay by the American intermediary who engaged him.

Like the other European and American airmen who have worked in Libya, Mr Stubbs was employed by a Swiss-based company controlled by Mr Edwin Wilson, a former American intelligence agent living in self-imposed exile in Libya. Mr Wilson is wanted by the American law enforcement agencies on suspicion of exporting explosives and arms to Libya.

Mr Wilson's business interests are reported to be handled by a number of outlets including a company working through a London office.

In addition to employing airmen to fly and service Colonel Gaddafi's military transport aircraft, Mr Wilson is suspected of trying to purchase spare parts worth about £17m for the various American-built aircraft still operating in Libya. He is also believed to have employed skilled Western technicians to develop new sources of Libyan oil.

Mr Wilson's recruitment efforts have flourished because of a chronic shortage of skilled local technicians to run the relatively sophisticated arms and oil equipment Libya has purchased over the years from both the Soviet Union and Western nations.

The Libyan Air Force, for example, still boasts nearly 50 American-built aircraft including eight C130s, 20 Chinook helicopters and ten Boeing 727s.

Western defence analysts believe that without expertise and spare parts from the West all these aircraft would remain grounded. Hence Washington's deep frustration and embarrassment that some of its citizens are involved in keeping the Libyan Air Force aloft.

Nevertheless, as both the American and British Governments readily concede, no legal sanctions exist to prevent their citizens from serving as air transport pilots or mechanics for overseas governments. The only discouragement they have at their disposal is to mutter disapproving noises

Soviet 'Samaritans' set for action

A telephone life-line for desperate Muscovites

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow, Nov 5

The telephone rings. It is a middle-age man, rather drunk, his wife has just left him. His daughters are away studying. He is alone, unhappy, unsure where and how to look for his wife.

The voice at the other end is pleasant, trusting, sympathetic. The young woman volunteer does not contradict or interrupt, listens patiently asking occasional factual questions. She gives what advice she can and the man rings off. A few minutes later a student calls who is desperate because he cannot make friends, Then a maudlin drunk rings, then a woman who says she needs a man.

"Contact," as the Samaritan organization is called, at present exists only on the stage: the controversial play, supposedly set in New York, has just opened and details the emotional crises of ordinary Russians.

But in a few days time 22 trained psychologists and psychotherapists will really be available 24 hours a day on four lines of the new "confidential telephone" to help Muscovites out of emotional crises and restrain them from committing suicide.

The new Soviet samaritan line extends existing counselling service set up by the Moscow centre for the Study and Prevention of Extreme Conditions. In 15 regions of the city there are clinics where patients suffering from extreme stress can seek anonymous help, without prior appointment, and meet others for group therapy sessions.

The clinics, designed to create an informal atmosphere as far removed from hospital as possible, are staffed by psychologist sociologists and what the Russians call "sexologists" specialists in sexual matters. They also draw on volunteers who have shown a suitable sympathetic and humane attitude.

Considerable publicity has recently been given to this service as part of the new Soviet offensive on rising divorce rates and family break-ups. With the increased tempo of life, spreading alcoholism and the problems of rootlessness and breakdown of traditional values in a capital where almost half the population are first-generation city dwellers, the authorities have recognized the urgent need for proper counselling and better mental health care.

The new "confidential telephone" appears to draw heavily on the experience of the Samaritans and other such voluntary services in Western Europe and America.

Professor Aina Ambrumova, the head of the centre responsible for the new confidential telephone, told a newspaper last week that loneliness was one of the centre's main areas of research. Those working at the regional counselling units spent much time helping people adapt to new circumstances, repair broken social contacts and keep pace with the changing morality around them.

"The confidential telephone is another aspect of our work," she said. "It is a very responsible difficult activity, demanding a high level of competence, morality and, I dare say, spirituality. This service demands the feeling of humanity in the fullest sense of the word."

In all the publicity about the new service the press has not said that one of its principal aims is to stop people committing suicide.

Kenyans want a party newspaper

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Nov 5

The Kenyan Parliament has unanimously passed a private member's motion calling on the ruling Kenya African National Union (Kanu) to launch a party newspaper. Several members have bitterly attacked *The Standard*, Kenya's oldest newspaper for its recent criticism of government ministers.

The Standard, whose majority shareholder is the London-based Lonrho group, reports last night's debate on its front page under the headline: "Ban *Standard*, say MPs".

Last week, *The Standard's* leading article criticized Mr G. G. Kariuki, the Minister of State in charge of Internal Security, for suggesting in the opening stages of the parliamentary debate that the country's enemies use newspapers for their own ends, which are not necessarily Kenya's.

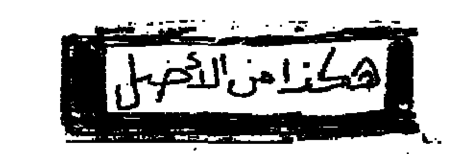
The leading article said Mr Kariuki was implying treason, and asked why he was not acting against treason if it existed.

It asked Mr Kariuki to repeat his allegations outside Parliament, or alternatively to withdraw them and apologize to the press.

Mr Kariuki spoke again in last night's debate, counselling patience. "Let us forgive them," he said, "because the press is run by our brothers but owned by foreigners, and our brothers perhaps would not want to continue with the war."

He added that the Government supported the motion, moved by Mr Lawrence Sifuna, MP for Bungoma South. Mr Aloo Aringo, the Minister of Information, said: "We cannot allow this sensitive area to continue in the hands of foreign owners as their aims are not the same as ours." But he added that his ministry lacked the funds to start a newspaper.

Mr George Githii, a Kenyan, edits *The Standard*. Another Kenyan, Mr Peter Mwaura, edits the *Daily Nation*, of which the Aga Khan holds the controlling shares.



More equipment. More refinements. More than ever a car above comparison.

Here it is, the new 1982 model Cortina, improved and refined to keep it firmly in Britain's number one car slot.

What makes the Cortina so popular?

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In the GL and Ghia models you can still select a 1600cc powerplant, or you could decide on something with a little more oomph. And if you do, you'll be putting your foot down on either 2 or 2.3 litres of twin venturi carburetted engine.

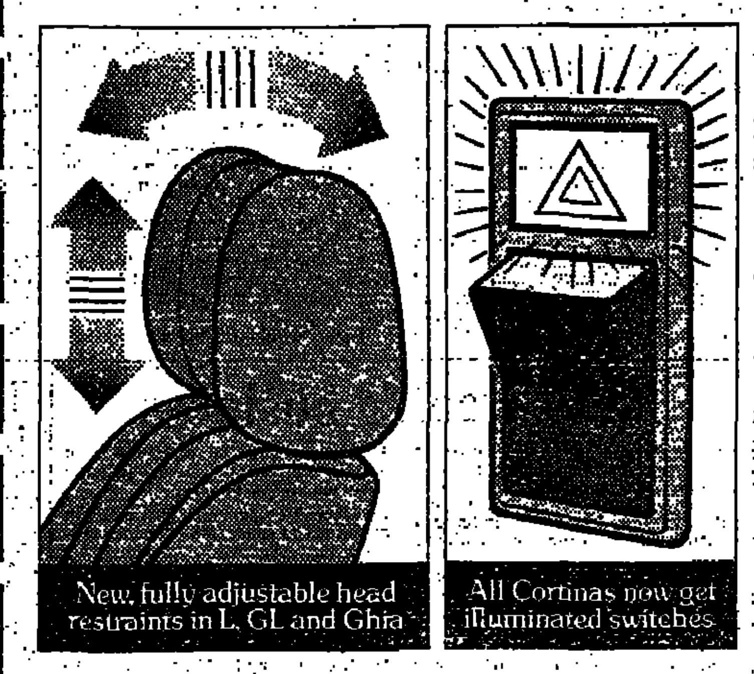
What makes the Cortina so individual?

Historically, the standard of equipment inside the more luxurious Cortinas has been the envy of other car manufacturers. In particular the Ghia with its Chatsworth and crushed Velour fabric seat trim, head restraints, radio/stereo-cassette, tachometer, quartz clock, full centre console, wood veneer door cappings, tinted glass, and so on.

But whatever Cortina you decide on, the beauty is you can virtually mix and match the options to your heart's content, tailoring the car just the way you want it.

What more can we say but list some of the 1982 improvements?

You'll hardly ever need to look under the bonnet, but from an admiring neighbours point of view, the Ghia is now fitted with an engine compartment light.



New, fully adjustable head restraints in L, GL and Ghia

All Cortinas now get illuminated switches

The whole range gets illuminated rear window and hazard warning switches and models fitted with centre consoles even get illuminated ash trays. (How decadent.) The L gets York trim, the GL gets Chelsea/Velour fabric trim, and the new head restraints in the L, GL and Ghia are fully adjustable.

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So go to your Ford dealer today and see the car that's more than ever above comparison.

THE NEW 1982 MODEL CORTINA

*Maximum price for Cortina 1300 2-door as at July 25 1981. Seat belts and car tax included. Delivery and number plates at extra cost.

Ford gives you more.



Nato prepares for negotiations on theatre nuclear weapons

FOREIGN AFFAIRS DEBATE

The unilateral renunciation of nuclear weapons or, taking the extreme, withdrawal from Nato would weaken Britain's security by damaging her ability to deter aggression, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal and principle Foreign Office spokesman in the House of Commons, said when debate was resumed on the Queen's Speech setting out the Government's programme for the new session.

Mr Atkins (Spelthorne, C) said that deterrence had prevented war in Europe for 36 years. As long as we remain strong and determined (he continued) there is no reason why an enemy should ever wish to wage even a limited war against us, but once we appear to be weakening or flinching in our resolve to defend ourselves, then the temptation to threaten and blackmail will grow.

And that would be a threat to peace and to our freedom which we have defended against all-comers for so many centuries.

He said that the Soviet Union had been making unprecedented efforts to achieve great superiority in long-range theatre nuclear forces. The capability of Nato was limited in comparison. If deterrence was to be maintained in the face of the Soviet Union's deployment of SS20s, still proceeding at one a week, then Nato had no choice but to modernize its forces.

That modernization could under ideal circumstances still prove unnecessary. There was what had been called the zero level outcome in which the Soviet Union dismantled and destroyed all its relevant long-range theatre nuclear missiles wherever they might be and Nato did not deploy its own.

Intensive consultation was taking place in the alliance to prepare for the negotiations on the limitation of theatre nuclear weapons. It was agreed that the object was to establish equal ceilings for the United States and the Soviet Union, and at the lowest possible level.

What we are seeking, and will continue to seek, and it is right to seek (he said), is equal ceilings at the lowest possible level. If that possible level turns out to be zero, nobody would be more pleased than the Government. We do not know yet whether that can be achieved. Everybody is entering these negotiations with that idea in mind.

It was hoped that the negotiations about strategic arms reductions between the United States and the Soviet Union would resume next year so that strategic and theatre weapons could be discussed *in parallel*.

These proposals which were discussed at the CSCE review conference in Madrid, provided they were mandatory, verifiable, militarily significant and applicable to the whole of Europe up to the Urals, could significantly enhance confidence and reduce tension in Europe.

All this adds up to a serious *programme (he said) which if successful*, as we hope it will be, would ensure our security at a lower level of expenditure and retain the deterrent effect of our armed forces without engaging in *an exhausting and dangerous arms race*. It is the responsible and intelligent response to make to the widspread concern about nuclear weapons and the desire for peace expressed at last month's *demonstration*.

While working patiently and persistently with our allies, the Government would not indulge in futile unilateral gestures. There had been no request from friends for Britain to reduce or renounce its nuclear weapons.

Mr Atkins said earlier that preservation of Britain's security and the maintenance of peace *depended almost entirely on the* western alliance and how it handled its relations with the Soviet Union.

The march in Central London two weeks ago was witness to the *strength of feeling on the subject*.

But though we intend to intensify our efforts in favour of peace in Europe (he continued), we are not prepared to adopt some of the solutions that were being put forward. We share widespread concern at the horror of war. Our strategy of deterrence is designed to prevent war, but we must beware of apparently simple solutions which might, paradoxically, increase the risk of war.

One of the things that advocates of unilateral disarmament did not realise was that they were weakening the possibilities for the arms control that they and the Government desired so much. It was only if each side realised that the other was able and willing to maintain an adequate military response that it would be prepared to negotiate.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South East, Lab) the former Prime Minister asked if the Government would take up the initiative started under his administration for a comprehensive test ban treaty between the Soviet Union, the United States and the United Kingdom.

Mr Atkins replied that all would like to see progress on this front. The Government was closely in touch with the United States on the subject and was pressing them on the benefit of all.

But it was vital that the Soviet leadership knew what the West thought about international issues, particularly the Government's belief that Poland should be allowed to settle *its own affairs without* outside interference.

The European Community was at the basis of all the progress made towards making Europe once more a force in the world. There was no way in which the Treaty of Rome could be renounced while we continued to enjoy the benefits of political cooperation with its members. That was why the Government intended to make British membership a success.

No one had said the Community was perfect. A principal objective should be to achieve a lasting solution to the budgetary problems which would ensure that as one of the less prosperous members of the Community, the United Kingdom did not remain almost the largest net contributor.

If the Community was to meet the problems and challenges of the eighties, in particular enlargement of the Community, it was necessary to reach agreement on a package of reforms, including reform of the common agricultural policy. It was the aim that guidelines should be agreed at the European Council later this month and it was in everyone's interests that progress should not be delayed.

Because (he said) until restructuring is completed, the Community will find it hard, if not impossible, to move forward to tackle new tasks with the vigour they require.

On the Middle East, *their major* objective must be to seek a comprehensive solution to the Arab and Israeli problem. Europe was particularly well qualified to exercise a collective influence with a united approach.

They were firmly committed to the state of Israel and could never forget the circumstances which led to its creation. It was vital that justice for the people of Israel should be matched by justice for other people in the region. That was why their efforts would continue to be concentrated on the Palistinians as well as on the security of Israel.

The principles first enunciated by the EEC at Venice were attracting widespread support. The more specific, but broadly compatible principles of Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia could also mark an important step forward as they too accepted the rights of all states in the area to live in peace. Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was as present in Saudi Arabia where he was discussing these questions.

The fact that the EEC regarded the Palestinian aspect as a central issue did not mean that they did not support Israeli withdrawal from Egyptian territory in accordance with the Camp David agreements. They did.

The Americans had made a request to four of the 10 Governments in the EEC to participate in a peacekeeping force in Sinai which was being considered. It was a difficult decision, but their view at the moment was that to participate in such a force would be fully compatible with the Venice principles and the Security Council resolution.

We would consider playing a part (he said) in any guarantee designed to facilitate Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands. President Sadat has been tragically assassinated, but we can still work to restore the territorial integrity of the country which he led with imagination and courage.

The European Community intended to continue to emphasise the importance of a negotiated Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and the return of the country to independence and non-alignment. The Ten's proposals remained on the table as a practical way of achieving those ends.

It was a great relief that there were signs of movement over Namibia. A team of senior officials had been visiting a number of African capitals on a tour aimed at presenting a set of constitutional principles to guide the Namibian constituent assembly. The reactions had so far been encouraging.

The exercise was a first step towards building the confidence necessary for the United Nations plan to be implemented. An internationally recognized settlement in Namibia would make a tremendous contribution to peace and stability in southern Africa. The alternative was an increasing cycle of violence.

Britain had a particular interest in seeing and hoping South Africa would move towards a system of government based on the consent of the South African people as a whole.

For us in the coming year (he said) our main priority is going to be to work, in co-operation with our European partners and the United States, for security in Europe within which we can rebuild our national fortunes.

Britain should not over-estimate its power and influence. But it would be a mistake to act, as *Labour MPs sometimes suggested*, as if Britain was no more than a tiny isolated island.

Nuclear war survival a delusion

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds, East, Lab), said it was six months since the House last debated international affairs and one of the major *dangers* then *discussed* had been significantly reduced in the interval. Some had increased in worrying ways.

The House must be particularly concerned at the continuing disarray in *Washington*.

The result was a growing confusion in the world about American policy on some of the major issues. This uncertainty and confusion was profoundly damaging and disappointing to those people who believed that world peace depended on close cooperation between Europe and a United States administration which knew its mind.

In the last six months the tragedy in El Salvador had deepened. Thirty thousand men, women and children had been killed by the security forces there since the *beginning of the year in circum*stances of appalling brutality.

It must be obvious that there was no solution to the problems of that unhappy country in continuing civil war. A negotiated settlement was vital.

Some recent remarks by Mr Haig, the United States Secretary *of State, about Cuba had a disturbing ambiguity*.

If the Americans rejected the Brezhnev doctrine in Afghanistan they could not use some form of Reagan administration on governing United States relations with her neighbours in Central America and the Caribbean. The United States permitted the training of terrorists from those countries on United States soil.

He could not believe an administration which had declared itself against international terrorism should permit the training of terrorists on her own soil for use in countries bordering on the United States.

He was deeply concerned at the Government's apparent tightening of relations between Britain and the regime in Chile, particularly the recent decision to sell warships to Chile. He must tell the Government and warn Chile that when Labour returned to power they would restore the ban which operated when they last controlled affairs.

On Namibia, he agreed that some useful steps had been taken to repair the damage caused by the South African sabotage of the United Nations process in January. But they must be disturbed at the prospect of long delays in phase two of the new proposals before elections could take place.

The Foreign Secretary had said that delay in achieving independence *for Namibia could push* Angola further towards the Soviet Union and consolidate the position of the Cuban forces in Angola. He hoped Britain would maintain maximum pressure on the South African Government to accelerate the process to the maximum degree.

The question of the Middle East was critical because no part of the world was more pregnant with the *possibility of conflict which might* lead to world war.

The behaviour of some United States government spokesmen following the murder of President Sadat was the way in which a great power should develop its policy towards such an important and complex part of the world.

What the murder of President Sadat had done was to put the problem of Palestine right in the centre of the stage. The European initiative, which was flagging over recent months, had suddenly revived in importance.

It was very difficult to make *progress on the Palestine problem* until Israeli withdrawal from Sinai was completed. It was vital that withdrawal should take place as promised next spring, because the survival of President Mubarak in *Egypt was bound to depend upon* it.

A solution of the Palestine problem should come first on the agenda and no solution was likely to prove possible unless in some way it involved the Palestine Liberation Organization. President Sadat himself had voiced this view.

I do not believe (he said) that Israel can rely on security for long if the Palestine problem remains unresolved. A solution, therefore, must be found for the Palestine problem which is compatible with Israeli security. I do not believe it can be found without the involvement of the PLO in some way and developments following Prince Fahd's proposals have opened at least a chink of light towards a way to a solution.

It had to be accepted that it was unlikely that a solution of the West Bank problem could be found without the involvement of Arab governments, such as the government were not prepared to follow the were not prepared to folow the *Camp David line. That was why the* European initiative and Prince Fahd's proposals offered a way forward which the Camp David process did not, and would not after withdrawal from Sinai.

There was a certain oddity about the proposal to contribute British forces to a peace-keeping force in Sinai, after Israeli withdrawal. The Government had said in principle it was ready to produce a force. *The Israelis had rejected a force* contributed by any government which did not consider its presence in Sinai as part of the Camp David process. Arab governments had rejected contributions from any *government which did did regard* the presence of its forces as part of the Camp David process.

I am not clear (he said) that either the Israelis or the Arabs want British forces in Sinai. The *only government that does is the* government of the United States—that is where the pressure for a British contribution is coming from.

It would be a great mistake in *this situation to offer forces for* Sinai unless the United Sttes Government first moved towards a more coherent and constructive policy in the Middle East.

Referring to nuclear arms, he said tha possession *of unimaginable* destructive power *did* or should impose special responsibilities. The theatrical belligerence of the rhetoric of some American leaders in the past 12 months was particularly disturbing when allied with carelessness and confusion in discussing the vital question of how these weapons might be used in an emergency.

There had been far too often a combination of this belligerence *in* rhetoric with carelessness and confusion in defining the purpose and roles of these weapons.

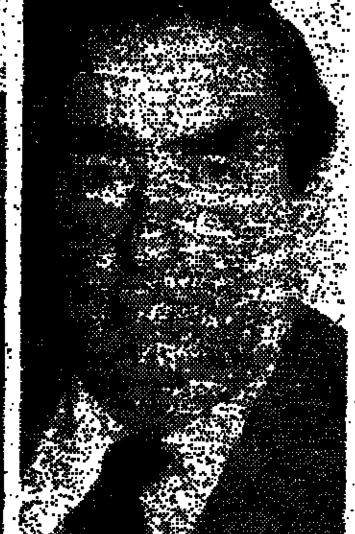
MPs must not allow the fully justified concern over what the United States had said and done in the past 12 months to blind themselves to certain elements in the Soviet position which were well-established.

Russia was not, and never would be under its present leadership, unilateralist. She had a large and growing nuclear armoury.

Mr Brezhnev had written in a German magazine this week that any nuclear war in Europe would *be global. It was known that the* Soviet Union had entered into specific and expensive civil defence



Atkins: Preventing war



Healey: Zero option realistic

programmes to give Russia a chance of surviving a global nuclear war.

Speaking for myself (he continued) I believe tha tthe idea that a state can plan successfully to survive a global nuclear war in which present armaments are used is delusion, but it is not an unnatural *delusion* in a nation which has survived occupation by the armies of Napoleon and Hitler. The Russians are experts in survival, and this is part of their tradition which they are bound to be slow to abandon.

The fact that Russia was clearly ready to contemplate the possibility of nuclear war was as much a background to the consideration of the issues as recent decisions by the *United States administration*, or *statements* made in recent months by President Reagan, Mr *Weinberger or Mr Haig*.

None of what I have said (he continued) implies my belief or the belief of anybody I know in any of the western governments that Russia is planning a nuclear war in Europe. Of course she is not. But the fact is that if we were to handle our own role unwisely it is not impossible that a war in Europe might come about. This is the question which we must consider with all the objectivity we can command.

If there was a nuclear war the United Kingdom would not escape its consequences, whether she was nuclear or neutral. Strontium 90 was no respecter of conference resolutions or declarations of neutrality.

The question was whether this country could move at this moment towards effective multilateral disarmament. It was a moment when, *if* there was failure to move, this country might find the arms race had embarked on another spiral in which technology surprised and destroyed *some of* the stability enjoyed in the last 30 years.

He strongly opposed deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe and would not *wish* British troops to have it. He did not believe that the expulsion of American basis *from Britain would contribute to* peace.

There was a chance at this moment to start the process of multilateral disarmament by an agreement on long-range theatre nuclear forces. The zero option was by far the best objective.

The Russians were deeply concerned at the trend in policy of the new American administration and were anxious *to* return to the golden age of cooperation with President Nixon and Dr Kissinger. They might be prepared to pay a price to achieve that and that was why the zero option was realistic.



Johnston: EEC budget should be larger

Mr Julian Amery (Brighton, Pavilion, C) said Mr Atkins should consider whether Lord Carrington's denigration of the Camp David proposals did not give an element of respectability to those like Yassir Arafat who had publicly called for the murder of President Sadat and whose followers denced in the streets after the event.

Washington, together with British support, should make it clear that there could be no decolonization of Namibia without the decolonization of Angola; and there could be no free elections in Namibia until opposition parties in Angola were allowed to return to the political process.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab) said the Labour Party was not anti-European, but had a different concept of building European unity, which did not lay along the *path* of the Rome Treaty.

They had to work for a wider and looser Europe which should become a bulwark of democracy to assist under-developed countries.

If it was right to fight for human rights in Latin and central American countries, then they should stand up and demand freedom, democracy and human rights in the east European countries.

It was hypocritical for the Tories to be in favour of Solidarity in Poland, but then to introduce legislation to control British trade unions.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said that if they engaged in protectionist legislation this would *stifle growth in developing coun*tries, invite retaliation, and put off the possibility of the closing of the gap between north and south. There must be concerted efforts to stabilize commodity prices, and *guarantee raw material prices at a* fairer level.

There would be no progress on EEC problems unless there was a larger budget. They would not get a larger budget unless there was *acceptance* by the member states of the need for greater European expenditure on a supranational basis.

British foreign policy had for too long rested almost exclusively on *interpretation* of the so-called national interest. It was no basis for the future. The only real basis for the policy was the search for the just solution and that should be the Government's priority.

Mr Eric Deakins (Waltham Forest, Walthamstow, Lab) said the Cancun conference was valuable in educating Mrs Thatcher and President Reagan about the shallowness of their view that market forces *must be the major factor in help*ing with the poverty, disease, hunger and ignorance in the world.

Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, C) said one of the practical steps Europe could take in the Middle East was to initiate a dialogue with the PLO which was the essence of making any progress in including the Palestinians in the negotiations.

Around the Fahd initiative there was a great possibility to make progress. This opportunity should not be lost and should not be rejected in a facile or negative way. A sense of urgency should now be injected into the search for peace.

Mr Bruce George (Walsall, South, Lab) said he disagreed with all attempts in the Labour Party to countenance withdrawal from Nato. Attempting to *throw the Americans out* of Britain with their nuclear weapons would constitute a half-hearted and peripheral involvement with Nato and would be rather reprehensible.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C) asked what happened if the talks between Russia and America did not reach agreement on the zero option, how then would the acceptable level of armaments be decided? Would General Haig and his officials decide the strength of the nuclear defence in Western Europe or would he have to report back to Nato before a *decision* was reached?

Mr Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton, Lab) said the central point seemed to be that if it came to war, would it be one in which European territory was used but in which Europe was *not* involved *in* the decision making?

People were becoming less and less convinced by the defence strategy and thought we should have no part in an arms race for a war no one could win.

Mr Robert MacLennan (Caithness and Sutherland, SDP) said Mr Healey's position in the debate was ambiguous. The tragedy for the *country was* that the Deputy Leader of the Opposition was not speaking with the voice of the Labour Party. He was speaking with accents of reason and personal authority but sadly he could *not command the support of his* own party or the weight that that would have thrown behind his speech.

Mr Timothy Sainsbury (Hove, C) said sincerity *was* no substitute for logic. Nuclear weapons had kept the peace for the past 35 years, at times tenuously, but there was no evidence at all that disarmament would be anything other than a backward step.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Llanelli, Lab) said the Government had slavishly followed the policies of President Reagan. There had been little attempt to assert an independent British voice on so many of the major issues of the day.

Instead of trotting along behind the Americans the Government should have looked much more critically at the current hysteria in the United States administration over the balance of nuclear forces. The Prime Minister had done little to try to reduce the tension, which had grown up between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Haig backing Healey strategy

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Mid Oxon, C) said that *it had been suggested Israeli* had made a great sacrifice in giving up the Sinai, but it had not been Israeli territory. It had been taken by conquest and occupied by force.

Peace was not going to be imposed upon Israel, the Arabs or on the Palestinains by outside people. It was going to be negotiated. There was no question of people conspiring outside Israel to impose a peace on that Country. *It was* something which the Israelis would have to enter into.

It was the demonstrative aspect of the Nato strategy which Mr Haig, the United States Secretary *of State, had in mond when he* made his recent remarks. It was an essential part of the strategy.

This was the Nato strategy which Mr Healey helped to form and which Mr Foot lived with as an *approving member of a Cabinet for* many years.

The debate was adjourned.

Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Continuation of debate *on the Queen's Speech. Main topic* will be employment, industrial relations and future of training boards.

Tuesday: Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech. Main topic will be financial arrangements for the coal board and privatization of BNOC and British Gas.

Wednesday: Conclusion of debate on the Queen's Speech. Main topic will be the decline of the British economy.

Thursday: Debate on Opposition motion on encroachments on local government autonomy.

Friday: Debate on Government measures to help small businesses.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Tuesday: Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech. Main topic will be foreign affairs and defence.

Wednesday and Thursday: Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech: Main topic will be economic and *industrial affairs*.

Ten Bills introduced

The following five Bills were read a first time in the Commons Civil *Aviation (Amendment); Housing* (Amendment) (Scotland); Nuclear Industry (Finance); Shipbuilding and Currency Bill which allows the new penny to be *officially* called the penny.

In the Lords first readings were given to the Hops Marketing, Civic Government (Scotland, Slaughter of Animals (Amendment), Beverage Containers, and Boxing Bills

Climate of 80s will be less favourable

LORDS

There had to be an objective realization by public opinion not yet wholly attuned to the reality that unless there was some wholly new factor, the climate of the 1980s would be altogether less *favourable than that of the 1960s*, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, said in opening the second day of debate on the Queen's Speech.

Lord Hailsham said that in the meantime they must get rid of two or three illusions. To listen to some critics of the Government, one would hardly gather that the Government was spending not less, but more.

They had just got through a decade when successive governments had more or less doubled the national debt.

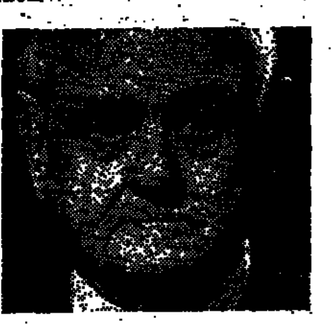
The nation now spent more on interest than on *defence, than on* education, and more than on health.

He had heard the Government called deflationary and those who used the term called for reflation, but the Government *was trying* to reduce the rate of inflation.

He had heard it said the Government was trying to cut expenditure, but it was trying to restrain the increase when the growth of national product *was static or* negligible.

He understood critics on the right who complained that Government expenditure was still inflationary.

However, he could not understand the critics on the left who had *somehow* persuaded themselves that the Government was following deflationary policies and that the remedy was a vast increase in expenditure. They *had* not realized the facts of the situation.



Hailsham: Stop shedding crocodile tears

In the present climate they had to ask themselves, each for himself, and all collectively, whether an element of self-abnegation in the cause of others was not a necessary part of the equation for all.

How much current consumption (he asked) are you and I prepared to forgo to provide that investment? *If* the answer in all cases is none, or very little, then we should cease from hypocrisy, stop shedding crocodile tears and criticizing the alleged meanness of governments.

Good housekeeping must be an essential part of home policy, and self-denial and patriotism were not the least elements in that good national housekeeping.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, for the Opposition, *said* that the confidence of the younger generation in institutions had declined and there was disturbing evidence of alienation among many of them. It might not be justified, but alas, was happen*ing*.

There was too little bridge-building and too much gulf-widening, too much confrontation and too little conciliation in society.

The tragedy of unemployment *was that it hit the young hardest*. More than 270,000 school leavers were registered unemployed in September and youth unemployment was close on 1,500,000. Black people had been particularly hard *hit by the recession which had* exacerbated the problem of racial disadvantage.

The passage in the Queen's Speech about all, of whatever race, colour or creed, having equal rights responsibilities and opportunities would sound a little hollow to those people.

Unemployment played a significant part in the amount of crime. It did not excuse crime but went *to some extent to explain the ex*tent and volume of the increase, particulary in the biggest centres of population where the biggest incidence of unemploy*ment existed*.

Lord Wigoder (L) said all the experience of the re-conviction rates tended to show that they were remarkably similar whatever form of punishment was inflicted upon juvenile offenders. The sentence must be got right, but it was desirable to recognize that increasing the range of sentences was unlikely in itself to solve many problems.

Lord Aylestone (SDP) said he could not accept that most of the nation's troubles were attributable to massive unemployment, although that was a contributory factor. He was old enough to remember the demonstrations and marches of the 1930s. There was little trouble for the police to deal with then.

The Bishop of Worcester, Dr Robert Woods, said he had reason to think that the Services would have considered fairly willingly a work experience scheme for some thousands of young unemployed. It would have given them an opportunity of learning a trade and seeing the meaning of a disciplined community and would have been of benefit to all concerned.

Lady Macleod of Borve (C) said that the Government was doing a great deal but she would like to see the training of young people who could not get a job extended for a year so that they could go abroad and work in third world countries whose needs were great.

Lord Simon of Glaisdale said that there was a plan to develop land which would spoil the view of Beverley Minster by the local authority in spite of an adverse report by the local government ombudsman.

If the ombudsman's findings were to be flouted and his judgment dismissed in contemptuous *terms*, there would be no doubt that the system of parliamentary and local commissioners *was in*adequate to secure justice for outraged citizens and to prevent bureaucratic abuse.

Lady Faithfull (C) said this country had the highest number of *young people in custodial care* within the EEC and yet it was not being effective. She questioned whether it was right to spend so much money on detention centres when as yet there was no evidence *that the experiment would work*.

Lady Stedman (SDP) said a healthy democracy required that rates, if they were to continue, had to remain a local government tax. Alternatively there should be a local income-tax collected by PAYS and returned to the local authorities.

Lord Underhill (Lab) said that after the past few days at British Leyland he hoped the Government would reconsider whatever it had in mind on labour relations legislation. There was a clear lesson that employees could not be threatened and intimidated. Those days were well past.

One good thing that might have come from this near tragedy was that there was apparently agreement to establish improved labour relations at BL and the development of more employee participation.

Lady Platt of Writtle, former chairman of Essex County Council, said the legislation to improve the accountability of local authorities should be carefully drafted to preserve the freedom of local authorities to continue to attract members and officers to serve the community.

Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, *said the Criminal* Justice Bill would give effect to the White Paper on sentencing young offenders when there was no alternative to custodial sentences.

The appropriate section of the *1970 Act would be repealed so that* present borstal and attendance centre sentences would be reduced to a single sentence. However, they would not lose the benefit of the training aspects of borstal.

The Government was not trying to move to longer or more frequent custodial sentences. The detention centre order would be maintained with a three-weeks minimum.

They also proposed extension of community service orders to 16 year olds and there would be stronger and clearer powers to require parents to shoulder their responsibilities.

The debate was adjourned.

Speaker rules out debate

SPY CASE

The Speaker (Mr George Thomas) refused an application from Mr *Dennis Canavan for an emergency* debate on the lack of public confidence in the British security service in view of the recent revelations about the espionage activities of Mr Leo Long.

Mr Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) said that the last time the matter was debated, in November, 1979, MPs were assured by the Attorney *General* (Sir Michael Havers) and it was confirmed in a *subsequent reply by Mrs Margaret* Thatcher, the Prime Minister, to himself that since the Second World War there had been only one case of immunity from prosecution being given to a self-confessed traitor, and that was Anthony Blunt.

Now another self-confessed traitor, Mr Leo Long, had appeared on the scene, and for some reason or other, he had not been prosecuted.

It was important to debate these matters because it would be bringing the law into disrepute if members of the public got the impression that there was one law for the old boy network of traitors and another for the rest.

Mr Long said in one of his public statements that some of his contacts or former contacts might still be in important positions. It might be that some of them were still in the security service, still in a position to betray the trust bestowed upon them.

It was important for MPs to allay the suspicions of the public, who might be afraid of a massive establishment cover-up over these matters.

People were asking how many more such cases there were and how many more traitors were still going to come crawling out of the woodwork *of the British* establishment.

It was doing damage to credibility at home and overseas, to the extent that the security service must be the laughing stock of the world.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic will be NHS.

No delay in budget rebate

STRASBOURG

The European Parliament in Strasbourg rejected a budget committee proposal to claim the right to delay repayment of half of Britain's budget contribution rebate.

During voting on proposed changes to the EEC Commission's draft budget for 1982 MEPs defeated the Committee's amendment to put £430m of the repay*ments into the reserve fund until* the United Kingdom provided evidence that the money would be spent on special programmes to help the needy *regions*.

A similar amendment by Parliament's Socialist Group, which wanted to be sure that the British Government would not use the money to reduce its spending on structural policy, was also rejected.

Mr Andrew Pearce (West Cheshire, ED), in explanation of his vote on the budget committee's report, agreed that there was a need for authorities in member states to *inform* the public properly about EEC expenditure in their territories.

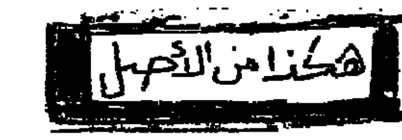
I regret that the United Kingdom authorities (he said) leave a good deal to be desired in this regard. Constituents constantly tell me that they do not know when EEC funds are spent in their area. I hope the United Kingdom Government will in future publicize EEC regional, social and agricultural fund grants more effectively in the press and on the sites concerned.

The British public had a right to know this information.

Mr David Harris (Cornwall and Plymouth, ED) told Parliament that far greater control must be exercised over its own spending than *had* been demonstrated today.

Parliament spent the whole day voting on the budget committee's report which was approved after MEPs had dealt with more than 600 amendments, many of them *aimed at restoring heavy cuts made* in the draft budget by the Council of Ministers.

The budget now goes back to the Council for further consideration and will be returned to Parliament in December for final approval.

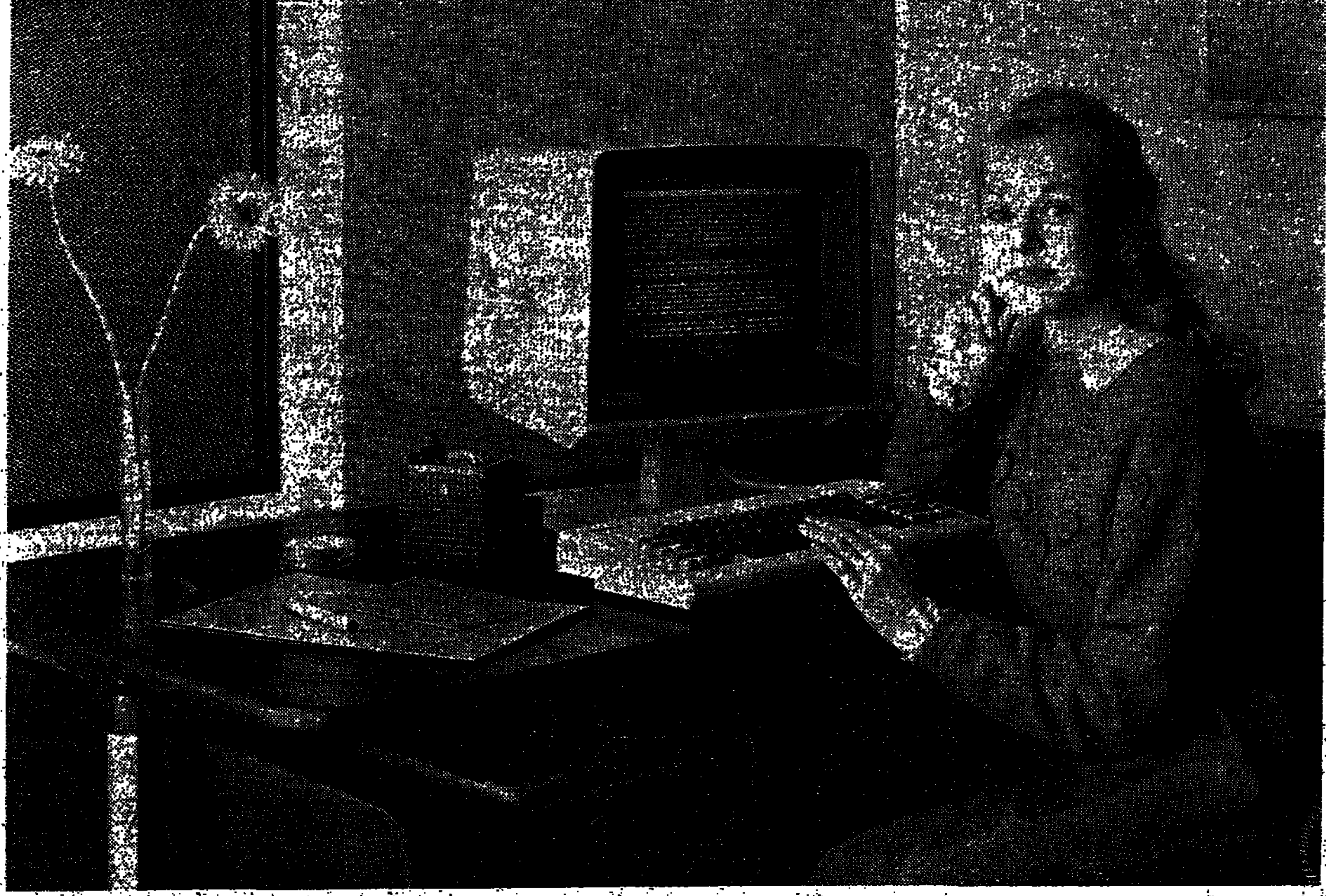


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Help at the touch of a button.

Times reporters examine the background to the case of Dr Leonard Arthur, and its effect on the future treatment of babies born handicapped

Quality of life—where no-one can be judge

By Nicholas Timmins

"We are extremists, as you have probably realised", says Mrs Nuala Scarisbrick, founder and organizer of LIFE, the anti-abortion group which reported Dr Leonard Arthur to the police.

She says it with a light, almost demure, laugh, in reference to the attitude of LIFE to abortion, which it would ban in all cases except where the mother's life was at risk. It is extremism of which LIFE *stands accused by many* doctors over its attitude to the treatment of severely handicapped new born babies.

Mrs Scarisbrick, however, says: "We are not saying that all human life must always be given every possible form of support. Where a child is born with a lethal, untreatable condition, we would not ask *for the impossible. There are* many situations in which a doctor's clinical judgment will enable him to decide whether or not an operation will benefit the child. Where the decision is purely clinical, people like us have nothing to say.

"It is when they start talking about quality of life *that the alarm bells ring* because they are not being doctors any more, but judges. Nobody can judge another person's quality of life, or decide for them whether it will be worth living. I cannot *predict that. You cannot.* I do not see that a doctor can, with or without the knowledge and consent of the parents. "Nobody has the right to kill another human being.

It is that attitude that has led LIFE *in the past* four years to report 10 cases to the

Prof A. J. Ayer—Page 14
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police where it is alleged that doctors have been involved in late abortions, or the withholding of treatment from handicapped new born babies. In the latter cases, the babies are said to have been fed only water or milk on demand, *with painkillers or sedatives*, thus allowing them to die. LIFE calls that simply "premeditated killing".

LIFE was founded in August, 1970 by Mrs Scarisbrick, now aged 42, and her husband, Professor John Scarisbrick, Professor of History at Warwick University.

The allegations came chiefly from nurses and junior hospital doctors, not all of them Life members. In every case, except Dr Arthur's, the Director of Public Prosecutions has decided not to prosecute.

LIFE's position is clear cut. The child has a right to life, *whatever the* likely *quality of* that life. "Compassion can be used as a weasel word to encourage an attitude of disposability towards anybody who is less than physically or mentally whole", Mrs Scarisbrick says.

Far more effort, she adds, should be put into residential accommodation, fostering, and adoption for those children rejected by their parents. Life itself hopes to create a "place of safety" hospice for rejected babies, and a register of parents willing to adopt and foster.

Courage and calm of man in the eye of the storm

By Arthur Osman

From the outset of his long ordeal Dr Arthur abhorred any idea that he was a martyr in the cause of pragmatic paediatrics.

He emphasized that view when first questioned by the police a few days after the death of John Pearson, the Down's syndrome baby at the centre of the case, and has repeated it to several of his closest friends in the profession.

He was acquitted yesterday at Leicester Crown Court of *the* charge of attempted murder.

Dr Arthur's firm stance, according to friends, was typical of the man who, while diffident and sometimes irritatingly absent-minded in his private life, has great courage. It is a quality he combines with gentleness, concern, and commitment.

He also has an additional quality, that of tranquility. That was apparent to those who watched him in his isolation in the dock.

Dr Arthur was born in London in 1926, the son of the *Rev John Arthur*, MC, *and* Mrs Amy Arthur, and religion has always been an influence in his life. He married into one of the most renowned of medical families, his wife, Janet, being the daughter of the late Lord Brain. He had been president of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the British *Association. Mrs Arthur is a* Quaker and a Justice of the Peace.

Her father, who was described as being "no mean poet" was a great friend of Walter de la Mare. Lord Brain published a work entitled "Tea with Walter de la Mare" nearly 25 years ago in which his daughter as a young girl was featured prominently.

The Arthurs have six children and they live in a flat-fronted extended cottage decorated in a lime-green wash in the centre of the small hamlet of Church Broughton. It lies in well-wooded country to the west of Derby and hard by is the skeleton of a wartime RAF airfield.

It is by the account of friends a cheerful if unconventional household. One outer door has on it a large painting of a zebra; inside, books fill every nook and cranny and they can be seen from the road stacked on virtually every window ledge.

Dr Arthur was educated at Aldenham, Elstree, and Magdalene College, Cambridge. In 1957 he passed the examination for membership of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

He was appointed house surgeon at Mount Vernon Hospital and house officer at the Middlesex Hospital before, in 1952, joining the RAMC. He was attached to the Durham Light Infantry and was posted to West Germany. He volunteered for service in the Korean war and later served in Egypt.

On his return he held hospital posts at Newcastle-upon-Tyne General and the Royal Victoria Infirmary, the Central Middlesex, Birmingham Children's and Freedom Fields, Plymouth. He spent three years in Nigeria from 1959 as senior registrar in paediatrics and went to Derby in 1965 as a consultant. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine and a member of the British Paediatrics Association.

His other activities include a governorship at a local school for handicapped children and helping the East Midlands Riding Association for handicapped children and adults.

When he was sent for trial and was suspended awaiting its outcome a petition was raised in Derby attracting more than 13,000 signatures. It was sent to the Trent Regional Health Authority and urged his reinstatement

Dr Bernard Laurance, now retired from paediatrics, who once worked with him at *Derby, said: "I was rather* appalled sometimes at the efforts he went to to save malformed babies, badgering surgeons into performing operations. I sometimes felt he went too far. But it is a reflection of his attention. Of course age alters attitudes, particularly those towards the terrible burden placed on the *parents of such children.*"

An indication of his moral strength came some years ago when he was put up for election to a fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians by Dr Laurance. He refused *the chance, one of only* two to have done so, saying he did not think he was worthy and muttering about his disapproval of "the old boy network". His father-in-law was then president of the *college.*



Rebecca *(foreground)*, a Down's syndrome child at the age of five, pictured with her sister, Amy, aged four. Rebecca was the first child of Craig Seton, a reporter with The Times, and Jean, his wife, who decided shortly after their daughter's birth to permit her to have an *emergency operation to remove an* intestinal blockage without which she would have died.

She was also born with a complicated hole in the heart and a further digestive ailment. In her five years Rebecca has survived her heart condition, pneumonia *on several occasions, whooping cough* and hepatitis and now attends a normal infants' school in south London.

Although she has suffered frequently, and typically for Down's children, from severe colds and coughs which have required many months of antibiotic *treatment*, Rebecca *enjoys a full and* active life and goes to dancing and swimming lessons. She also has a wide and improving vocabulary, can communicate and comprehend satisfactorily and her parents have high hopes that she may be able to read and write.

Sharp lesson of the expert evidence

The withdrawal of the murder charge against Dr Arthur turned on what the judge later described in his summing up as inadequate expert evidence. The whole *affair was seen* as being a considerable embarrassment for Professor Alan Usher of Sheffield University, one of Britain's most distinguished pathologists.

The judge said that without Dr Arthur having skilled and thorough representation there might have been no conceivable way to challenge it with all the respect and dignity of Professor Usher's position.

He continued: "It is a very sharp lesson that we *should* all examine the evidence of experts on both sides with great care. Otherwise we might arrive at a situation which could be viewed with alarm."

After seeing slides showing the histology of the baby's organs, Professor Usher asked to examine them in a laboratory. On his return to court he altered his opinion in a number of respects about the baby's *pathological* condition after death. He agreed the baby had organic defects in his brain, heart and lungs which were present before birth. The judge said that the baby was not healthy as the prosecution had submitted.

A new era now of stricter standards

By Dr Tony Smith, Medical Correspondent

Not since 1938, when the distinguished gynaecologist, Aleck Bourne, was prosecuted for aborting a girl aged 14 who had been raped, has a doctor been charged with a criminal offence for treatment that many of his colleagues would not censure.

Mr Bourne deliberately invited prosecution as part of the campaign for reform of the law prohibiting abortion in any circumstances. He successfully appealed against conviction but his trial had had a *lasting effect on* medical practice; most obstetricians refused to have anything to do with abortion and the few who did terminated pregnancy only in desperate circumstances.

Dr Arthur's trial seems likely to have an equally definitive effect on paediatricians' treatment of newborn infants.

Even Roman Catholic theologians now accept that in some cases an infant is born with such severe disabilities that lifesaving treatment may justifiably be withheld. Where *in the spectrum of opinion* that line has been drawn in the past has varied from one doctor, and one set of parents, to another.

In most hospitals recent policy has depended on two factors: parental *opinion and* the severity of handicap. When parents want every possible treatment to be tried to preserve their baby's life, doctors will carry out those wishes. If, however, the *parents are uncertain or* positively reject their new born baby because of mental or physical handicap, the medical assessment then depends on the severity of the handicap and the need for *immediate* treatment.

Only if the child has a serious handicap and would be likely to die without specific treatment would doctors prescribe "nursing care only" and allow nature to take its course. An otherwise healthy child with moderate or mild handicaps, rejected by parents, *is usually fostered* or taken into institutional care.

Inevitably, this consensus policy will change in the aftermath of Dr Arthur's acquittal.

Despite the court's decision, other paediatricians will be reluctant to risk a prolonged court action. Many will fear similar charges, and so will set stricter standards for withholding treatment from newborns with irremediable handicaps.

Probably little change will occur in the policy of selecting for treatment infantslikely to benefit and withholding treatment from those whose outlook is irremediably bleak; *but even when doctors* and parents are agreed that treatment should be withheld, fewer paediatricians will now have the confidence to order any specific activities that might hasten the child's death.

In future, when the decision is "nursing care only" the process of dying *seems likely to be longer*

Yet whichever way the verdict had gone, and despite the beliefs and actions of campaigners from LIFE and the Society for the Protection of Unborn Children the pace of *medical progress will* sooner or later force legal recognition of a selective treatment policy.

The pressure for selection will come from two trends. Firstly, more and more handi*capping disorders will be* indentifiable early in pregnancy.

Secondly, as treatment methods improve, virtually every liveborn infant will be salvageable.

Conflicting hopes at today's Irish summit

Earlier this year a group of British and Irish civil servants were having dinner in Dublin; the conversation turned to mutual congratulations about the ever-improving cross-border security cooperation.

Recent successes in the south had indeed been impressive, everyone agreed. An English civil servant from north of the border chipped in. You have to remember, he said, that the average Ulster unionist's dream of cross-border cooperation is a little different; a heavily fortified border with a gate at which the northern authorities arrive with a piece of paper which is handed to their opposite numbers.

The southerners reappear with a van full of IRA men wanted in the north, who are promptly posted through the gate. Thank you very much, say the northeners, who lock the gate and dispose of the key.

It is worth bearing this gothic but eloquent illustration in mind while considering today's meeting between the British and Irish Prime Ministers. There are expectations in the air which are going to be disappointed.

The life expectancy of Irish Prime Minister Dr Garret Fitzgerald's coalition is poor and the odds must be on an election next year. Dr FitzGerald depends for his majority on three left-wing independents who support his insistence on the consent of the north's majority to any changes, his reform of the constitution and the abolition of hanging. But they will be less solid on industrial and economic issues; it was on one of those which the government had its closest scrape so far, surviving by one vote.

The Government has so far succeeded in stalling the by-election due in the border constituency of Cavan-Monaghan; the seat, vacated by the death of the hunger striker who held it only for a matter of weeks, is likely to be won by the Fianna Fail opposition.

Both parties compete to extract every ounce of "unification" from negotiations with the British. Dr FitzGerald's predecessor, Mr Charles Haughey, has been busy *creating a neat political box for the* government: he has previewed a colourful version of what might emerge from the summit. If it is reckoned a success, he should be in a position to take some of the credit, and if it falls below *expectation he will be able to imply*, or claim, that he would have done better.

In this atmosphere, Dr. FitzGerald's recently declared "crusade" to reform the Republic's 1937 constitution is a bold move. There are *some purely domestic reasons* for overhaul but it is essentially designed as an offering to the northern unionists.

Dr. FitzGerald wants to create a society "of a kind that northern protestants would find acceptable", watering down articles Two and Three, which claim the north as part of the republic, diluting the heavily Catholic bias of the document.

The northern unionists not directly affected, may give the ideas a cautious welcome at a distance, but their politicians have already begun pointing out the obvious: that there *will be few* converts to the idea of Irish unity as a result. Irish ministers have been careful to say that they would not put the proposals to the test until the ground was prepared.

At this point, officials describing the possible future of the constitutional plans tend to trail their sentences off into significant silences, indicating that they depend for their success on what Britain is going to "do" about the North.

Enter the famous "joint studies", begun last December, which acknowledged for the fist time that *Dublin had a role* in the future of the North.

The weakness of the "Dublin dimension" with Mr Haughey as the Republic's Prime Minister became quickly apparent. He used the summit's communique as the text for *a series of broad hints that* the North's constitutional future might be for negotiation. This improved his election prospects in inverse proportion to the damage done to them by the deteriorating economy.

It emerged that it was not the Republic's job to woo the North, but rather to wait for Britain to withdraw, an attitude best summed up by the foreign minister, Mr Brian Lenihan, on a voter's doorstep in June: "Listen. You remember the Robert Kee history series on television. What that was all about is that the British are preparing to withdraw, so we *have* to work politically with them."

Throughout all this, groups of civil *servants shuttled in strict* rotation between Dublin and London. Much of the joint study was technical and uncontentious: what legal problems would be raised by giving the vote to English people living in Ireland, can there be better *joint-marketing of the* Island's appeal to tourists, how do you feed electricity from the North to the South without the Provisional IRA periodically blowing up the line?

The contrast between what the two sides read into what they have talked about is best illustrated by the "Anglo-Irish Council". This is simply the title of convenience for a body which, as yet, has no title. If it ever acquires one, it is sure to be *of potent symbolic importance.* The top and bottom level of the council will be that title applied to what already happens: meetings between ministers and civil servants respectively. Both sides have agreed (and were already agreed last December) that it would be nice to have a middle layer of public representatives.

Try as they might the Irish side have failed to come up with a satisfactory mechanism for finding them. *This is quite apart from the* fact that there is no evidence that any unionist politician is going to go anywhere near it. The English and Irish delegations can be provided by a mixture of European and national parliamentarians, but *how are the communities of the* North to be represented? There are only three Catholic MPs or MEPs in the North: Mr John Hume, of the SDLP, Mr Owen Carron and Mr Gerry Fitt.

Mr Fitt's pro-Government stand has driven him to the political margin, Mr Carron is not a likely participant and that leaves Mr Hume. Various *by-passes* around the problem have been canvassed: nomination, proportions drawn from local election results, or special elections. All have been rejected.

Looked at from this angle, the "council" joint study — the only one of real importance — has not proceeded far in 10 months. It may be no bad thing: if both governments genuinely agree that change proceeds only by consent, that by definition means at a snail's pace.

George Brock

Eight ways out of the stalemate

Everybody has views about the solution to British problems in Ireland and they are as old as the British *presence on the island*. The Irish prefer to call it Ireland's English problem.

During the hunger strike, politicians rediscovered Northern Ireland, widening the range of options on offer. This is an opinionated *layman's guide*.

Unity: Such a huge range of possibility that it has to be *subdivided*, and the subdivisions *are distinguished by the words* which follow. Unity *by consent* is the slogan of the current Irish government and explained to mean that any changes in the relationship between the northern and southern parts of the island will only happen *with* the consent of the unionist majority (one million strong and around two thirds of the population) in the north.

Power-sharing: To avoid the associations of past failure, this was rechristened "partnership" during Mr Humphrey Atkins abortive attempts to set up a local administration during 1980. It is a paradox. None of the politicians — with the *exception of the tiny Alliance Party* — there or on the mainland support it. Yet each opinion poll confirms that it is the only solution which has any chance of not being vetoed by some section of opinion.

Federal Ireland: There are many *variants on this theme, whose most* articulate exponent has been the current Prime Minister, Dr Garret FitzGerald (who calls it a "confederal solution"). The two parts of the island would be largely autonomous, but under a joint power-sharing administration.

Direct rule: The status quo and, since the abolition of Stormont in *1972, the fallback whenever a new* initiative fails: most politicians agree that it is insufficient. The Conservative manifesto committed the party to returning more power to local councils, a rash promise which it shows no sign of fulfilling.

Mr. Enoch Powell, of the Official Unionists, has in the past proposed that the present arrangements be rationalised by full integration into the United Kingdom, an idea which does not even command full support inside that party.

Independence: Currently proposed by the unlikely combination of Mr James Callaghan and the Ulster Defence Association. Neither have attracted massive suppport among *politicians although Mr Callaghan's* proposal was ringingly endorsed by *The Sunday Times* a month after it was first framed last July. But a Gallop poll conducted in August for *New Society* confirmed that in a list of crude alternatives (union with the south, independence, the status quo) independence has the highest rating with 37 per cent. An identical poll in 1974 gave it 36 per cent.

Withdrawal of the guarantee: This hardly amounts to a full-scale policy, but popped up during the hunger strike and from two Labour spokesmen. The guarantee in question is the promise given by *successive governments that the* people of Northern Ireland will not be deprived of United Kingdom citizenship without the consent of the majority in Northern Ireland.

Interviewed on *Weekend World*, ex-Northern Ireland Secretary Mr Merlyn Rees said many Protestants were not very "struck" on the guarantee and that removing it might "make people say, 'well guarantees are all very well, but even when you have it removed, you are not then going to push people into the south'."

The EEC: In May, Dr David Owen said in a speech that the British *government* could *not solve the* problems on its own. Along with the Republic, it should "place the whole issue of Northern Ireland into the framework of European political cooperation." This appears to have become the basis of *Alliance policy on the question*, as described by David Steel.

The United Nations: Regularly canvassed by politicians who do not want to line up with any of the major opinion blocs, its latest advocate is Mr Tony Benn. "I am quite persuaded", he said earlier this year, "that the British military presence is a major part of the problem", and added *that a UN* peace-keeping force would be one alternative to stopping a bloodbath if they were withdrawn.

Numerous objections have been raised to this over the years: the UN might not agree, UN forces have their uses as supervisors of buffer zones but might not be so good at peace-keeping in an intermingled *community and unless* their presence was very temporary, the Provisionals might just simply regard them as British proxies and carry on shooting.

Repartition. Proposed by ex-Irish-cabinet minister and editor-in-*chief of the The Observer*, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, in May. He suggested redrawing the border to put the *predominantly* Catholic border areas in the Republic and to reduce the level of terrorist activity which happens in them.

It attracted widespread criticism, not least on the grounds that the population on the northern side of *some parts* of the border, such as Fermanagh, is an almost even mix of Catholic and Protestant.

Troops Out: An umbrella title for the various shades of extreme Republicanism which concentrate on the removal of the British by force or by vocally supporting violence. They may disagree about what should happen after the British have gone, but they wait to worry about that until the main objective is achieved.

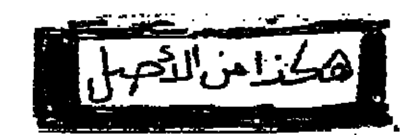
The *Provisional IRA, has itself* changed its ultimate political prescription over the years, depending on the influence of left-wingers, who are currently in the ascendant.

The H-Block issue, which united several Republican splinters into an effective alliance, has now almost faded from view. Executive member Danny Morrisson told the Provisional Sinn Fein annual conference last weekend that the way forward was with "a ballot paper in one hand and an Armalite in the other".

G.B.

The Summits




هكذا من الأصل

Why the Dr Arthur verdict is right

by A. J. Ayer

The moral questions which the trial of Dr Leonard Arthur and similar recent cases pose are various but closely interlocked. Has one the right to dispose of one's own life, whatever the circumstances? If some other person, in full possession of his faculties, wishes to put an end to his life, and one is in a position to make this easier for him, is it wrong to give him the assistance that he needs?

Is it always wrong to take *the life of another human* being who does not wish to be killed, or are there special circumstances such as his being a convicted criminal or a wartime enemy in which such killing is necessary? If a person is senile, to the point where he is unable to make a rational choice between death or the continuation of life, has one ever the right to make the decision for him?

If he is obviously in great pain, has one the right, or even in certain cases the duty, to put an end to his suffering? In the case of an infant who has not yet acquired the use of reason, is it ever permissible to prevent his entering any further into a life which would, in all probability, be a source of much greater misery than happiness both to himself and to those who will have to care for him?

If the person who has to make the decision in such a case is a doctor or nurse *should one draw a distinction* between positive and negative action? Should one overlook the irony in A. H. Clough's commandment "Thou shalt *not* kill but need not strive officiously to keep alive"?

There is indeed the preliminary question: what constitutes a *living person?* This bears particularly on the question of the legitimacy of abortion. There are *many who would condone* abortion but not condone the ancient Greek practice of infanticide. I think that it is to some extent arbitrary where one draws the line, but I believe that there are stages in the development of a foetus at which it can reasonably be judged not yet to have attained the status of a person.

I believe that at such a stage the prospective mother has the right to arrange for the termination *of her pregnancy just as she* and her husband or lover have the right to practise contraception. It is for them to decide whether they wish to assume the responsibility of parenthood.

I believe that the definition of death is subject to some medical latitude. There are cases in which a *person is kept alive even* when he has lost consciousness and has no prospect of recovering it. All I wish to say on this point is that I can see no excuse for this practice. What justification can there be for condemning a human being to a purely vegetable existence?

There are those who would answer this by saying that, whatever the circumstances, it is always wrong to take human life. If they claim this is an absolute principle there is no way of confuting them; one can only confront them with difficult examples such as that of a dying man begging *to be put out of his agony.*

There is, however, one other point worth making here. Many people who adopt a position of this kind do so on religious grounds and this can be shown to be fallacious. The argument is not that they are mistaken in their religious beliefs, *though I think that they are,* but that no moral judgment can be founded on authority. This is a point which



A. J. Ayer: 'A doctor who acts from purely humane motives ought not to be either morally or legally condemned'

has been most succinctly put by Bertrand Russell. "Theologians have always taught that God's decrees are good and that this is not a mere tautology: it follows that goodness is logically independent of God's decrees".

This is not to deny that religious belief or the secular advice that one may seek can influence one's moral choices. The fact *remains* that one still has to make the independent judgment that what the authority in the case enjoins is right.

> 'The preliminary question is what constitutes a living person'

It has sometimes been held that the killing of non-combatants in war is murder. Unfortunately, it is rarely possible in modern warfare to draw such a fine distinction. I do not think that the question of engagement in warfare is one for which a general rule can be laid down. I thought it right to *fight in the last* war. Whether it will be right to take part in any future war of such a scale would depend on the circumstances under which it were fought.

I am opposed to capital punishment because it is vindictive and because it is irrevocable where there has been a miscarriage of justice. There is, however, a case to be made for the practice which obtains in some American states of allowing a convicted murderer to choose between execution and imprisonment.

If, as I believe, one has a right to take one's own life it does not follow that it could never be wrong for one to do so. It may cause greater harm to other persons such as the members of one's family than the termination of one's own suffering or misfortune would justify. Here again a verdict must depend on the *circumstances of the case.* If it goes in favour of suicide as it often may, then I think it right that there should be an organization like EXIT, of which I am in fact a member, providing the information which makes death easier to embrace.

The strongest argument *on the other side* is that the information may fall into the hands of would-be murderers. I attach some weight to that argument but not very much. Resolute murderers find the means anyhow. Irresolute murderers are held back by the fear of detection and this would not be seriously diminished.

The hardest cases are those in which there is a question of terminating the lives of persons who are no longer, or not yet, in a position to make a choice. I have passed over the cases like that of the Jonestown massacre when the subjection of one's will to that of another person makes one's choice illusory. Where hysteria prevails the result is most likely to be evil.

I am concerned rather with senility and handicapped infants. The difficulty here is that we are dealing with probabilities. A senile person may recover his faculties but when it is virtually certain that he will not, then I think it clear that no special steps should be taken to prolong his life and I think that under certain conditions — including for *example the attitude of the* family — a doctor should be authorized to bring it painlessly to an end.

The question of handi*capped infants is the most* difficult of all, for one thing because the probabilities are harder to assess. A strong case might have been made for not allowing any of the Thalidomide babies to live, but one knows that many of them have developed into reasonably happy children. A great deal depends here on the attitude of the parents. I am inclined to say that the child should be allowed to live if the parents are resolved to care for it lovingly, though there is the danger that they may be overestimating their own strength of purpose.

If the child is to be *condemned to an institution* where there is a strong probability that it will suffer deprivation and be a burden to others, then I do not think it should be suffered to live. But here most of all there is danger of generalizing. Particular cases should be decided on their merits. The law distinguishes between motive and intention. So does moral philosophy, but here the emphasis falls rather upon motive.

I believe very strongly that when the circumstances are such as those in the case of Dr Arthur, a doctor who acts from purely humane motives ought not to be either morally or legally condemned.

Can anyone save the castle Victoria loved?

The Prince Albert Memorial Lecture will be given by Lord Blake today in the Ehrenburg Palace in Coburg, West Germany, on Prince Albert and the Crimean War. The occasion has been organized by the newly founded Prince Albert Society, of which Prince Philip is patron. An agonizing subject for discussion at a meeting preceding the lecture is the long-delayed restoration of Rosenau Castle, Prince Albert's birthplace.

On his death bed Prince Albert imagined hearing the birds singing in the garden of Rosenau Castle. He confided his delusion to his distraught wife, Queen Victoria. Both loved the romantic fifteenth century castle where Albert was born, where he was brought up and played as a child, where he later took his wife and where his widow was to pay nostalgic visits. "Victoria Regina, sorrowing widow of the beloved Prince Albert", she wrote in the visitors' book which is still preserved in the ducal archives in nearby Coburg.

Cherished as it was by Victoria and Albert, Rosenau has suffered a catastrophic let-down. What until before the First World War had served as a ducal home with royal connexions became after the Second World War a municipal old people's home, and when it became too inconvenient and expensive to run as such, the old people left.

Everybody left, everything was abandoned and the castle and surrounding park faded back into history. The park and lake retreated into the undergrowth; inside the once beautifully appointed, now *crudely partitioned off rooms,* a barrack-like institution remained as mute witness to municipal poverty and national disregard, a latter-day Dotheboys Hall. The local authorities could not afford reconversion.

Unused and uncared for, unheated, unheeded, rain seeped in through the leaking roof; the floor of the Marble Hall rose in winter and the wind whistled in through holes in the windows.

But at least one person cared — the *Mayor of nearby* Rödenthal, Ferdinand Fischer, who for more than 20 years has waged a lone campaign against local and national government to ensure the castle's restoration.

Herr Fischer has lobbied, pleaded and stormed with officials and politicians high and low. He has shown countless people round the castle, listened to innumerable plans and examined many schemes for finding a new use for the building, but still he has only a gigantic file of correspondence to show *for his efforts to save the* interior.



Rosenau Castle: a monument to twentieth century ingratitude and unconcern

True, work has been carried out on the façade, the roof has been repaired, the attic has been restructured and the parkland has been *rescued from the under*growth, but restoration of the interior, essential if the castle is to be put to a new use in keeping with its history, still eludes him.

Promising suggestions have been made. Prince Philip suggested converting the building into a Prince Albert Archive and an Anglo-German *meeting place. Others thought* of establishing a school or college within the building, but attractive and seemingly excellent though such suggestions are, money remains the stumbling block.

"A ray of hope", as the Mayor generously put it, shone through when the University of Bayreuth and the City of Coburg held a two-day seminar on Prince Albert and the Victorian age in May 1980 under the patronage of *Prince Philip, who was rep*resented by the Duke of Gloucester. The lecturers included Lord Briggs and Lord Blake from Oxford University, Sir Robin Mackworth-Young, librarian at Windsor Castle, Professor Jacques Willequet of Brussels University and Professor Kurt Kluxen of the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg.

The Duke of Gloucester gave a lecture, laid a wreath at the Prince Albert Memorial in Coburg and planted trees in *memory* of Victoria and Albert in Rosenau Park. But one thing he could not do was enter the castle. He had to be content with pressing his nose against a window of the Marble Hall.

Bayerland, Bavaria's oldest journal, devoted an issue to Rosenau Castle with contributions by the lecturers at the seminar and messages from the Duke of Gloucester, the British Ambassador and local dignitaries. Most important, Herr Franz Josef Strauss, Bavaria's Minister President, *promised* to restore Rosenau.

The magazine also featured an interview with Baron von Crailsheim, head of the Bavarian state organization responsible for the castle's upkeep. He said restoration would cost more than 7 million marks (about £1.5m) but he was confident the money would be found and the job completed by 1985. A board went up in the castle grounds announcing that work was to begin — but it came down when it was discovered that the estimate *was sadly out of* date because of inflation and the work would cost considerably more.

Apart from the now beautifully manicured park, Rosenau is back where it started. The birds still sing in the castle garden, but today their note sounds shrill. Rosenau Castle, Prince Albert's birthplace and a landmark of European history, has become a monument to twentieth-century ingratitude and unconcern.

To think of its restoration is like building castles in the air.

John Phillips

The author was the editor of Prince Albert and the Victorian Age (Cambridge University Press).

The unreal world of Labour's ayatollahs

David Watt

On the ancient principle, perhaps, that the best way to distract attention from calamities at home is to embark on a venture *overseas, the Labour Party is* holding a conference at Queen Mary College this weekend specifically to discuss foreign affairs. It is not such a bad idea. To many Labour *strategists* foreign policy must seem the best card the party has in its hand at present.

In contrast to domestic issues such as unemployment, from which the Social Democrats benefit as much as, if not more than anyone else, the Government's foreign policy bestows *some exclusive rights to electoral* popularity on Labour. As the only party opposing membership of the EEC and unequivocally backing unilateral nuclear disarmament, it is on to one good and another increasingly good thing.

What is more, these are questions on which there is at least *some faint semblance of consen*sus within the party. Of course there is a rump of misguided crypto-Jenkinsites among Labour MPs who stick to their ridiculous pro-Market obsessions, and unilateralism has some way to go in the country. But here are two causes on which Mr Foot, Mr Benn, the party activists and most of the trade union establishment can unite, and if Mr Healey and others of his persuasion are a bit queasy about it, they are still going along quietly.

This analysis is all very well so far as it goes, and no doubt the *200 Labour delegates will have a* beano this weekend on the strength of it. The drawback — or at least the doubt — is that public opinion may not be quite as amenable as is *supposed. True,* the opinion polls show impressive support for Labour's two main propositions. The last MORI poll (now three months old) gave 54 per cent in favour of withdrawal from the EEC and 32 per cent in favour of unilateral nuclear disarmament (with a heavy weighting towards unilateralism among the working class).

The snag is that neither issue ranks particularly high in the minds of the voters. For instance, a MORI poll taken in Croydon *during the by-election last month* showed that 61 per cent put unemployment as the most important problem facing the country, only 6 per cent listed the EEC even as one of a number of important problems, and 14 per cent listed defence and foreign policy. This latter figure certainly shows that the CND campaign has had some effect but neither percentage overturns the evidence of the Croydon result, which is that these issues do not swing many votes.

But beyond the details of Labour's policies is the question of *tone* and the *overall credibility* of a Labour foreign programme. There are some good things in the discussion document, *A Socialist Foreign Policy*, which is to form the basis of this weekend's debates. It has a (possibly disingenuous) moment of honesty when it points to the conflict between the party conference's rejection of a call to withdraw from Nato and its equally emphatic rejection of the fundamental tenet of Nato strategy, namely the possible first use of nuclear weapons.

It shows seemly modesty about the Middle East, whose problems "the British Labour Party is not going to solve", and a spark of commendable generosity towards the Third World, which is to receive some (unspecified) "preferential treatment" amid the welter of British exchange controls, tariffs, quotas, subsidies and devaluations with which a Labour government would load everyone else.

Nevertheless, the overwhelming impressions of the discussion paper are how much ideological baggage it is carrying, how bizarre are its priorities and how

> 'The trouble is that the Labour Party is indulging not so much in a moral discussion as a moral orgy'

static and defensive it all is. Of the baggage, the most important piece is a nagging anti-Americanism. We are not three paragraphs into the pamphlet before we are told that "our membership of Nato cannot mean that we allow ourselves to be drawn into the vortex of United States foreign policy, particularly as this appears to be returning to the old-style imperialist aggression in Central America and elsewhere".

Then, what are we to make of this piece of history: "The defeat of Nazi Germany ... created a situation where the Soviet Union felt constrained to abandon its former alliances and when the United States of America felt correspondingly strong enough to impose its ecomomic force on a submissive and grateful Europe".

To be sure, the pamphlet graciously admits later on that "it is difficult to confirm a desire by the United States to 'colonize' Europe in any general sense", but Ernest Bevin must be spinning in his grave at the clear implication that Marshall Aid and the restoration of Europe's economy were manifestations of American imperialism which ought to be thrown off along with that monstrous creature of the American imagination — the supranational customs union, the EEC.

Historically speaking, this revisionist rubbish is not worth taking seriously, but it implies an acceptance of a left-wing view of the world which regards capitalist America as being as menacing as — and far more reprehensible than — the Soviet Union. In the section on Nato it is never once acknowledged that Britain and Europe are deeply dependent on the United States for nuclear or even conventional defence.

A whole chapter is devoted to "the United States threat" in Latin America, but not a line to the problems of trying to deal with threats to Europe's oil supplies in the Middle East (whether from internal revolutions or Soviet adventurism) apart from a lengthy denunciation of the last Labour government's tolerance of the Shah and a suggested withdrawal of support for the Sultan of Oman.

The flight from reality is, in fact, the dominant theme of the paper. The British people are invited to turn their back on the EEC without any indication of how they are to avoid retaliation, political as well as economic, from their former partners; to half-turn their back on the United States and Nato following the example either of France and leaving the military alliance, or (inspiring thought) of Norway and remaining a full member "whilst criticizing and opposing some of its policies from within".

These two propositions occupy 24 pages of a paper whose priorities are said by Mr Ron Hayward, Labour's general secretary, in an introduction to *reflect "the NEC's and Labour* Government's concerns for those issues and those areas of the world of greatest importance to Britain and the Labour movement". The other 64 pages invite us to go on a long tour around the Third World.

In some cases — South Africa, for instance, and development assistance — some fairly specific policies are proposed and a little discussion of the possible costs allowed. In others, such as South America, to which no less than 26 pages are devoted, virtuous outrage, economic sanctions and the withdrawal of the British ambassador are their own reward.

What is objectionable about all this is not the introduction of moral considerations into the sphere of *realpolitik*. The trouble is that the Labour Party is indulging not so much in a moral discussion as a moral orgy. Now that the memories of government have receded so far, all restraint is removed, and indeed a purificatory process is initiated by all sorts of ayatollahs peddling absolutes and denouncing betrayal of socialist morality.

This is not the first time this has happened in Labour history. But in the past, the balance has been held, however precariously, by a leadership experienced in foreign policy issues and by the prospect of office. The signs now are that these restraining forces have not survived the crisis in the party and that the mullahs are permanently in charge.

This weekend's meeting may be the last chance to restore sanity. If it does not, it is doubtful whether the voters will regard British interests as less important than the socialist principle.

Eysenck probes the mysteries of marriage

Professor H. J. Eysenck, the psychologist, is no stanger to controversy. His books on race and intelligence, and on smoking, provoked critics at times to assault him and once even to break his spectacles. Now he is to turn his provocative mind to another controversial area: what makes a marriage succeed or fail.

Eysenck has just finished a research project at the Institute of Psychiatry in south London, where he and a colleague have investigated the private lives of 560 married couples. Eysenck's book arising from the project should be published next year and, from what he tells me, will bring a fresh approach to a depressingly familiar topic.

He is not giving everything away at this stage of course, but one of the findings which he regards as important is that people who go into marriage expecting to change their spouse in any significant way are mistaken.

Eysenck is convinced that personality is determined largely by genes and therefore cannot be changed appreciably. But he says he found evidence in his study that women particularly like to feel they can change their future husband and that their inability to do this contributes to their unhappiness later on.

"People who are somewhat neurotic before marriage do not change to become understanding partners. A stable marriage is produced by two stable, healthy people. That's what seems to matter above all else".

He also found that if there was what he calls an "asymmetry" in a couple, that asymmetry should "reflect society at large. For example, more women than men suffer from emotional instability — and we found that marriages in which the woman is unstable are more successful than marriages where the man is unstable."

The old idea that it helps to marry someone very different from oneself found no support in the professor's research. "We found no evidence that marrying someone who complements you aids happiness but nor did we find that a spouse who is very similar is much help either."

Auntie moving?

Less than a fortnight remains before applications have to be in for the director-generalship of the BBC; and although security is as *tight as a drum I gather there* have not yet been any outside applications.

Speculation within the BBC has it that when the new chief takes over next year, the power base could move from the BBC's traditional headquarters in Langham Place to the Television Centre in Wood Lane, particularly if Alasdair Milne, managing director of BBC television, gets the job.

Since 70 per cent of the BBC's expenditure is on the television service and since Alasdair Milne, should he get the job, is already based at Wood Lane, there is every reason to suppose such a change will come about. It may be *a pointer that most DGs appointed* since the war have been recruited from within the BBC; and the board of governors would clearly want to appoint someone who has an intimate knowledge of the corporation, in view of the technological changes that are on the way.

THE TIMES DIARY



I see that bookmakers William Hill are offering 10:11-on, for a boy for the Princess of Wales, evens for a daughter and 15:1-against for twins. This is a curious fixing of the odds so far as twins are concerned since they occur, roughly speaking, once in every 90-100 births.

I take it that Hill's are mindful of the fact that the Princess is said to have four sets of twins among her relatives and ancestors. The most relevant is probably her maternal grandfather, the fourth Lord Fermoy, born on May 15, 1885, ahead of his identical brother, Francis George.

There is a tendency for non-identical twins to run in families, though the old wives' tale that "twin-dom" is passed through the mother's line has been called into question recently. It is also the case that conceptions in the first three months of marriage are more likely to result in twins.

There are no problems of succession with twins, the first born takes precedence unless it is a girl followed by a boy, when the son is the heir. This is just as well: other cultures have been known to be very harsh on the second-born among royal twins. The Ashanti in West Africa were the worst — they solved their succession problems by killing the second-born at birth.



Bridge too far

The bridge world is about to be dealt another awkward hand in the thrilling series which started last month with the World Bridge Federation ban on British team captain Terence Reese.

The WBF, you will remember, decided that Reese (co-author of A "bridge, sex and violence" novel) was unacceptable in that demanding role at the world championship finals in Port Chester, New York State.

Now the British Bridge League is promising retaliation at its next meeting when it will consider a move to withdraw from the WBF.

Simultaneously the self-destructing bridge world is recoiling from an unprecedented slap in the face by the influential International Bridge Press Association. This specialist group of journal*ists has just deplored the fact that* the WBF has been influenced by the writings of Reese in imposing a ban on him. And that is rather like racing correspondents condemning the way the Jockey Club runs racing.

The WBF has refused to explain its ban on 68-year-old Reese. But it is understood that *its creden*tials committee, chaired by Señor Jaime Ortiz-Patino, of the famous Bolivian tin family, found him unacceptable because of *Trick 13*, the novel Reese has written portraying the tournament bridge world "in a damaging light."

Mrs Jessie Newton, chairman of the British Bridge League, says the league will have to consider *what action to take now that its* appeal to the WBF against the Reese ban has been turned down without an accompanying reason.

Members of the BBL and the *bridge journalists* feel that the world body is guilty of censorship. Jeremy Flint, a member of the IBPA and *The Times* Bridge Correspondent (also Reese's co-author) told me: "This is Star Chamber justice. The defendant has not been told what the charge is."

Reese told me: "The WBF refusal to give any reason for its *attitude towards me is contrary to* every concept of natural justice. I don't think the British Bridge League has any reasonable alternative but to cease to take part in WBF events until the matter has been cleared up."

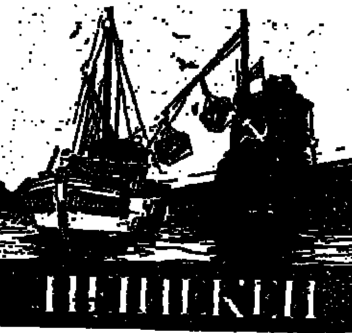
Far reaching

With a name like Alfredo Marcantonio, Alfredo Marcantonio would have to have either an opera singer, a *mafioso*, or an ice cream salesman somewere in his background. In Alfredo Marcantonio's case, it is an ice cream salesman, his father.

Even if you haven't heard of Alfr etc, you almost certainly noticed his brilliant *advertisement* in the national press yesterday, which I reproduce here, showing crates of Heineken being loaded aboard the Soviet whiskey class submarine aground in Sweden, with some Russian-style lettering.

Marcantonio and his colleague David Horry are something of specialists in this type of rapid reaction ad. They left Collett, *Dickinson*, Pearce some months ago, to join Lowe and Howard-Spink but you may remember their other news-pegged ad, which came out at the time of the *Labour* Party conference last year. It was for a camera firm and used press photographs of Denis Healey and Tony Benn pointing cameras at each other with the caption: "They obviously feel like shooting each other."

That attracted a lot of comment and they won some awards for it — but if they win anything for this one they ought to share it *with David Harry's baby-sitter. It* was she who suggested it, on Monday night — except that she told them the Russian captain would make a good topic for the Hamlet cigar ad, in which a man in an awkard or dangerous situation whiles away the time

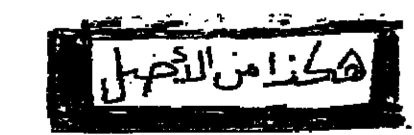


Baby-sitter's inspiration

with a *cigar*. The pair knew a good idea when they heard one.

Are they going to follow up their success? "You can't do this kind of thing too often," says Marcantonio, "but yes we think there might be something to be got out of the space shuttle."

Peter Watson





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

WHEN A CHILD IS BORN

Regina v. Arthur was a very peculiar murder trial, or attempted murder trial as it became half way through its course. Counsel for the prosecution, defence counsel, judge and jury (by implication of their verdict) alike paid tribute to the high professional standing, conscientiousness, humanity and true motivation of the accused, not just in general but in relation to the actions in question. A paragon charged with the heinous crime of murder. The explanation of the paradox is that while the proceedings had the form of a murder trial, they were in reality a test case in medical ethics. The question at issue was not that of guilt or innocence in any ordinary sense, but that of the duty of a doctor who has in charge a new-born baby of severe and irreversible deformity whose parents wish him dead.

No one can be left in any doubt that in these tragic cases both doctors and parents are faced with harrowing decisions of acute moral difficulty. Recent advances in medical treatment make it possible to preserve the life of infants suffering from a degree of deformity or deficiency which would previously have precluded their survival. Sometimes the malformity is so gross, so restrictive of the potentiality of conscious activity, that it cannot be thought right artificially to burden the baby with life. But those cases are at the extreme. How are they to be distinguished from other cases where that judgment is less certain or wrong?.

Sir Douglas Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians, in evidence put the dilemma like this. The doctor is faced with three variables: the clinical situation of the child, which may range from normal to there being no possibility of intellectual life; the parents' attitude, which may range from loving acceptance to revulsion; and medical management, which may range from no intervention to advanced surgery. For situations governed by three such variables no predetermined rule and no formula of quantification was any use. The doctors who gave evidence for the defence all agreed that Dr Arthur's decision fell within the professionally accepted limits of paediatric practice. The baby, who had been rejected by the parents, had an apparently uncomplicated condition of Down's Syndrome, though postmortem examination showed that there were complications Dr Arthur placed him on a regime of non-intervention expected to lead soon to his death.

Yet considered as a test case in medical ethics the proceedings were not entirely satisfactory. All who offered evidence on the ethical question were broadly of one mind. Their evidence was not weighed against the views of paediatricians who are not of that mind, some of whom joined in the public controversy that broke out over another Down's Syndrome case which reached the Court of Appeal earlier this year. It may also be thought that some of the medical evidence deferred excessively to parents' wished that their child should not survive.

Parents' wishes in those tragic circumstances deserve every respect, but they must be set against the proposition that their child is not wholly at their disposal: every live-born baby enters civil society and by doing so acquires independent rights, of which the chief concerns life itself. He is no less entitled than the rest of us to receive all available life support, save only in those grave and exceptional cases where he lacks irremediably the capacity to live a recognizably human life. That proposition did not figure prominently in reports of the trial.

There has been an observable tendency in the past twenty years or so to elide the moral considerations appropriate to the separate stages of generation: conception, gestation, birth and infancy. Abortion is frequently regarded as a kind of retrospective contraception. "Unwanted pregnancies", which it is the purpose of contraception to avert, may still be cut off by the long-stop of termination. Similarly those abnormal foetuses, which if not spontaneously aborted are a lawful object of termination of pregnancy, may come to be seen, should they slip through pregnancy screening, as candidates for the long-stop treatment; which is infanticide — common enough in other cultures. Accompanying this attitude of mind is the view (also to be found among trade union officials) that the law is best kept out of these affairs which are too sensitive for it and are exclusively for the judgment of pregnant women, or mothers and fathers, and for the speciality of medicine.

That is wrong. It is of course parents and doctors on whom it falls to take these agonizing decisions in the first place, and they deserve the understanding and support of society. But they are decisions of a kind that require to be taken inside a framework of public morality which finds its expression, and sanction, in the law. How that public moralitty embodied in law is to be brought to bear is a difficult practical question. Neither this lengthy criminal trial, not the rapid civil proceedings of the earlier case, as provided satisfactory means of doing so.

A DEBATABLE CUBAN DOMINO

The revolutionary regime in Nicaragua has just carried out the unusual feat of simultaneously sentencing three prominent businessmen and four leading Communists to prison. The businessmen include Señor Enrique Dreyfus, president of COSEP, the main private sector organization, and the Communists all belong to an extremist party frowned on by Moscow; so there is a certain balance in the move, showing that the regime is prepared to act against both left and right. All were sentenced to seven months under the terms of a recently declared state of emergency, on charges of, among other things, publishing statements damaging to the country's economy. Three of the Communists received a further sentence of 20 months for calling a strike.

What the sentences show most of all, however, is the deterioration in Nicaragua, both in political and the economic. In the aftermath of the revolution two years ago the new Sandinista regime declared that it intended to operate a mixed economy, as well as a pluralist political system. Private enterprise, which had joined in the movement that finally toppled the Somoza regime, would have its part to play in rebuilding the economy. Since then the regime has maintained its commitment to a mixed economy, in spite of the fact that many of its leading members are Marxists; and it has made available scarce public funds to the private sector.

But relations with business and with opposition groups have become steadily more strained. *La Prensa*, the main independent newspaper, has been suspended several times this year for criticisms of the government; and the regime decided to move against Señor Dreyfus and his colleagues because of a letter they had published accusing the Sandinistas of betraying their promises. They had promised, it was said, a mixed economy, freedom of the press, and political ideological pluralism, but instead of that were moving towards a Marxist-Leninist system.

Whether or not this is happening has been the main issue in Nicaragua since the 1979 revolution, with implications for the rest of Central America. It was because of the shock of that revolution, and the fear that first Nicaragua, and then the other countries of Central America, would one by one join Cuba in the Soviet camp, that the Americans have decided to make such an issue of El Salvador. In the eyes of the Reagan administration, Nicaragua has virtually taken that step; American aid has been cut off and Nicaragua accused of serving as a conduit for Cuban arms. The Nicaraguans, on the other hand, have maintained that they simply want to be free of American influence and have no intention of becoming a second Cuba.

In acting as they have against the businessmen, they have not strengthened their case. It is true that the faults are not all on one side, and that many businessmen have not been prepared to cooperate with the new order. And it is hard to reconstruct the battered Nicaraguan economy in the face of American hostility. But such sensitivity to criticism suggests that the critics have some justice on their side.

Dealing with truancy

From Mr A. B. Ellis

Sir, Lady Howe's article on truancy (October 28) raised a most important issue, which has worried many of us for some years. Under existing procedures, whether under English or Scottish law, there is no effective remedy for truancy.

Firstly, there is no means of combating truancy at the initial stage when there is some hope of preventing a pattern or life-style from developing. Secondly, the administrative procedures are so cumbersome, and in Scotland require such accuracy of persistent record, as to render all attempts to combat the problem nugatory. Thirdly, the knowledge that very little of consequence may happen for a very long time becomes part of the common stock of pupils' folklore. Even then, truancy remains an offence on the part of the parents, not of the wayward pupil, a fact not generally appreciated.

The police and the schools know that truancy may, in certain cases, be closely connected with a process of induction into a criminal sub-culture. Doubtless there is a variety of deep-seated causes, including the nature of schooling, which inclines pupils towards persistent truancy.

Given that it would be wise to unravel these, and apply appropriate treatments, the process still remains a long one. We do need some sanction against the pupil in the immediate present, some means of publicly disavowing the misconduct. We should support by all means the former attendance officer in his welfare and therapeutic role, but we still require him in his role as "skippy man", to use the local phrase, ie, as an official whose job is to nip truancy in the bud by chasing up the unexplained half-day(s).

At all levels outwith the police and the schools truancy is often given too low a priority. In serious instances it is generally absorbed into the whole social-work case which investigation so often unravels and is thereby relegated into a minor issue. I therefore welcome the attention which you have drawn to this intractable problem occasioned by improving legislation, which has, in some arcane way, itself obeyed "Huther's Law": "improvement equals deterioration".

Yours sincerely,
A. B. ELLIS, Rector,
Department of Education,
Lothian Regional Council,
Knox Academy,
Haddington,
East Lothian.
October 29.

MLF project

From Sir John Barnes

Sir, I hesitate to differ from so great an expert as my friend Professor Michael Howard. But having been much concerned with the MLF (multilateral force) project in the Foreign Office in the 1960s, I do not think its genesis was quite as he describes it in his letter to you today (November 3).

The MLF sprang from the Nassau Agreement of 1962. The Americans then agreed to provide Britain with Polaris in place of the defunct Skybolt and Britain in return agreed to take part in a multilateral nuclear force. The nature of this force was not specified at that time. Certain Americans, who were anxious to phase out Britain's independent nuclear deterrent and also to associate Germany in some way with the nuclear weapons of Nato, devised the idea of a force of surface ships, manned by crews of mixed nationalities and armed with Polaris missiles.

The protagonists of this project went on to claim, wrongly, that this was the multilateral force to which Britain had undertaken to commit her Polaris weapons, even though in the Nassau Agreement Britain had reserved the right to use her Polaris independently in the last resort. (I write without the text before me and am not therefore using the exact words.)

The United States Government gave official support to the project. The German and some other governments also showed positive interest in it. The British Government joined in the preparatory work, recognizing that the MLF could meet political aspirations but as an addition to, not a substitute for, Britain's own Polaris missiles. But it would, I think, be an understatement to say that British defence experts were doubtful of the military utility of the project.

The consequent misunderstandings and disagreements led to long discussions. It was only when Professor Erhard became German Chancellor and visited President Johnson that he gave the President to understand that the German Government were no longer pressing for the MLF. Mr Johnson had no desire to continue to invest political capital in forcing on the Europeans a project which its main intended beneficiaries did not want and the MLF was dropped.

Thus the MLF had a political rather than a military rationale. As such it differs from TNF (theatre nuclear forces). There are arguments for and against TNF but they are military rather than political and I do not intend to enter into them in this letter.

Yours faithfully.
JOHN BARNES,
Hampton Lodge,
Hurstpierpoint,
Sussex.
November 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Alliance policy on electoral reform

From Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth Devonport (Social Democrat)

Sir, How the SDP/Liberal Alliance reacts in the very differing circumstances which might confront us after the next election will have to be determined at the time by the elected leaders of the two parties in consultation with their MPs. But if the alliance "enjoyed a landslide victory" I can assure Mr Butt (article, November 5) that both parties would introduce proportional representation. Not only would we be irrevocably committed to do so, but most of us believe it is one of the essential ingredients to providing the framework of economic and industrial stability without which the fortunes of our country are unlikely to be revived.

In the event that we are not the governing party then much would depend on the number of votes which the alliance received, for under the unfair voting system at present the alliance might well be a minority party while receiving more actual votes in the ballot box than any of the other parties. One would also have to consider how many Conservative and Labour MPs were prepared to support proportional representation despite the views of their parties.

At the next election we may well see many individual MPs committing themselves in their election address to their constituents to supporting the introduction of fair and equal voting. In these circumstances if there was a natural majority in the country and in Parliament for electoral reform, then the SDP/Liberal Alliance would surely have the right to ensure that if, as a result of negotiations, a Government was formed, committed to introducing electoral reform legislation in the first session of Parliament, that Government could not renege on its promise. The temptation otherwise would be strong after a few months, before the legislation reached the statute book, to seek a dissolution of Parliament under the old first-past-the-post voting system.

In a situation, however, where there was not a clear endorsement either amongst voters or MPs for electoral reform a minority party would surely have the right to withhold their support for a Queen's Speech that did not have, for example, a specific commitment to hold an immediate referendum on the issue of proportional representation. To carry conviction it would mean being ready to fight another election within weeks.

But there is nothing in the Constitution to support Mr Butt's argument that a minority Government "must be given a fair crack of the whip . . . to give a new Parliament at least some short life before the electors are asked to vote again". The fact that it happened in 1924 and 1974 is not binding for the future.

My position is not new. In *Face the Future*, published in January this year before the SDP was formed, I said: "When the arguments and the mass of books and pamphlets on the subject have all been weighed, the question of electoral reform will be resolved by the pressure of power politics, not by merit or by constitutional theory about coalitions or the two-party system."

Yours faithfully,
DAVID OWEN,
House of Commons,

Hebrew in the USSR

From Canon Trevor Beeson and others

Sir, We have read with extreme dismay the information from the Soviet Union that a number of well-known Hebrew teachers, including Victor Fulmacht, Vladimir Kuravsky, Boris Teplitsky, Yuli Edelstein and Alexander Kholmiansky in Moscow, as well as Ida Nepomniashi and Avrely Kofman in Odessa, have been formally warned by the Soviet authorities to stop teaching Hebrew.

The teaching of any language, including Hebrew, is perfectly legal in the Soviet Union. Indeed, Hebrew is taught at a number of Soviet universities and other institutions.

This ban must therefore be viewed as an unjustified and totally unacceptable act of cultural repression. We join the worldwide protests against this blatant violation of the cultural rights intention in Basket 3 of the Helsinki Final Act. This latest infringement is especially reprehensible as it occurs while the Madrid Conference to Review the Helsinki Act is still in progress.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
TREVOR BEESON,
H. L. A. HART,
IVO LAPENNA,
LLOYD OF HAMPSTEAD,
LEONARD SCHAPIRO,
C. WITTON-DAVIES,
Conscience,
23 Harcourt House,
19 Cavendish Square, W1.

Next moves at BL

From Mr John Donovan

Sir, May I suggest, as a rider to your leading article in today's edition (November 4), that Sir Michael Edwardes seizes this moment to make a big personal gesture by relinquishing, or at least reducing his recent salary increase which, according to Sir John Boyd was one of the factors influencing the workforce of Leyland's in their original strike decision.

It would show great magnanimity in the hour of victory, and possibly reinforce his position and standing as chairman of a beleaguered Leyland at relatively little personal cost to himself?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DONOVAN,
104 Park Street, W1.

Combating IRA terror in Ulster

From Mr R. L. McCartney, QC

Sir, On the eve of the summit meeting between Mrs Thatcher and Dr Garret FitzGerald, the view of a moderate non-party unionist dedicated to the solution of Ireland's problems on democratic principles may be of assistance.

The unionist population of Northern Ireland has been subjected for over 10 years not only to the bombs and bullets of the Provisional IRA but also to a worldwide propaganda campaign of vilification of which Goebbels might have been proud. Perhaps the following facts may assist in persuading the British public and media to redress the balance.

Provisional Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, held its annual conference in Dublin last weekend. Danny Morrison, the party's publicity officer, and Fermanagh MP, Owen Carron, were among the speakers. Both of these men received massive media coverage as upholders of human rights during the recent H block campaign.

Mr Morrison asked the delegates: "Who here really believes we can win the war through the ballot box?" In the silence that followed he added, to thunderous applause: "But will anyone here object if, with a ballot paper in this hand, and an Armalite (rifle) in this hand, we take power in Ireland?"

Mr Carron is quoted as saying: "Loyalism must be crushed and, in order to do this, one all-Ireland government was needed". In the first nine months of this year the Provisional IRA have carried out 56 punishment shootings on members of the Roman Catholic minority community. As one political commentator put it, the immediate aim of the Provisional Sinn Fein movement is "Brits out and the Loyalists will know what's good for them".

Can anyone really doubt, if the Provisional IRA are prepared to maim and murder members of the minority communtiy, what they would do to unionists who did not subscribe to their view? Mr Carron provides the answer; they would be crushed.

What both Mrs Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald must pledge themselves to do by every means at their disposal is to settle upon a security policy in both the United Kingdom and the Republic for the total suppression of those groups, whether paramilitary or political, who utilise violence and terror to gain political objectives.

The political stability of Northern Ireland is crucial to the stability of democratic government in the Republic. Any abandonment of the United Kingdom's commitment to its citizens in Northern Ireland is an abandonment of Ireland as a whole to the forces of anarchy and terror. This is a view which I believe is widely held by responsible Irish politicians both North and South.

The Provisional IRA have pledged themselves to a massive bombing campaign in Northern Ireland and to a renewed campaign on the mainland. The unionist population in Northern Ireland are bloodied but unbowed; they have no option: either they resist or they are to be crushed. Do the Provisional IRA suspect, however, that the resolution and dedication to democracy which characterised the British people in 1940 is no longer there?

That is a question which only Mrs Thatcher can answer.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. McCARTNEY,
Bar Library,
Chichester Street,
Belfast 1.
November 3.

The drive towards disarmament

From Mr Basil Davidson

Sir, Professor Howard's interesting letter (November 3) is a good example of the extreme difficulty now encountered by honest and distinguished men who wish to argue against unilateral nuclear disarmament.

He tells us that Western defence strategy, as now accepted for many years, is "not only morally dubious but politically and militarily incredible". It may be so, and many have long suspected it. Yet he then rounds on CND, not because CND is against nuclear armaments, but because, he tells us, CND is against non-nuclear armaments. So he manages to attack CND only by ignoring its campaigning aim.

Those of us who want action to obtain nuclear disarmament, but who are by no means pacifists, are often accused of naivety. The fact, however, is that we are much more toughly realistic than our critics. We can accept that there may be risks in unilateral nuclear disarmament but we are convinced, on the evidence (and Professor Howard adds to this evidence), that the risks of continuing the nuclear arms race are certainly and even infinitely greater. We further conclude, on the evidence, that the only realistic way now of checking the race is for unilateral action to establish a precedent, and that this unilateral action now is possible only by the "middle"-weight Powers and, in that range, most decisively by Britain.

We find our critics naive enough. Professor Howard's argument utterly ignores the military-industrial pressures for more nuclear weapons and, as though living in an imaginary world, relates the need or lack of need for such weapons entirely to estimates of the threat of aggression. But the realist argument today is that these military-industrial pressures (whether on one side, of course, or on the other) have long come to constitute a much more real danger, through pushing the arms race to ever more suicidal and inherently absurd courses and speeds, than any intention or policy that may exist anywhere to start a war.

This again is why British unilateral nuclear disarmament (conjoined by all means, if necessary, with unilateral conventional rearmament) makes hard good sense and why Professor Howard, on the evidence of his own letter, should be supporting it and not rejecting it. Only those who now contract out of the nuclear-arms rivalry (already in lunatic dimensions) are whose who can in fact promote the beginning of super-Power disarmament. Held within their matrix of internal pressures, the super-Powers are all too evidently incapable of doing this themselves.

Yours faithfully,
BASIL DAVIDSON,
2 Palace Yard,
Hereford.
November 3.

From Professor J. Rotblat

Sir, The advocates of an independent nuclear deterrent use the standard argument that Hiroshima and Nagasaki would not have been destroyed if Japan had had nuclear weapons and would retaliate. We shall never know whether this argument is true or false, but its proponents should not be allowed to get away from its logical conclusion, namely that any nation should be entitled to have nuclear weapons as protection against a nuclear attack.

Iraq and Libya should have the bomb to protect themselves against a nuclear attack by Israel, which everybody believes already has a nuclear arsenal. Similarly, Pakistan v India, or Angola and Mozambique v South Africa. Ultimately all nations would become nuclear weapon states, and what a secure world this would make!

I am probably among the very first to have used the nuclear deterrent argument, when I began work on the atom bomb in Liverpool in 1939. My reason for doing this work was the belief that if Germany made the bomb the only way to prevent its use against us would be if we, too, had it and threatened to retaliate.

Looking at it with the wisdom of hindsight I can see several flaws in this argument. I shall mention only one. If Hitler had the bomb it is very likely that his last order from the bunker in Berlin would have been to destroy London, even if this would have brought terrible retribution to Germany. Indeed, he would have seen this as a fitting way of going down, in a *Götterdämmerung*.

Are we convinced that something similar might not be the reaction of some of the present-day rulers?

Yours faithfully,
J. ROTBLAT,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
November 4.

Employment prospects

From Mr J. L. Thompson

Sir, It is now a generally accepted view that the best prospects for a reduction in the disastrous unemployment figures rest largely on the small business sector, and many commentators expect it to play a prominent role in the recovery of the British economy. Heavy responsibilities indeed.

The Government has in recent months launched its Business Opportunities Programme and Loan Guarantee Scheme in a blaze of publicity. Laudable as the Government's initiatives may be, they can only be expected to have a restricted impact for as long as businesses are forced to borrow at current penal interest rates. In our long experience of dealing with small businesses we find that potential entrepreneurs with the best ideas often have few capital resources and a feature of many small businesses in the critical formation phase is a high level of borrowing.

If the Government wishes its initiatives to succeed it must recognise the need to cushion the impact of high interest rates on small businesses. Suitable vehicles for achieving that essential prerequisite already exist for a large part of the most disadvantaged areas of the country.

Certain Government agencies — the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas, the Scottish Development Agency and the Welsh Development Agency — are permitted to lend public funds to small businesses to supplement borrowing from the private sector. Currently we are forced to lend at interest rates apparently dictated by President Reagan's economic policies rather than at rates fixed at a level which would achieve the objective of encouraging small businesses to get off the ground and develop.

The cost of allowing these agencies to lend at significantly less than market rates, in order to foster the creation of real full-time jobs, would be minute compared with the millions the Government is spending in creating temporary jobs, and might well be less than the unemployment benefit which could be saved.

In 1980-81 the council lent some £3,200,000. At that level of demand, each one per cent reduction of interest rates would cost the Government only £32,000 per annum.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN L. THOMPSON,
The Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas,
141 Castle Street,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.

Ruling on Canada's Constitution

From Dr Geoffrey Marshall

Sir, The views of Dr Eugene Forsey on Canadian constitutional matters (November 2) must command respect, but he draws from his summary of the recent Supreme Court decision three unwarranted conclusions.

In the first place the convention that requires substantial provincial support for amendments to the British North America Acts that affect the federal structure is not "in embryo" simply because the court has not defined its limits. That confuses its existence with its applications.

All the well-established constitutional conventions are vague as to their application. Whatever the convention may include it is clear what it excludes. That it excludes the present proposals, that are opposed by a clear majority of the provinces, is undoubted and the court has said so.

In the second place the convention is not "without form and void" or lacking in historical support. It is supported by agreement (the federal-provincial White Paper of 1965), by arguments of principle (drawn from the nature of the federal division of powers and the passage of the Statute of Westminster) and by a consistent course of action (the federal authorities having constantly refrained from seeking amendments of the present kind without provincial support).

In the third place it is misleading to say that since the conventions are political and do not have the force of law, "That leaves the question open". The conventions that require the Crown to assent to legislation, or governments defeated on confidence motions to relinquish office, do not have the force of law; but obedience to them is not a matter of political judgment or expedience.

Complying with conventions is a matter of moral and constitutional obligation. That at least was the view of Sir Ivor Jennings in his *Cabinet Government* (3rd edition, p2): "They not only are followed", he said, "but they have to be followed".

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY MARSHALL,
The Queen's College,
Oxford.
November 3.

Complaints on police

From Mr Antony Buck, QC, MP for Colchester (Conservative)

Sir, In his article of October 27 the Chairman of the Police Complaints Board puts the cost of the proposed alternative system for the investigation of complaints by a Police Ombudsman at some £10m a year. This appears to be based on some rather lavish predictions of the number of staff who would be required.

His estimate of 300 investigators plus 60 supporting staff to deal with up to 300 cases a year greatly exceeds the total staff of 90 employed by the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman to investigate a comparable number of cases annually. Local Government Ombudsmen also deal with case loads of broadly similar size without anything like the resources which Sir Cyril Philips envisages as necessary for investigating complaints against the police.

As far as I am aware, there has been no general criticism of the Ombudsmen for any lack of meticulousness in going about their business; indeed such criticism as I have heard has been of the suggested over-thoroughness of their investigations.

This suggests to me that Sir Cyril Philips's objections to the new proposals, at least in so far as they relate to their probable cost, may not be soundly based and that some further research into the comparative costs of investigation is needed.

Yours sincerely,
ANTONY BUCK, Chairman,
Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration,
House of Commons.
October 29.

Inflation figures

From Mr Geoffrey Guiness

Sir, I was amazed to read Mr Philip Birch's analysis (October 13) of the success of Mrs Thatcher's policies in the fight against inflation. Such a long and studiously thought-out explanation — based on a wrong figure. Inflation in May, 1979, was standing at 10.3 per cent not 23 per cent as stated by Mr Birch.

Allowing for this fundamental error in his argument, if one accepts that inflation will be down to 9 per cent by May, 1982, this small measure of success, ie a reduction of 1.3 per cent, will have been achieved after three years of misery for many people coupled with an increase from 1,300,000 to three million plus unemployed. If this is success, what would Mr Birch call failure?

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY GUINESS,
142 Cheam Road,
Sutton,
Surrey.

Central to the issue

From Mr Norman J. Page

Sir, I sympathize with Mr John E. Brown today (November 5), but surely there is more pleasure to be gained from most things in life if they have been difficult to find.

I suggest that you place the middle pages at random from day to day and thus increase our enjoyment even more.

Sincerely,
NORMAN J. PAGE,
Trehaven,
17 Grange Road,
Bushey,
Hertfordshire.
November 5.

Award of costs to defendants in criminal proceedings

Practice Direction

The Lord Chief Justice, sitting in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) with Mr Justice Skinner, handed down a practice direction concerning the award of costs to defendants in criminal cases, to take effect from November 16.

Practice Direction (Costs: Successful Defendants) ([1973] 1 WLR 718) was withdrawn. The new direction provides:

"1 The principal power of the crown court to order the payment of the costs of an acquitted defendant either out of central funds under section 3 of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1973, or by the prosecutor under section 4 of that Act is limited to those cases in which the accused is acquitted on all counts in the indictment.

"2 There is a subsidiary and unrestricted power under section 5 of the Indictments Act 1915 to order the prosecutor or the defendant to pay any costs incurred as a result of an amendment to or the severance of an indictment.

"3 The exercise of those powers is in the unfettered discretion of the court in the light of the circumstances of each particular case.

"4 It should be accepted as normal practice that an order *should normally* be *made for the* payment of the costs of an acquitted defendant out of central funds under section 3 of the 1973 Act unless there are positive reasons for making a different order. Examples of such reasons are:—

"(a) where the prosecution has acted spitefully or has instituted or continued proceedings without reasonable cause the defendant's costs should be paid by the prosecutor under section 4 of the 1973 Act; (*b*) where the defendant's own conduct has brought suspicion on himself and has misled the prosecution into thinking that the case against him is stronger than it is the defendant can be left to pay his *own costs*; (*c*) where there is ample evidence to support a conviction but the defendant is acquitted on a technicality which has no merit. Here again the defendant can be left to pay his own costs."

An explanatory note handed down at the same time as the Practice Direction stated that the principal change from the 1973 Direction was that the power to award costs to an acquitted defendant is limited to cases in which the accused is acquitted on all counts in the indictment.

The Indictments Act 1915 empowered the court to make orders for costs under both sections 5 and 6. Section 5 provided that the court may make such order for costs as it thinks fit where, either before or at the trial, it orders (i) that a defective indictment be amended under subsection (1); (ii) that the indictment be severed under subsection (3); that the trial be postponed as a result of (i) and (ii) above. That power, as expressed in section 5(6) is in addition to and not in derogation of any other power.

Section 6 empowered the court to make such orders as to the payment of that part of the costs of the prosecution which was incurred by reason of the indictment containing unnecessary matter, being of unnecessary length or materially defective in any respect.

There was a dearth of authority establishing the principles to be followed in implementing the two sections. However, it appeared that under section 5 the court might (a) order the prosecution to pay the relevant costs of a defendant whether he was eventually acquitted or convicted; (b) order the *defence to pay the* relevant costs of the prosecution where severance was ordered, for example following a late application by the defence which unnecessarily increased costs; (c) direct the taxing officer to disallow the relevant costs either out of central funds or inter partes either to the prosecution or to the defendant on a taxation carried out under any order made under sections 3 or 4 of the 1973 Act; (d) make observations for the attention of the taxing officer in respect of legal aid costs.

Under section 6 the court might (a) direct the taxing officer to disallow the relevant costs of the prosecution on the taxation of his costs out of central funds under section 3 *of the 1973 Act*; (*b*) direct the taxing officer to disallow the relevant costs inter partes on any taxation of the prosecutors as against the defendant under section 4 of the 1973 Act.

It was suggested that the court should not make any order, give any directions or make any observations without giving the party or parties concerned an opportunity to show cause, if appropriate, after following the procedure set out in the relevant *Practice Direction (Crown Court Costs)* ([1977] 1WLR 181) and *Practice Direction (Crown Court: Legal Aid Taxation)* ([1977] 1 WLR 182).

Credit for no violence

Regina v Parkes

An accused sentenced in the Crown Court *to* 12 years' imprisonment after being convicted of two counts of theft and three counts of burglary should have been given credit for the fact that no violence had been used in any of the offences, Lord Justice *Eveleigh* held in *the Court of* Appeal (sitting with Mr Justice Drake and Mr Anthony Lincoln) on October 30.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the court *had to take regard of* the fact that sentences of 12 years' imprisonment had often been passed on people who had taken part in bank robberies in which arms had been carried and accordingly the sentence in the present *case was too much and* should be reduced to nine years.

Chancery Division

Interest relief grant revenue not capital

Burman (Inspector of Taxes) v Thorn Domestic Appliances (Electrical) Ltd.

Before Mr Justice Walton

[Judgment delivered November 4]

A grant given be the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) under the Industry Act 1972 to assist an engineering company in the north of England to pay the interest charges it incurred in financing the building of a new factory, is for corporation tax purposes a payment on revenue and not on capital account.

His Lordship so held in allowing an appeal by the Crown and reversing a determination of the special commissioners. Losses incurred by Smart and Brown *Engineers Ltd, during 1973 and 74* that the taxpayer company, Thorn Domestic Appliances (Electrical) Ltd, sought to set off against its profits under the group relief provisions were reduced by the amount of the grant.

In 1972 the engineering company, a subsidiary of the taxpayer company, requested the DTI to make them a grant under the 1972 Act for a new factory at Spennymore, Co Durham, for manufacturing deep freeze units.

In February 1973 the Secretary of State notified his intention to pay an "interest relief grant" to the engineering company under the provisions of section 7 of the Act. The grant, not to exceed £72,000, was to be paid in four annual instalments of £18,000 — the first being made in January, 1974.

The taxpayer company appealed against the refusal by its inspector of taxes to allow a claim for group relief for its accounting period ending March, 1974, in the amount of £1,963,634. It contended that the grant of £18,000 was a capital receipt that was not to be taken into account in computing the amount of the engineering company's losses available for surrender to the taxpayer company. The commissioners upheld its case and determined *the group relief* in the amount claimed.

Mr John Hobhouse, QC and Mr Hart for the Crown; Mr G. R. Bretten, QC, for the taxpayer company.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said that the question was whether, as the Crown contended, the payments of the grant made to the engineering company by the DTI under the provisions of the Act *were trading receipts on revenue* account and which as such would reduce the amount of the losses that it could pass on to the taxpayer company.

For the purposes of sustaining employment in "assisted areas", *section 7* conferred the widest possible powers on the Secretary of State to give financial assistance of every kind to companies falling within the scope of the Act.

It was clear from the documentary evidence that what was applied for and the DTI agreed to pay was an "interest relief grant" towards the interest costs of finance obtained from commercial sources. It was a grant designed to relieve to a limited extent the engineering company from paying interest that it would otherwise have had to pay.

The taxpayer company argued that the grant was made in relation to a capital project and was therefore a capital receipt. Doubtless under the wide powers of section 7 that sort of payment could have been made. But it was not the nature of the payments that were applied for and received.

The commissioners were in error *in holding that the £18,000* was "acceptable to the recipient towards its capital costs" and a capital sum. *The* appeal was allowed and the relief determined in the sum of £1,943,834.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Rowe & Mawe.



Enforcement of interest terms on unpaid solicitors' bills

Walton v Egan and Others

Before Mr Justice Mustill

[Judgment delivered October 29]

A *special* agreement under section 57 of the Solicitors Act 1974 between a solicitor and his client as to the solicitor's remuneration may validly include terms providing for the payment of interest on unpaid fees. Such an agreement relating to interest may therefore be enforced by the solicitor without compliance with the procedure prescribed by article 5(1) of the Solicitors' Remuneration Order 1972. That was so even where the special agreement was *made after* the solicitor's bill was first delivered.

Mr Justice Mustill so held in the Queen's Bench Division when giving reserved judgment for the solicitor plaintiff on his claim for interest on the unpaid balance of fees contained in a bill of costs delivered on August 31, 1979. In March 1980 the solicitor had made an agreement with the clients for payment of arrears of fees by instalments together with interest at 15 per cent on the unpaid balance.

Section 57 of the *1974* Act provides: "(1) . . . a solicitor and his client may, before or after or in the course of the transaction of any non-contentious business by the solicitor, make an agreement as to his remuneration in respect of that business.

"(2) The agreement may provide for the remuneration of the solicitor by a gross sum, or by a commission or percentage, or by a salary, or otherwise, and it may be made on the terms that the amount of the remuneration stipulated for shall or shall not include all or any disbursements made by the solicitor in respect of searches, plans, travelling, stamps, fees or other matters.

"(3) The agreement shall be in writing and signed by the person to be bound by it or his agent in that behalf.

"(4) . . . the agreement may be sued and recovered on or set aside in the like manner and on the like grounds as an agreement not relating to the remuneration of a solicitor.

"(5) If on any taxation of costs the agreement is relied on by the solicitor and objected to by the client as unfair or unreasonable, the taxing officer may inquire into the facts and certify them to the court, and if from that certificate it appears just to the court that the agreement should be set aside, or the amount payable under it reduced, the court may so order and may give such consequential directions as it thinks fit."

Article 3 of the 1972 Order provides: "(1) . . . the client may require the solicitor to obtain a certificate from the Law Society stating that in their opinion the sum charged is fair and reasonable or, as the case may be, what other sum would be fair and reasonable, *and in the absence of* taxation the sum stated in the certificate, if less than that charged, shall be the sum payable by the client.

"(2) Before the solicitor brings proceedings to recover costs on a bill for non-contentious business he must, unless the costs have been taxed, have informed the client in writing — (i) of his right under paragraph (1) of this article to require the solicitor to obtain a certificate from the Law Society, and (ii) of the provisions of the Solicitors Act 1957 relating to taxation of costs."

Article 5(1) of the 1972 Order provides: "After the expiry of one month from the delivery of any bill for non-contentious business a solicitor may charge interest on the amount of the bill (including any disbursements) at a rate not exceeding the rate for the time being payable on judgment debts, so, however, that before interest may be charged the client must have been given the information required by article 3(2) of this Order."

Mr Robert Arnold for the solicitor; Mr Keith Knight for the clients.

MR JUSTICE MUSTILL said that the plaintiff was a solicitor and the defendants were former clients. The claim was for interest on an overdue *account. The* solicitor sent the bill to the clients on August 31, 1979, but they did not pay it. Reminders produced no result. Eventually, the solicitor agreed to accept payment by instalments, together with interest *at 15 per cent on the running* balance with retrospective effect from October 1, 1979, that agreement being recorded in a letter dated March 14, 1980, countersigned on behalf of the clients. However, the clients paid *nothing* under that agreement.

The solicitor began the present action, claiming alternatively under the 1972 Order, and the agreement of March 1980. Upon the issue of a summons under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, the clients admitted liability for the principal sum, but denied that they were liable for interest in respect of any period before August 30, 1980, a date one month after the solicitor gave notice under article *3(2) of the 1972 Order*.

At the hearing of the summons, the solicitor obtained leave to enter judgment for the principal sum but leave to defend was given in respect of the claim for interest.

On those facts some questions were discussed at the hearing:

(1) Did article 5(1) of the 1972 Order demonstrate that the fetter on the rate and duration of interest applied only where there was a unilateral demand for interest by the solicitor and not where those matters had been the subject of agreement by the client?

(2) If article 5(1) applied to the present case, did the period of one month run from the date of the bill or from the date of the notice, or from the earlier of the two dates?

(3) Did the mechanism of section 57 of the Act apply to claims for interest? If so, was that mechanism available for the enforcement of the agreement between the solicitor and his clients?

(4) Could a claim based on the agreement be maintained independently of section 57 of the Act and article 5 of the 1972 Order?

In both the first and second questions the problem stemmed from an ambiguity in the verb "to charge" on the two occasions when it appears in article 5(1). That might mean either "impose a monetary liability upon someone" or "make a *monetary* demand upon someone".

The purpose of article 3, and of the inhibition imposed by the reference to article 5, was to make sure that the client did not pay simply because a demand had been made *in ignorance of his* right to test whether the bill was fair. He was to be put on notice of his rights and given time to consider whether he should exercise them.

Those objectives could be met perfectly well, with fairness to both sides, if the cause of action for interest arose as soon as one month had elapsed, but did not become enforceable unless and until the warning notice had been given. There was no need to go further and punish a solicitor who delayed in giving a notice by permanently depriving him of his right to interest during the delay.

In the circumstances it was legitimate to hold that the verb "charge" had a different meaning on the two occasions when it appeared in article 5(1). On the first occasion it was used in the former sense and on the second occasion in the latter sense and if a valid notice was given under article 3, a retrospective right to interest would thereupon arise.

However, agreements which were covered by section 57 lay outside the scope of article 5, because they were outside the scope of the *1972 Order* altogether. The legislation created two quite different regimes for non-contentious business. Where there was no special agreement, the procedure begins with the delivery of a bill, followed by a notification to the client that he was entitled to the safeguards of a Law Society certificate and taxation.

Thereafter when the stipulated period had elapsed, the solicitor could sue on the bill. If, however, the client so desired and if he acted in time, he was entitled to a taxation as of right and the proceedings could not go forward until the taxation was complete.

Where there was a special agreement under section 57, there was no need for the solicitor to render a bill at all. Although section 57(4) seemed to contemplate that a taxation might occur, that was a procedure initiated by the court pursuant to its own inherent powers to supervise solicitors as officers of the court. It was not a procedure exercised as of right by the client. When an action on a special agreement came before the court, the matter might be sent to the taxing master so that he could inquire into the facts and report back to the court.

When doing so, he was acting as a delegate of powers exercised by the court and he was not exercising his own originating powers of taxation. Furthermore, there did not seem to be any scope for the Law Society to grant a certificate under article 3(1) in cases where the client had made a special agreement with regard to his obligation to remunerate the solicitor.

From the practical point of view, the agreement of the client was the strongest evidence that the fee was reasonable. If it was to be said that the agreement was oppressive, then the court under section 57(4) has the power to put matters right and not the Law Society.

Therefore, there was no call for a notice under article 3(2) and no reason for the solicitor to wait for the period prescribed by article 3(3) before bringing his action. In reality, the 1972 Order had nothing to do with the solicitor's rights under a special agreement and there was no reason why article 5 should be read as imposing any clog on the parties' right to agree whatever they chose about interest and the right of the solicitor to enforce what had been agreed.

On the question of whether it was possibe to make a valid special agreement in relation to interest, there was force in the submission that the words "or otherwise" should be read as limited by what immediately preceded them.

There was nothing in the word "remuneration" which would serve to limit the permissible *scope of the agreement to the* principal sum alone. Thus section 57 embraced agreements as to interest and accordingly the solicitor could pursue his claim without regard to article 5.

In the present case, since there had been no prior special agreement, the solicitor's original cause of action stemmed from his bill of costs in the ordinary way.

There was nothing in the 1974 Act or in the 1972 Order to prevent a solicitor and his client from coming to an agreement about the way in which a bill should be settled.

There was no need to force the agreement in the present case into the mould of either section 57 or the 1972 Order. It stood on its own as a compromise of existing rights and as such there was no reason why it should not be enforced according to its terms.

Solicitors: Fallons; Amhurst, Brown, Martin & Nicholson.

Animals Act restores common duty of care

Pike v Wallis

In an action for damages for negligence arising out of a collision on a highway between the plaintiff's vehicle and a horse which had bolted from the defendant's land adjoining the highway, Mr Patrick Garland, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, considered on October 29 the effect of section 8 (1) of the Animals Act 1971, which abolished the rule in *Searle v Wallbank* ([1947] AC 341).

HIS LORDSHIP, finding one of the allegations of negligence proved and giving judgment for the plaintiff, said that under the rule in *Searle v Wallbank* owners or occupiers of land adjoining a highway had no duty to fence or to take other reasonable steps to prevent animals on the land from straying on to the highway.

But section 8 (1) provided that so much of the rules of the common law relating to liability for negligence as excluded or restricted the duty which a person might owe to others to take such care as was reasonable to see that damage was not caused by animals straying on to a highway was thereby abolished.

The section did not create any new duty; it *merely restored the* ordinary common law duty of care in all circumstances so that an owner or occupier of land adjoining a highway was required to take such care as was reasonable in all the circumstances to prevent animals from straying on to the highway and causing forseeable injury or loss: see *Upton v John Reed Partnership* (CA, March 25, 1977, unreported).

When foreign student's results matter

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Bahman Gerami

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, in deciding whether to renew a foreign student's application for an extension of leave to remain in the United Kingdom to continue *his* studies, was entitled when acting in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Statement of Immigration Rules for Control After Entry: EEC and Other Non-Commonwealth Nationals (HC82) to take into account the student's lack of examination success when reaching his decision, Mr Justice Woolf held in the Queen's Bench Division on November 2.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the applicant had contended that it was for the education authorities and not the Secretary of State to decide that a student's course of studies should end because of his previous lack of academic success. However, the fact that the applicant had failed his examinations was a matter which the Secretary of State must inevitably have regard to and indeed *he* could be criticized if he did not take it into account when exercising his discretion whether or not to extend the leave. Accordingly the application for an order of certiorari to quash *the* adjudicator's decision to dismiss the appeal against the refusal of the Secretary of State to vary the *applicant's leave to remain in the* country should be refused.

No supervision of girl who broke an ankle

Moore v Hampshire County Council

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal on November 4 by the plaintiff, Miss Jane Moore, of Landport, Portsmouth, a minor, now aged 15, suing by her mother and next friend, Mrs Elaine Moore, against Judge Galpin's dismissal at Portsmouth County Court on September 24, 1980, of her claim for damages for negligence against the Hampshire County Council as the local education authority in respect of an accident when she broke her ankle while attempting a handstand in a physical education lesson at the secondary girls' school which she was attending. She was awarded £500 damages.

The plaintiff, who was aged 12 at the time of the accident and had a medical history of congenital dislocation of the hips and a limp, had wrongfully persuaded the mistress that she was allowed *to do physical education*.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, agreeing with the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Oliver in allowing the appeal, said that teachers' tasks of supervision were often difficult, but the *mistress* had been told from two quarters that the girl was not to do physical education. There had been no supervision at all of the girl. The mistress had not observed the girl's movements which she had begun to make of her own volition. It was a case without a defence.

'Decision' means final finding of a tribunal

Burrows v Corporation of City of London and Others
Watneys London Ltd and Others v Same

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered November 3]

The word "decision" in section 3 (4) of the Lands Tribunal Act 1949, which says that a decision of the tribunal shall be final provided that a "person aggrieved by the decision as being erroneous in point of law" may require the tribunal to state a case for the court's decision, means only a final decision of the tribunal and not an interlocutory one.

The Court of Appeal allowed appeals by Mr Richard Burrows, Valuation Officer for the City of London and by Watneys London Ltd, Goodhews Ltd, Truman Ltd and Chef and Brewer Ltd, against the order of Judge Newey, QC, sitting as a Deputy High Court judge, on November 18, 1980, that Mr J. H. Emlyn Jones, a member of the Lands Tribunal, should state and sign a case for the decision of the Court of Appeal.

Mr Alan Fletcher for the Valuation Officer; Mr David Widdicombe, QC and Miss Susan Hamilton for the limited companies; Mr Bernard Marder, QC, and Mr Jeremy Sullivan for the City of London Corporation.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the City of London had been dissatisfied with assessments for the rateable value of three public houses. The matter went to the Lands Tribunal.

The corporation wanted discovery of documents relating to profit and loss accounts.

Mr Emlyn Jones refused to order discovery. The corporation sought an order for the Lands Tribunal to state and sign a case. The tribunal proceedings were stayed and Judge Newey directed that a case be stated.

The Lands Tribunal Rules 1975 made under section 3 (6) of the Act of 1949 provided a comprehensive procedure for interlocutory applications and an effective machinery for getting discovery which should be operated in all normal circumstances.

There was no justification for a case stated in relation to an interlocutory order. The appeals should be allowed.

Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins agreed.

Solicitors: Solicitor Inland Revenue; Mr C. Cullum Smith and Crossman Block and Keith; City of London Solicitor.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 5: Mr Justice Beldam had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice when Her Majesty conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

Lord Soames had an audience of The Queen and took leave upon relinquishing his appointment as Lord President of the Council.

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (First Commissioner and Chairman of the Crown Estate Commission) was received in audience by Her Majesty.

Sir Henry Rowe had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his retirement as First Parliamentary Counsel.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Countess of Airlie, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson, left King's Cross Station in the Royal Train this evening for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, presented the President's Certificates at Buckingham Palace this morning.

His Royal Highness, Senior Fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, presented the MacRobert Award Prize and Medal for 1981.

The Duke of Edinburgh presented Gold Badge Awards on behalf of the Recreation Managers' Association of Great Britain.

His Royal Highness, President of the Tiger Club "Dawn to Dusk" competition, chaired the panel of judges at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron, was present this evening at the 150th Anniversary Dinner of the Garrick Club. Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales, this morning at Buckingham Palace received Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Brown upon his relinquishing command of the 3rd Battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel O. M. Roberts upon assuming command.

His Royal Highness received winners of the 1980 and 1981 East of England Agricultural Society's Prince of Wales Award for Rural Crafts and Skills.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Parachute Regiment, received Colonel J. U. H. Burke upon relinquishing his appointment as Regimental Colonel, and Colonel G. D. Farrell upon assuming the appointment.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained at a Luncheon given by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London at Guildhall.

The Hon Edward Adeane and the Hon Mrs Vivian Baring were in attendance.

His Royal Highness, President of the International World Council, this evening attended the United World Colleges International Board Chairman's Dinner at the Stafford Hotel, London SW1.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, was present this afternoon at the National Conference and Annual General Meeting at the Royal Festival Hall. Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

The Queen was represented by the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) at the Memorial Service for Sir Charles Woolley (formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana) which was held at the Church of St Martin-in-the-Fields today.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 5: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning visited Lloyd's to mark the start of the construction of the new building.

Her Majesty subsequently honoured the Chairman (Mr Peter Green) and the Committee of Lloyd's with her presence at luncheon.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 5: The Duke of Kent, President of the Royal Television Society, this evening attended the Shoenberg Memorial Lecture at the Royal Institution.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
November 5: Princess Alexandra, Patron, was present at the Annual Meeting of the Mental Health Foundation held this morning at the Cafe Royal, London. Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The Queen has appointed Sheikh Sulayman Alamuddin an Honorary Commander of the Order of the British Empire. It was presented in Beirut by Mr D. A. Roberts, British Ambassador to Lebanon.

A memorial service for Sir Henry William Barnard, a Master of the Bench of Gray's Inn, will be held in Gray's Inn Chapel on Tuesday, November 10 at 5.30 pm.

Viscount Boyd of Merton deeply regrets he was unable to attend the memorial service for Sir Charles Woolley.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. G. Downton and Miss J. M. Lewis
The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Mr and Mrs Sidney Downton, of Hickling, Norfolk, and Janet, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Lewis, of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

Mr H. E. Evans and Miss M. M. Llewellyn
The engagement is announced between Hywel Edward, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Evans, of Betws, Dyfed, and Maria Meinwen, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. G. Llewellyn, also of Betws, Dyfed.

Dr J. S. Foord and Miss A. P. C. Reed
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. R. Foord, of Darlington, co Durham, and Allyson, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. B. D. Reed, of Rugby, Warwickshire.

Mr R. J. Golding and Miss M. C. Fahey
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs W. H. J. Golding, of Squirrels Cottage, Cuddington Way, Cheam, Surrey, and Marie, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Fahey, of 13 Mosedale Road, Aintree, Liverpool 9.

Mr M. B. Gould and *Miss E. Bartholomew*
The engagement is announced between Barry, only son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Gould, of Tithe Barn, Haslemere, Surrey, and Elisabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Bartholomew, of White Hill House, Henley on Thames, Oxfordshire.

Major W. F. A. Heal and Miss J. E. Hodges
The engagement is announced between William Heal, The Royal Anglian Regiment, son of Colonel and Mrs W. A. Heal, of Narbrough House, Stoke Holy Cross, Norwich, Norfolk, and Judy, Daughter of Captain and Mrs J. M. Hodges, of 31 Marlborough Court, Pembroke Road, London, W8.

Mr N. T. Higbee and Miss J. V. Harman
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr William Higbee, of 20 Oakley Street, London, SW3, and the late Mrs Margaret Higbee, and Janet, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs J. B. Harman, of 108 Harley Street, London, W1.

Mr A. W. Moore and Miss A. M. Drake
The engagement is announced between Anthony William, only son of Mr E. A. Moore and the late Mrs Moore, and stepson of Mrs Jane Moore, of Bodenham, Herefordshire and Ormonde Gate, London, SW3, and Alison Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Bryan Drake, of Wordsworth Walk, London, NW11.

Mr M. Rutter and Miss E. J. Hodgkinson
The engagement is announced between Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. Rutter, of Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, and Emma, third daughter of Major and Mrs A. R. Hodgkinson, of Seend, Wiltshire.

Dr. P. W. Sampson and Dr. G. M. Dootson
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. W. Sampson, of Windsor, and Gillian, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Dootson, of Heath Charnock, Lancashire.

The Rev. D. G. Selwyn and Miss P. M. Black
The engagement is announced between David, son of the late Rev. H. G. Selwyn and Mrs Selwyn, of Woodfalls, Wiltshire, and Pamela, only daughter of the late Mr H. R. Black and Mrs Black, of Llanelli, Dyfed.

Mr R. J. H. Stern and Miss S. D. Shrager
The engagement is announced between Ronald John Henry, son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Stern, of Guernsey, Channel Islands, and Susan Deborah, daughter of Mr and Mrs Benjamin Shrager, of Hampstead, NW3.

Mr A. S Thomson and Miss F. J. Stafford Tucker.
The engagement is announced between Andrew Shepherd, younger son of Mr and Mrs John Thomson, of Glenburn, Staines, Middlesex, and Felicity Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Stafford Tucker, of Roseland, Liskeard, Cornwall.

Mr P. F. Tynan and Miss J. L. Prosser
The engagement is announced between Paul, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Derek Tynan, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, and Janet, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Prosser, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Captain M. S. R. Vincent and Miss K. L. Findley
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Major and Mrs M. R. Vincent, of Hythe, Kent, and Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. N. Findley, of Sundridge, Kent.

Heralding a new Parliament

Heralds and Pursuivants assembled in the Salisbury Room of the House of Lords before taking part on Wednesday in the Queen's procession into the Lords chamber for the State opening of Parliament. Seated, from left: Chester Herald, Mr D. H. B. Chesshyre; York Herald, Mr C. M. J. F. Swan; Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, Mr J. P. B. Brooke-Little; Garter King of Arms, Lt. Col. L. A. C. Cole; Somerset Herald, Mr R. O. Dennys; Lancaster Herald, Mr F. S. Andrus; and Windsor Herald, Mr T. D. Mathew.
Standing, from left: Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, Mr P. L. Dickinson; Bluemantle Pursuivant, Mr P. L. Gwynn-Jones; Norfolk Herald Extraordinary, Mr G. D. Squibb; Richmond Herald, Mr M. Maclagan; Wales Herald Extraordinary, Mr F. Jones; Rouge Croix Pursuivant, Mr T. Woodcock; and Portcullis Pursuivant, Mr P. B. Spurrier.

Record auction price for Japanese print

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A new auction record price for a Japanese print was established in Paris yesterday when a Japanese collector paid 10 times the pre-sale estimate at 600,000 francs or £57,361 for Momokawa Choki's "Jeune femme fardant ses levres devant un miroir". The print has a mica ground, a feature much sought after by collectors, and dates from the late eighteenth century.

The occasion was the third and final auction devoted to the collection of Japanese prints formed by Ernest Le Veel; the three sales have realized £1,118,547.

Yesterday's sale was attended by collectors and dealers from all over the world, though a few lots remained unsold. A fine impression of Hukusai's "The Wave", the most famous of all Japanese prints, was bid to 220,000 francs (estimate 100,000-150,000) or £21,033; a mica ground print by Utamaro of around 1790 depicting a beauty arranging her hair in front of a mirror sold for 250,000 francs (estimate 8,000-10,000) or £23,300.

In New York on Wednesday Sotheby's offered for sale paintings, drawings and sculpture from the Julien Levy collection with some startlingly high prices for the work of Arshile Gorky and other painters of the Surrealist generation. The $308,000 (estimate $80,000-$100,000) or £163,830 paid for a study for "Agony" by Gorky in charcoal and pastel set a new auction record for the artist. Other Gorky works multiplied pre-sale estimates to a similar extent..

A new auction record price was also achieved for Massimo Campigli when his "Violins" of 1930-34 sold for $104,500 (estimate $50,000-$60,000) or £55,585. Eugene Thaw, the New York dealer, paid the top price in the sale at $517,000 or £275,000 for Salvador Dali's "Accommodations of Desire" painted in 1929. Only 16 lots out of 164 were left unsold but they accounted for 28 per cent of the money value of the sale.

In London yesterday Bonham's had a large group of furniture for sale from the estate of the late Malcolm MacDonald, son of Ramsey MacDonald, the British prime minister. It attracted a packed sale room. Among the star items were a Queen Anne double chair back settee at £8,580 (estimate £5,000-£7,000) and a George I walnut bureau-bookcase at £7,040 (estimate £5,000-£7,000).

In Sotheby's sale of musical instruments an Antonio Stradivari violin of 1733 failed to find a buyer.

Memorial service

Sir Charles Woolley
The Queen was represented by Lord Lyell at a memorial service for Sir Charles Woolley held yesterday at St Martin-in-the-Fields. The Rev Austen Williams officiated, assisted by the Rev Patrick Rennison, who gave an address. Mr Edward Woolley (son) read the lesson and Miss Jill Balcon read "*Prospice*" by Robert Browning. Among those present were:
Mr and Mrs David Woolley (son and daughter-in-law), Mr Hugo Woolley, Mr Silas Woolley and Mr Benjamin Woolley (grandsons), Mr Glyn College, Miss Keri Lewis, Miss Mary Hutchings, Mr Richard Hutchings, Mr John Hutchings, Mrs P Westcott.
Lord and Lady Campbell of Croy, Sir John and Lady Guich, Sir Thomas Harley, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, QC (representing Overseas Service Pensioners' Association), and Lady Foster-Sutton with Mr and Mrs J O'Regan; Sir John Martin, Lady (Edward) Jackson, Lady (Roland) Turnbull, Mr John Ure (representing the Diplomatic Service), Mr John Marnham, Mr and Mrs D J Parkinson, Mrs A Spence, Captain D O'Reilly, RN, and Mrs O'Reilly, Mr Timothy Lloyd, Miss M Howells; Major T Verschoyle (representing the Salonika Society) with Mr A M Timpson, Mr T Waller and Mr H Henderson; Mr John Cope and Mrs Cope (representing the RSPCA Council) with Major J Langham and Mr Ian Maclean; Mrs B Beresford Wright, Mrs C Whittingham, Mr and Mrs M Corderoy, Mr C Platt, Mr Trevor Scott, Mr A G B Scott, Mr H E Bywater, Mrs William Longman, Mrs P Arnall, Mr and Mrs G Rhodes, Mr Richard Everson, Mrs S Abbott, Mr W Ashton, Mrs J Bourdillon, Mrs D Moray, Mr A Moray, Mr F Gravestock, Mrs M Sharpe and Mrs W Foulsham.

MacRobert Award

The Duke of Edinburgh, Senior Fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, presented the 1981 MacRobert Award to a team of three Lucas CAV Limited's staff and the gold medal to Mr Robert Lucas, general manager of the company, at a private ceremony at Buckingham Palace yesterday. The award was made for the development and export achievement of the CAV Microjector, a fuel injector for diesel engines.

Latest wills

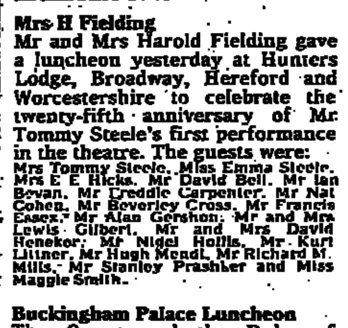
Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Byron, Mr Robert Hunter, of Hyde, Cheshire £476,997
Hancocks, Mr Leslie Ernest, of Solihull, West Midlands, intestate £301,678
Lang, Mr Gordon Lockhart, of Norwich, Norfolk............£265,775

Marriage

***Mr R. Hewison* and Miss J. A. Staples**
The marriage took place on November 5, in London, between Mr Robert Hewison, son of Mr and Mrs R. J. P. Hewison, and Miss Jacqueline Anne Staples, daughter of Wing Commander and Mrs T. N. Staples, of Waltham St Lawrence.

Birthdays today





Lord Stewart of Fulham, CH, former Labour Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is 75

Lord Avonside, 67; Mr James T. Bowman, 40; Mr Bernat Klein, 59; Sir Alexander MacFarquhar, 78; Admiral Sir Anthony Morton, 58; Sir John Pennycuick, 82; Professor Sir Martin Roth, 64; Major-General J. Scott Elliot, 79; Sir George Sinclair, 69; Sir Gordon Whitteridge, 73.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday November 5, 1956.

From Our Special Correspondent.
Vienna, Nov.4. — Events moved rapidly in Hungary today as the Russians, who had been deploying their troops throughout the Country since Friday, sealing the frontier and encircling Budapest, moved to crush the national uprising against Communism and to prevent Mr Nagy, the Prime Minister, from fulfilling his promises of an independent, politically free, and neutral Hungary. The Soviet troops, which had been concentrated 35 miles from Budapest after their withdrawal on Thursday, moved *back on the capital. The* attack appears to have been launched about 4 am and at 8 am the Russians presented Mr Nagy's Government with and ultimatum demanding capitulation by noon. The Hungarians had allowed the Soviet deployment throughout the country to take place without resistance.

Luncheons

Mrs H Fielding
Mr and Mrs Harold Fielding gave a luncheon yesterday at Hunters Lodge, Broadway, Hereford and Worcestershire to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr Tommy Steele's first performance in the theatre. The guests were:
Mrs Tommy Steele, Miss Emma Steele, Mrs E E Hicks, Mr David Bell, Mr Ian Bevan, Mr Freddie Carpenter, Mr Nat Cohen, Mr Beverley Cross, Mr Francis Essex, Mr Alan Gershon, Mr and Mrs Lewis Gilbert, Mr and Mrs David Heneker, Mr Nigel Hollis, Mr Kurt Liltner, Mr Hugh Mendl, Mr Richard M. Mills, Mr Stanley Prashker and Miss Maggie Smith.

Buckingham Palace Luncheon
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh held a luncheon party yesterday at Buckingham Palace. The guests were:
Mrs Pauline Molnar (headmistress, Mayfield School, Putney), Sir Brian Cubbon (Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Home Office), the Right Rev William Westwood (Bishop of Edmonton), Mr Tom Jenkins (general secretary, Transport Salaried Staffs' Association), Mr Andrew Lloyd Webber (composer), Mr Michael Molloy (editor, Daily Mirror), Dr Frederick Sanger (biochemist: Nobel Prize Winner) and Mr Peter Tucker (chief executive, Commission for Racial Equality).

Corporation of London
The Prince and Princess of Wales attended a luncheon yesterday at Guildhall given in their honour by the Corporation of London. Among those present were:
The Earl of Avon, Viscount Astor of Hever, The Lord Chamberlain and Lady MacLean, Baroness Phillips, Lord and Lady Barber, The Secretary of State for the Home Department and Mrs Whitelaw, The Secretary of State for Wales and Mrs Edwards, people having commercial and cultural connexions with the City, representatives of institutions of which the Prince is patron, representatives of City livery Companies, aldermen, common councilmen and officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies.

Butchers' Company
The Master, Mr Robert H. A. Connell, presided at a court luncheon of the Butchers' Company held at Butchers' Hall yesterday. The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr Jack G. Clarfelt, a past Master of the company. Lord Campbell of Croy replied.

Primrose League
The annual chapter luncheon of the Primrose League was held at the Dorchester Hotel yesterday. Lord Mowbray and Stourton presided and the guest speaker was Lord Bethell, MEP.

Dinners

***Royal Warrant Holders* Association**
The annual dinner of the Royal Warrant Holders Association was held last night at Grosvenor House. Mr David Part, president of the association, presided and the other speakers included Judge Miskin QC, Recorder of London, and Mr Graham Dowson.

British Medical Association
Sir John Walton, president, and the chief officers of the British Medical Association, gave a dinner at BMA House last night. Also present were:
Professor J R Anderson, Dr J G Ball, Dame Josephine Barnes, Mr D E Bolt, Dr J D J Havard, Dr J Stuart Horner, Dr J W Laws, Sir Frank Lawton, Dr S P Lock, Dr J F Nunn, Sir Alan Parks, Lord Smith of Marlow, Sir John Stallworthy, Professor C Howard Tonge, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt and Sir Robert Wright.

Garrick Club
The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of the Garrick Club, was present last night at a dinner given by members to celebrate the one *hundred and fiftieth* anniversary of the club. Sir Anthony Burney, senior trustee, and Mr Frederic Lloyd, chairman, were hosts.

Arts Club
Sir Roy Shaw, Secretary General of the Arts Council of Great Britain, was the principal guest of the Arts Club at their November house dinner held last night.

Service dinners

The Royal Hussars (PWO)
A regimental dinner of The Royal Hussars (PWO) was held last night at the Cavalry Club. Colonel Tom Hall, Colonel of the Regiment presided.

7th Middlesex
The annual dinner of the 7th Middlesex Officers' Club was held last night at the Drill Hall, Hornsey. The principal guests were Major General B. P. Hughes, Lieutenant Colonel A. Colin Cole and Major R. W. J. Smith. Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Gunnell presided.

2nd Punjab Regiment
The annual dinner of the 2nd Punjab Regiment Officers' Association was held at the Army and Navy Club yesterday. Lieutenant-General Sir John Worsley presided.

Receptions

Kensington Antiques Fair
The Directors of the Kensington Antiques Fair gave a reception yesterday at the Town Hall on the occasion of the opening of their thirtieth fair by Lady Rupert Nevill.
Among those present were:
The Mayor and Mayoress of Kensington and Chelsea, Mrs John Louis (patron of the fair), Viscountess Buckmaster, Mr Charles Lee, President of the British Antique Dealers' Association, Professor Michael Wise and Lady Trethowan.

HM Government
Mr Alex Fletcher, Minister for Industry and Education at the Scottish Office, was host at a reception held last night in Edinburgh Castle to mark the meeting in Edinburgh of the International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchange.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Forget about Bingo.

Forget about Casino.

The Greatest Games are already in *The Times*.

And so many to choose from!

Why not turn to our Business pages and play *Stocks and Shares*? It's so simple.

We list as many British companies as we can, with the current price of their "shares". (These are little bits of paper which help the company "perform" better.)

You buy as many shares as you like in the company you like the sound of best. £1,000 would be enough to buy a few.

A year later you look in the paper to see if your shares have gone "up". Then you can sell them again to make a "profit"!

Or, if they've gone down, you are entitled to go to the company's annual meeting and "shout" at the chairman.

Either way, you can't lose!

Or, if that strikes you as too risky, you can turn to our Sports pages and play *Horse-Racing*.

Every day we print a list of "horses" who will be running in races the next day. You choose the one with the prettiest name.

Then you go to a kind of stockbroker called a "bookie" with the money you were saving up for your holiday, and ask for a "betting slip". (This is a small bit of paper which makes a horse run faster.)

If your horse comes in the first three, you get your money back. Plus some of the bookie's!

If it doesn't, you put even more money on more horses, till you win.

You can't lose.

Or you can stay with this page and play the biggest game of all. *The Births, Marriages and Deaths* game.

For instance, if you decide to get married to someone, just tell us your names, and *we* will print them for you. Yes, your very own names!

It could be the best thing you've ever done. Or the biggest mistake you've ever made. But that's the whole fun of the game!

And there's only a small entry charge.

But next week *Moreover* introduces the most exciting newest game of all *Times Poker!*

In this thrilling newspaper version of 5-card stud poker, you will be able to play personally against the Features Editor of *The Times*.

Each of you, starting Monday, will get one card a day, and be able to raise your bet each day. On Friday, you will know if you won or lost.

What makes this game so exciting is that you can win lots of money — or lose it!

You have the thrill of knowing that you could bankrupt *The Times* Features Editor. At the risk of making a small dent in your savings.

If you want to play this greatest of all newspaper games, send your opening stake *now*. Something small to start with. Let's say £100.

The fun begins on Monday. Don't *forget* — you only *get* New 5-Card Stud Poker in *The Times!*

Let's see the colour of your money, stranger.

Schoolboy writes a winner

By Brian Alderson

The parlous state of non-fiction publishing for children was emphasized today with the announcement of *The Times Educational Supplement's* Information Book Awards for 1981. The judges for the junior category chose not to make an award at all, and commented that most of the books submitted were thinner, poorer and dearer than in previous years.

The judges for the senior category passed over many a glossily finished production-line job and chose for their award a book written by a schoolboy.

Richard Steel's *Skulls* (Heinemann, £3.95) is a handbook on identifying, cleaning and displaying the brain-boxes of a variety of birds and small mammals, and it was especially distinguished for its originality and for the enthusiasm with which it was written — putting the professionals to shame. Richard Steel has now left school and is, unsurprisingly, an apprentice in a slaughter-house.

OBITUARY

DR MICHAEL CLYNE

Research bearing on effects of aerosol propellants

Dr M. A. A. Clyne who was Reader in Physical Chemistry at Queen Mary College, London, died on November 2 at the age of 44.

Michael Arthur Alderson Clyne who was a grandson of Melanie Klein, the child psychologist, was born in London on October 17, 1937 and was educated at Highgate school, winning an Open Scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge in 1956. After obtaining Firsts in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos at Cambridge he worked for his PhD with B. A. Thrush pioneering the quantitative study of reactions of free atoms using afterglows. For this work he was elected to a Research Fellowship at Churchill College, Cambridge and in 1964 became a lecturer in Physical Chemistry at the University of East Anglia. Two years later he moved to a lectureship at Queen Mary College where he was appointed Reader in 1977.

During his very active and original research career Michael Clyne built up a close-knit and highly successful research group which attracted many overseas visitors. All his research used electric discharges through flowing gases to study both the reactions and the spectroscopic properties of free atoms, of free radicals and of labile molecules for which he developed a variety of sophisticated techniques.

Two particular topics established his international reputation. His studies of the reactions of chlorine atoms and related species provided a sound basis for the predictions of ozone depletion by aerosol propellants, and his recent work using lasers to populate individual levels in the excited states of molecules so that their reactions could be studied.

For these contributions he was awarded the Marlow Medal of the Faraday Society in 1970 and the Royal Society of Chemistry's Award for Kinetics and Mechanism in 1980.

He will be remembered for his constant cheerfulness, enthusiasm and dedication not only by his colleagues and students but by physical chemists in many countries. He leaves a widow, Lesley, and three children.

MRS JEAN HAUGHTON-JAMES

Jean Rosemary Haughton-James who died on November 1, played an important role on linking Czechoslovak opposition groups with supporters in the West after the crushing of Mr Dubcek's reform movement in 1968.

She escaped from Czechoslovakia to Britain in 1971 shortly before police came to arrest her for alleged subversion of the republic. In London she helped her son, Jan, who runs the Palach Press, specializing in the writings of the Czechoslovak opposition.

She was born in Islington in 1924. After the war she married Dr Pavel Kavan, who became chargé d'affaires of the Czechoslovak embassy in London. In 1950 he was recalled to Prague, charged with treason in connection with the notorious show trials of the period, and sentenced to 25 years in prison. His wife had to bring up her two sons under constant persecution and with little money. Kavan was released in 1956 after the exposure of Stalin's crimes but his health had been so undermined that after several heart attacks he died in 1960.

In the 1960s she taught English and then became editor of *Czechoslovak Life*, an English language monthly which she changed, especially in 1968, from a dull propaganda journal to a lively discussion forum. After the Soviet invasion she was sacked and became unemployable but was not allowed to leave the country so she escaped via Hungary.

In 1973 she re-marrried and moved to Italy with her husband, Jimmy Haughton-James, a painter, but continued to translate Czechoslovak opposition documents and literature. She also wrote a novel and finished her autobiography *The Price of Freedom*.

Witty, lively and courageous, she made light of difficulties and was always ready to help others. A leading Czech intellectual wrote to her recently: "When historians eventually deal with the moving fate of this nation they will reserve for you a special place full of merit and respect".

VISCOUNT HOOD

Lord Home of the Hirsel writes:

To your faithful account of Lord Hood's official career, Lord Aberdare has added a warm and fitting tribute to his work for restoration in the House of Lords. To complete the picture I think it is desirable to be a little more explicit on his achievement in the Diplomatic Service where he was seldom in the public eye, but always near the centre of affairs.

He was well prepared for Government service. Almost his earliest memories were of the days when his mother acted as hostess to the British delegation to the Paris Peace Conference after the First World War. Thus, diplomacy came naturally to him and it is hardly surprising that from the meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers at the end of the Second World War onwards, through his time as deputy to the Foreign Secretary for the Austrian Peace Treaty, his long years as British representative on the Council of Western European Union and his many appearances at the North Atlantic Council, no European or Atlantic gathering seemed complete without the presence of his tall, slim figure.

Over nearly thirty years he knew all the protagonists of Western unity and they knew and respected him. The quiet manner and the gentle smile hid a first-classs brain and a strong will. Confident in his convictions, he expressed them fearlessly and persuasively. *His advice and guidance* were eagerly sought, freely given and regularly followed. He was equally appreciated by ministers of all governments, and got on well with many of sharply contrasting personality. He was at ease with all nationalities.

When the records are opened, he will be seen to have made a major, and in some ways unique contribution to the defensive structure and political consolidation of the post-war western world.

To a casual acquaintance he might sometimes have seemed private and distant. Closer contact dispelled such views. With his natural friendliness and his talents for patient negotiations and discriminating entertaining it may be thought a pity that Lord Hood never held the chief post at one of our most important embassies, which seemed his natural destiny. It was partly by choice and partly by chance that this was not to be. With characteristic self-effacement he chose to retire early to make way for others. So the award of the GCMG was a quite exceptional tribute not to his rank but to the man himself, and gave great pleasure to all his friends.

SIR STUART MALLINSON

Sir Patrick Dean writes:

The death of Sir Stuart Mallinson, vice-president of the English-Speaking Union, marks the end of an era.

Born in 1888, he could remember vividly the nineteenth century and the long span of intervening years shared happily with his beloved wife Marjorie at the White House, Woodford Green.

His majestic presence and kindly, good-humoured benevolence and unfailing courtesy, together with his generous and unstinting service to the ESU, will be sadly missed. He made no concession to his advancing years and joined in spiritedly with many of the major functions at home and overseas, including world members conferences, our annual Churchill Lecture, and even recently at the dinner held at Dartmouth House to celebrate the inauguration of the ESU of Nigeria.

It was here that he was glimpsed at his happiest, talking with his friends and associates. This ability to communicate readily and relate to people of all ages, particularly with the young and with special concern for ESU music scholars, was perhaps his greatest personal gift.

His capacity to run an extremely successful business, to organize house parties and tree-planting ceremonies at the White House with Edwardian panache and entrepreneural vigour will be known to many ESU members all over the world, who will long remember his generous hospitality.

His encouragement and wisdom have been precious gifts to our organization in times of crisis and his genuine interest in all our affairs has been totally committed and most valuable. It is unlikely that the ESU will ever again be privileged to enjoy such support.

THERESE CASGRAIN

Therese Casgrain, a pioneer of women's rights in Canada died in Montreal on November 2 at the age of 85.

She was active to the end in politics, fighting for the rights of the underprivileged, Indian women and the elderly. For a number of years, she was leader in Quebec of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and later was active in the new Democratic Party.

An unsuccessful candidate in nine elections, she was nominated for a place in the Senate by the Canadian Prime Minister Mr Trudeau, in 1970 and sat as an Independent for Quebec until retiring nine months later at the age of 75.

She first entered politics in the 1920s as one of the leaders in the fight for women's suffrage, which ended with the granting of the right to vote in 1940. Her late husband, Pierre Francois Casgrain, was a Justice of the Quebec Superior Court.

Television

Runaway success?

In between last week telling us about blob queens and chatting up seaweed on the pier and next week offering Gary Glitter on the high wire, Forty Minutes (BBC 2) took a turn for the butch last night to follow the man from Bolton who decided to raise money for the treatment of cancer in children by running from John O'Groats to Land's End in record time: under 11 days, in fact, which meant a target of 80 miles, or three separate marathons, every single day.

Eh, but we suffered. Running on the flat is a doddle for a fit and lean harrier of 46 like Ken Heathcote, but running up hills breaks the rhythm, and what in Bolton are known as urrpin bends are worst of all: this was not a fell-race, after all, finished by dusk, and there was no point crippling yourself further by nipping up between them. "Pace it well, lad... Keep it steady... Don't go daft." The C & A rainbow ran up the side of Mr Heathcote's shorts and all over the following trailer in which he and the team slept, although naturally the BBC camera behaved as though it were not there, and *Radio Times* has managed an entire picture-feature without it.

He was paced all the way, more for the company than anything, for he liked to talk, too. "This" — gasp — "was the viewpoint they wurr on about" gasp — "Beautiful, isn't it?" At Bonar Bridge there was a pipe band, a lairdly welcome and shrill cheers from the children. But injuries mounted and the target *slipped slowly away*. "How do you stand the pain?" asked Harold Williamson. "I don't really. I'm not very brave, you know. I just keep going." He began hallucinating: one day he turned right for Shrewsbury by mistake, and was so tired he fell asleep straight after the soup. At Kidderminster he packed it in, having astonishingly done 559 miles in nine days and raised £23,000. Desmond Lapsley's film had all the intimacy and understanding that is making this such an enjoyable, even distinguished, documentary series: informal, diverse and thoroughly alive.

Michael Ratcliffe

Jazz

Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers

Ronnie Scott's

Caution must be exercised in such a matter, but it seems safe enough to suggest that Wynton Marsalis, the dapper, 20-year-old trumpeter from New Orleans, is the most remarkable jazz trumpeter to have emerged for two generations. His performances with the Herbie Hancock Quartet in Europe last summer and with the Jazz Messengers at Ronnie Scott's this week have been irrefutably awesome.

Marsalis combines in his playing the fire of Fats Navarro, the lyric sweep of Clifford Brown, the harmonic subtlety of Booker Little and the exuberance of Freddie Hubbard, but his true inspiration is, of course, Miles Davis. The sudden switches of tonal density, the expressive twists and turns, and the penchant for high drama are all patently Milesian, but this is a Miles with utter technical security, crayoning in the lines between the dots.

Some may find Marsalis's precocity disconcerting. He will probably be accused of coming by his fame too easily. He can take it. Ripping off strings of perfectly formed quavers at 100 bars a minute, he can take anything or anybody.

His younger brother, Bradford, plays alto saxophone in the latest Messengers, and is also impressive. His tone is that of a sweeter Parker, with modern tonal distortions beautifully integrated into the line; his tender reading of "Round Midnight", unaccompanied fore and aft, raised huzzahs throughout the room.

Blakey, the old sorcerer, sits and grins behind his drum kit, plainly sharing a belief that these Messengers live up to and sometimes beyond the legacy of Brown, Silver, Golson and Shorter. Besides the Marsalis brothers, he must be delighted by the concentrated intelligence of his tenor saxophonist, Bill Pearce, who makes something new of the basic post-Coltrane isms, by the incisive touch of his pianist, Donald Brown, and by Charles Fambrough's buoyantly long-toned bass.

Surrounded by these apprentices, Blakey drives the band with an infinite supply of polyrhythms and an unquenchable spirit. He whips, cajoles and strokes, allowing himself a private grin when one of the cubs discovers a new trick.

He would be justified in feeling that anyone who fails to attend tonight's final London performance would be missing a band virtually without peer in the jazz world. The front line may display a poker-faced cool bordering on a hipsterish arrogance as they work through the serpentine ensembles like Siamese triplets, but they too know that the torch is being handed on.

Richard Williams

Opera

Parthenope

Sadler's Wells

Among Handel's operas *Parthenope* is one of the least heroic, and accordingly one of the easier to carry off. Handel Opera, who began their season with a new production of it on Wednesday night, were properly quite serious about not taking it too seriously; if we laughed, as we often did, it was with the opera rather than at it.

Did we laugh a little too much? *Parthenope* several times gently parodies the conventions of *opera seria*, but a genteel *tea-party set in* ancient Naples (or the London of 1730 if you prefer), for Queen Parthenope and her suitors, may not invite us to listen attentively to some of the ravishing or passionate music that comes soon after. Generally, however, the score is light, in both spirit and musical texture. Most of the arias move quickly and on tiptoes. And Tom Hawkes's intelligent, musical production showed due feeling for its hints of satire without fussiness.

But there are stronger things too, like the fine military sequence at the opening of the second act (a splendidly staged stylized battle), a highly original duet for an unfaithful lover and his furious mistress, and in the last act two really superb slow arias to compensate the principal castrato, Arsaces, for being a figure of fun up to then. There is also a song of farewell and a sleep song, with moaning flutes, throbbing muted strings and softly plucked basses. There is a quartet and a trio as well as the more usual duets. This is not one of Handel's great operas, by a long way, but an exceptionally varied and entertaining one.

Charles Farncombe directed in Spruce, lively fashion, but allowed due weight to the expressive music. Lynda Russell sang Parthenope's *music with charm* and delicacy and a finely drawn line. The castrato role went to Paul Esswood, in his best, fullest voice; there was some beautiful sustained singing, in the farewell song particularly, and a stormily brilliant aria to end Act II. The wronged Rosmira, who spends most of the opera disguised as a man, was tidily sung, with exceptionally clear articulation, by Linda Ormiston; and all the smaller roles were capably taken. Alan Kitching's stylish English text, done for the opera's only other revival here (*Abingdon*, 1961), came over excellently; the slightly gaudy but effective settings are by Peter Rice.

Stanley Sadie

Cinema

Doing an act for the Nazis

Mephisto (AA)
Gate, Camden

Back Roads (AA)
Leicester Square Theatre

Absolution (X)
The Lane, St Martin's Lane

Klaus Mann's *Mephisto*, published in 1936, was perhaps the first work of fiction to deal with the individual moral dilemmas of the Nazi era. It is a *roman à clef*, based on the lives of a close-knit little group of friends who had come together around 1925, when the young actor-director Gustav Gründgens produced Mann's first play at the Hamburg Kammerspiel. Both youngsters acted in the play, together with Mann's sister, Erika, and Frank Wedekind's daughter, Pamela, another member of their group. Gründgens was 25, Erika 20 and Klaus 17. Two years later Gründgens and Erika married.

The group was indivisible until 1933, when Klaus and Erika accompanied their father, Thomas Mann, into exile. Gründgens stayed behind to become one of the most approved and certainly the best director and actor working in the Nazi cinema and theatre. His position was always ambivalent. While basking in the full favour of the Nazi establishment, he managed to avoid the worst compromises — artistic as well as political — demanded of other Nazi artists. He is known to have helped Jewish colleagues during the years of persecution. His hands at least seemed clean enough after the war for his career to continue unhampered up to his death in 1963.

Mann, in 1936, had no indulgence for the Gründgens of his book, renamed Hendrik Höfgen. Gründgens and Erika had divorced meanwhile, and Gründgens had married the popular German star, Marianne Hoppe. The title of the book is taken from Gründgens greatest role, in Goethe's *Faust*, and the story is a bitter portrait of a man and artist who sells his soul for the sake of career and applause.

Istvan Szabós majestic film, *Mephisto*, a Hungarian-West German co-production, claims only to be "based on" Mann's novel. With 40 years' hindsight and a detachment impossible for Mann, he looks for broader implications in the particular story: "We have positively tried to avoid all possibilities of concrete identification. What interested us was not what happened to particular people, but what happened to a multitude of people, the link between a character of this kind and history".

Played by an astonishing, exciting, demonic actor from the Viennese theatre, Klaus-Maria Brandauer, Szabó's Höfgen is as man and artist, much more flamboyant than the real-life likenesses. To see *Mephisto* as a biopic, is a wholly misleading approach to Szabó's purposes.

As an actor, his Höfgen is at once peculiarly vulnerable and peculiarly adept in face of the moral decisions demanded by Nazism. Vulnerable, because the actor's career must always depend upon approval; adept, because his whole professional apparatus equips him to play chameleon, to conceal his true self from everyone — even from himself.

Höfgen is an incorrigible opportunist and charmer. In turn he uses and abandons his mistress and his wife; and after 1933 atones for the indiscretions of a left-wing theatre past by wooing the mistress of the Prime Minister and General (a kind of Hermann Göring and an impressive performance by an East German actor, Rolf Hoppe). Even in moments of histrionics self-reproach, you feel that Höfgen has so effectively bemused his own conscience that he is accusing himself, not unadmiringly, of some smart social climbing. Even when he compromises his art, revising his Mephisto performance to suit the prevailing ideology, lecturing passionately on the virtues of German culture, or redefining Hamlet as a correct Nazi hero, you feel that he has acted himself into a state of conviction.

Only occasionally is the mask dropped to reveal the essential vulnerability of the man beneath. His is most exposed when, uncharacteristically, friendship gets the better of him, and he pleads with his high-placed patrons *for the safety of his oldest* friend, a comrade from left-wing theatre days. Only then does he realize how fragile is his relationship with power.


Faust for The General: Rolf Hoppe and Klaus Maria Brandauer in Mephisto

Högen's moral progress and the changing world in which he lives is drawn with masterly precision and force. The film sustains its dynamism and spectacle. Though many films have attempted it, none before has so successfully recreated the moral as well as the physical atmosphere of the period.

It is worth noting, as an object lesson to any filmmaker, that all this has been achieved with a budget that would be quite derisory in terms of British or American production. This is in no way because of some miraculous Eastern European economy (the film was shot in Budapest which, apart from a few brief establishing shots, effectively doubles for Hamburg, Berlin, Paris and elsewhere). The secret lies in a confidently planned scenario (by Szabó himself in collaboration with Peter Dobai); in Szabó proven assurance as *metteur-en-scène*, in sheer technical excellence (the director of photography is *Szabó's regular collaborator*, Lajos Koltai) and above all in rational use of resources — locations imaginatively selected and impressionistically transformed by banners or period properties.

In recording my enthusiasm for this accomplished and supremely intelligent film, I must confess a wry sort of interest. The character who effects Höfgen's moment of spiritual enlightenment is a foreigner, a 1930s drama critic of *The Times* (Charles Morgan, presumably, though Morgan was not, like this one, a face-slapper). Szabó has type-cast in the role a non-professional, the present film critic of *The Times*, as George Perry pointed out earlier this week.

Martin Ritt's *Back Roads*, from a scenario by Gary Devore, is a much more likeable film than might be expected, largely thanks to the seductive and contrarily touching performances of Sally Field and Tommy Lee Jones, the Eastwood of the South. It is a latter-day road film, about a couple of incurable losers who learn the old lesson that, even for *losers, two is better company* than one.

She is a hooker (they have a delicate etymological discussion on the difference between "hooker", "slut" and "whore"; and settle on "hooker" for her). He is chronically out of work and mildly given to petty theft. She tends to get maudlin about the little son with whom she long ago parted; he is laconically persistent in his liking for her. Together they get into a good deal of trouble but, with mutual encouragement, don't give in. Ritt shows a rough and unkind world with people in it who are not quite devoid of optimism.

Rank Theatres, better late than never, are reading the signs of the times and admitting that they have "identified a market for the more discerning film enthusiast in the west central area of *London*". The Odeon, St Martin's Lane, has consequently been renamed "The Lane in St Martin's Lane" and will henceforth show "product of specialist appeal".

Fears that the attempt to create a west central rival to the Curzon could produce a betwixt-and-between exhibition policy are somewhat hardened by the selection of *Absolution* as the opening attraction. It is distinctly a betwixt-and-between film. The names attached to it — Anthony Page as director, Anthony Shaffer as director, Richard Burton as leading actor — could lead to expectations of an "art" film, which would be quite dashed in the outcome. As a thriller without further pretension, however, it is no worse than most of the convoluted-plot-and-good-red-herring variety. Indeed it is more ingeniously written than most, wringing its melodrama out of the sublimated torments and tensions of an English Catholic boys' school.

Richard Burton suffers mightily as a celibate priest and schoolroom despot; and Dominic Guard and Dai Bradley make their schoolboy monsters believable. Billy Connolly wanders by as a motorcycle hippy whose presence as the priest's antithesis precipitates catastrophe. The film's major lack is the sense of visual effect vital to an effective film thriller.

David Robinson

Theatre

All My Sons

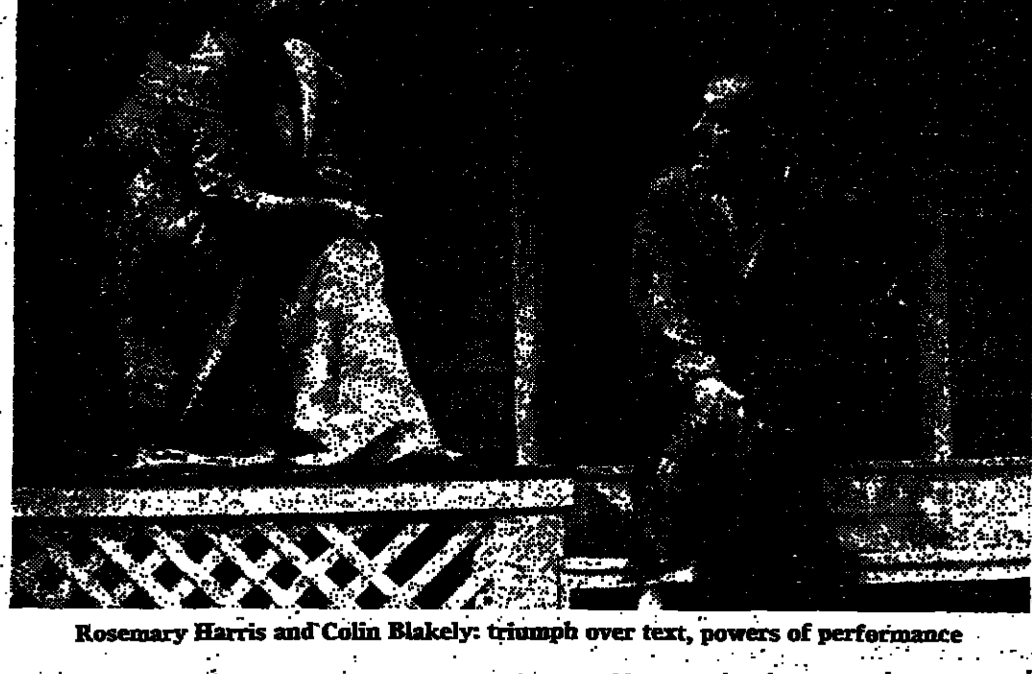
Wyndham's

It was the misfortune of Arthur Miller's first successful play that it was followed a year later (1948) by his masterpiece, *Death of a Salesman*; after which *All My Sons* — which had earned him a huge following as Broadway's spokesman of the national conscience — was put down as something he had to get out of the way before he found his own voice.

It is true the piece is put together like a star pupil's Ibsen exercise, complete with a visiting doctor, a poisonous past waiting to engulf the sunlit present, an array of ominous symbols, and a reliance on mechanical tricks that crank the plot back to life whenever it shows signs of flagging.

None of this counts for very much in comparison with the sheer moral force of the play, and the fact that for most of the way Miller succeeded in turning Ibsen's method to his own advantage. The main point that emerges from Michael Blackemore's fine production is that *All My Sons* is not so much a trial-run as a companion piece to *Death of a Salesman*. The second play examines the American success ethic from the viewpoint of the little man. The first considers it in relation to the boss class.

The subject of wartime profiteering and criminal fraud at the expense of the fighting man is generally beset by the image of an anonymous fur-coated capitalist smoking a fat cigar. What Miller achieves is to turn him into your next-door neighbour; a cheerful, kindly suburban Daddy, who just happens to have caused the death of 21 pilots by shipping a consignment of cracked cylinder heads from his otherwise model factory, and letting his partner take the rap.


Rosemary Harris and Colin Blakely: triumph over text, powers of performance

Miller gives him all the extenuating circumstances. The military were going mad for supplies; if he had failed in delivery he would have gone out of business; he was working for his sons, not for himself; America is based on family life, and he was looking after his family. Some of this is evasive, some of it is deeply sympathetic; but Miller draws the public moral circle around the private one and justly sends Joe Keller out to put a bullet through his head.

The production excels equally in articulating the play's merits and in lubricating its creaky joints. One of these is the idealistic son Chris, whose attacks on the old man can suggest a self-righteous prig.

What Garrick Hagon does with this part is to avoid any appeal to sympathy right from the start, and to play Chris with the hard detachment of an ex-soldier who has never found his way back into civilian society: what he says *is what counts, not whether* we like him while he is saying it. The main triumph of performance over text comes from Rosemary Harris as the mother (it is a pleasure to welcome this wonderful actress back to the British stage).

As written, the part thumps home the stereotype of women as social creatures, exclusively concerned with looking after the nest; her dialogue consists partly of mother-hen expressions and an immovable conviction that her pilot son is still alive. Miss Harris's *gently-nuanced delivery* relieves the lines of all their abrasive assertiveness; and from the first lines she speaks it is clear that she has been living with the family scandal for years.

The main barometer of the play's changing mood is Colin Blakely's Keller, first seen delivering harmless white lies in the sunlit first act, with neighbours popping in from the adjoining houses of Hayden Griffin's magnificently naturalistic clap-board set. You know what is coming, but thanks to Mr Blakely's powers to peel layer after layer off the character, from brusque authority and gregarious fun through panic-stricken aggression to his final stony assent with his accuser, the play's argument is conveyed through continuous suspense.

Irving Wardle

Black and Blue

Haymarket, Basingstoke

Almost as if apologizing, the programme for *Black and Blue* establishes that "Horseshoe is committed to presenting a certain proportion of new work". Perhaps that merely shows a certain amount of anxiety over the subject matter of Peter Fieldson's play, which is the death of Joe Orton. There may be some cause for trepidation in Basingstoke, where the Horseshoe Theatre Company is resident at the Haymarket Theatre, but Mr Fieldson is not at all candid about the really seamy nature of Orton's life and death. In his hands, Orton's murder by his lover, mentor and flatmate, Kenneth Halliwell is comparatively sanitized by being treated as an Ortonesque black farce, complete with Orton characters from the plays.

The difference between farce and black farce seems to be that one can give away most of the plot of a black farce, at least most of the jokes, so long as the serious intentions are respected. Mr Fieldson, then, is serious about his comedy; he is not particularly serious about Orton, who is seen as a Frankenstein monster which slipped out of Halliwell's control, but that gives Halliwell his desired recognition as the real creator, not only of Mr Sloane and Truscott in Orton's plays, but of Orton himself.

Not all the characters are there although many are *alluded to*, but Sloane appears immediately to discover the battered body of Orton, and to claim the vacant bed; Truscott arrives to *investigate* for the police and the girl from *What The Butler Saw* appears, claiming to be an assistant to Halliwell's psychiatrist. In the second act, Mr Fieldson contrives to divest Halliwell of his trousers, handcuff Truscott to Orton's corpse and spin a general air of befuddlement by copious unexplained references to Orton's life story and writings.

A smattering of good jokes and frequent lines of fair pastiche extend the jest quite a distance further than it wishes to go, but even so it would not stretch to an evening's length if the production supplied pace in the place of pretension. Tony Craven attempts to coax instantaneous black-outs from an inadequate lighting system *to suggest the dizzy state of* Halliwell's mind and instead creates the illusion of a technical breakdown.

Considering that the company, including Geoffrey Wilkinson, Mary Tempest and Daniel Hill, must suggest both Orton originals and Fieldson facsimiles, they survive rather well. Only John D. Collins, as Halliwell, has the challenge of creating a new character, and perhaps consequently his is the most subtle performance.

Ned Chaillet

Concerts

BBC SO/Leitner

Festival Hall/ Radio 3

Wolf's orchestral settings of his Goethe and Mörike songs are too rarely performed. Their painstakingly selective scoring, revealed on Wednesday night in playing of equally fine sensibility by the BBC Symphony Orchestra made the wonder of their metamorphosis minutely absorbing.

There were the plangent wind threnodies, the pulsing harp arpeggios clothing the grief and guilt of the "harp player" songs. Without the bareness of the piano accompaniment it was left very much to John Shirley-Quirk to convey, as he did so movingly, the cold isolation within the voice itself, a pain veiled in *mezza-voce*, hardening into anger at the end of the third song.

And there was, most thrillingly of all perhaps, the perception of expressive scale in "Kennst du das Land". Where, at the climax points, the piano accompaniment can throw the shape of the stanza off balance by veering towards overstatements, the intensification of the scoring to the exultant strings outbursts seems to restore perfect proportion. Elizabeth Connell sang this and "Schlafendes Jesus Kind" with a characteristically intuitive shaping of each musical and verbal phrase through skilfully controlled vocal timbres. The perfect scaling of tempo and texture in this song was due in large part to the finely judged, deeply affectionate direction of Ferdinand Leitner. He had been of late an infrequent visitor to London and it is our loss. His song experience with singers is matched by a love of Richard Strauss which made *Also Sprach Zarathustra* a true apotheosis of the evening's achievements. Indeed, any orchestra that can play Mozart with such artistry as was demonstrated earlier in the *Overture in the Italian Style* should have much to bring to Strauss. This they proved in a carefully nurtured performance of slow yet rigorous growth, exquisitely flowering detail and exuberantly *burgeoning strength*.

Hilary Finch

Arnold Cooke

St John's, Smith Square

The concert given on Wednesday night to mark the 75th birthday of Arnold Cooke might not have seemed well-arranged to convey any adequate idea of a prolific composer whose output includes five symphonies and an opera. Yet the Oboe Sonata, No 1, written for Goossens in 1957, is characteristic of him in its tidily dovetailed craftsmanship and skilfully calculated development of ideas.

The slow introduction to the first movement is melodious and touching, and there is more of the same in the central Andante. The main body of this initial movement, and the finale, offer quick, energetic music, strongly patterned, its range of gesture not wide. In fact the two segments of slow music are quite similar, as are the two of fast, and these latter despite the contrasts naturally thrown up by the last movement's rondo format. The performance by Roger Lord and Colin Horsley was a devoted one.

The Seamew, a cycle of three songs commissioned last year by the Mayhurst Arts Trust, received its first London performance. The verses, which deal in simple sentiments, are by Francis Loring, who also sang the solo baritone part. His is not exactly a strong voice.

The Flute Sonatina of 1956 is effectively laid out for its medium, a direct and simple message being conveyed; the near canonic writing in the central movement is typical. There is a pair of well-contrasted themes to each movement, although the field of expression is not wide. Edward Beckett and Mr Horsley gave a beautifully turned performance.

Max Harrison

London debut

The repertory of original works for three guitars is small. But the enterprising young Amsterdam Guitar Trio (Olga Franssen, Johan Dorrestein and Helenus de Rijke) unearthed what they believe to be the first, a trio in D by the eighteenth century Filippo Gragnani, and went on to introduce London to several composers sufficiently interested in their potential to write new works for them.

Whereas a delicately intricate set of variations by Joel Bons (born 1952) revealed their subtlety in understatement, a more extrovert and boldly coloured piece by Chiel Meijering (born 1954) called "Are you afraid of the dark?" allowed them to answer its question with an unequivocal no: this and a suite by Hans Kox (born 1930) dispelled an initial suspicion that they were inclined to play for safety. To offset the old and very new they also included comparatively familiar Fauré and Debussy.

Joan Chissell

Jet-powered attack on pests, page 21

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THE TIMES Friday November 6 1981

How long can Sir Denis survive? Page 21

US to act on steel dumping by Europe

From Bailey Morris
Washington, Nov 5

The Reagan Administration is to take the unprecedented step of filing a government anti-dumping case on behalf of United States steelmakers against European producers.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the Commerce Secretary, disclosed in Congressional testimony that five cases would be announced by the United States Government next week.

He would not name the countries or companies involved until the authorities had notified all the appropriate embassies.

The Commerce Department said privately, however, that steelmakers in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Romania and South Africa have been mentioned as likely candidates. Companies in the United Kingdom could not be ruled out.

Mr Baldrige also disclosed that on November 18 the Reagan Administration would announce the findings of an anti-dumping investigation begun last July involving a wide range of steel products from the United Kingdom and Canada.

The United States Government had been compiling data on the import of structural steel, cold bars and pilings from the United Kingdom and Canada to determine whether they were unfairly priced and therefore candidates for an anti-dumping action.

American and EEC officials have been meeting frequently in recent months in an effort to maintain the fragile peace in a year-old truce over steel imports which appears to have been broken by this latest action by the United States.

The EEC said earlier that if the Commerce Department proceeded with a case against European Steel companies it would be regarded as a hostile gesture and possible precursor of a trade war.

Pressure is building in Congress for the Administration to take tough restrictive action against European steel imports which many influential members claim are being dumped on American markets at unfairly low subsidized prices.

During August, for example, imports flooded into the United States market increasing the volume to nearly 25 per cent of total United States consumption, witnesses said during the Congressional hearings.

In earlier statements this week, Mr Baldrige said that Japanese and Korean companies were not involved.

P & O flurry pushes index past 500 mark

By Our Financial Staff



The FT Index of 30 leading shares surged back through the 500 barrier yesterday for the first time since September 22 amid speculation in shares of P & O. Confidence was described as solid ahead of this morning's first time dealings in Cable & Wireless which was more than 5 times oversubscribed by investors last week.

Business, which opens at 9.30 am is expected to see the price open at 210p or 42p premium over the offer price of 168p. The excitement of the occasion was intensified by suggestion of a surprise dawn raid by GEC, one of Britain's largest industrial companies, in order to pick up 20 per cent of the shares. This was largely discounted in recent days but again went towards ensuring the Government of a "warm" reception to the issue.

Elsewhere, turnover remained at low key with interest centred on trading statements and existing bid situations. In the event, the FT Index ended the day with a rise of 9.8 at 504.3. A rise on the account so far of 42.4 and its highest level since September when it stood at 515.4.

The market came under increased pressure following the increase in domestic interest rates which saw the index tumble as low as 457.5 at one point.

But the subsequent easing of pressure on interest rates, the solution at BL and the Cable & Wireless issue has enabled it to slowly recover.

The sharp flurry in P & O's shares on Wednesday evening continued yesterday morning and dealings in the stock were described as fairly heavy. The shares closed at 136p, a rise of 6p on the final price struck on Wednesday, after moving in a range of 125p and 138p.

At yesterday's closing price P & O had a market capitalization of £191.8m. P & O denied knowledge of a possible bid, either from Far Eastern or other sources.

Mr Oliver Brooks, P & O's managing director and head of finance, said: "We have no knowledge of any bid. There is unusual activity.

"There have been these sort of rumours about P & O in the past and they have been unfounded. There was one two weeks ago and it was false. But this time I have never known the rumours so strong."

On the group's reaction to a bid Mr Brooks added: "It would depend on the size of the offer and where it came from." The company's charter banned foreign holdings of more than 25 per cent of the shares, but the company might have to go to its lawyers to find out what foreign means, he said.

Money markets unsettled by budget deficit fears

By Our Economics Staff

International money markets, which had earlier been encouraged by Chemical Bank cutting its prime rate from 17½ to 17 per cent, were unsettled late yesterday by reports that the United States budget deficit could be as high as $98,000m in fiscal 1982, more than double the Administration's official forecast.

The reports, said to emanate from sources in the Office of Management and Budget, brought renewed speculation that the present falling trend in interest rates would prove short-lived.

The dollar, which eased earlier in the day, made a smart rally to close 1 pfennig higher against the Deutsche mark at DM 2.2202. Sterling also lost ground to the dollar. After reaching $1.8830, the pound closed with a net fall of 60 points at $1.8720.

During the afternoon Chemical Bank's reduction in prime rate and the firmness of sterling encouraged a further easing of United Kingdom money market rates.

Banks, however, are tending to take a cautious view on any quick reduction in base rates.

Gas chief unbowed by Lawson reprimand

By Peter Hill and Baron Phillips

Sir Denis Rooke, British Gas chairman, who was yesterday reprimanded by Mr Nigel Lawson, Energy Secretary, for the way in which the corporation is opposing Government plans to break the organization's monopoly, is expected to discuss future tactics with board colleagues shortly.

The reprimand coincided with the announcement that Dr. Victor Colter, British Gas chief geologist, had resigned to join a small private United Kingdom-based exploration and development company, Floyd Oil. He will become managing director early next year.

The Energy Secretary, who announced plans last month to sell off parts of British Gas, notably its extensive oil interests, was angered by a lengthy statement issued by the corporation soon after the break-up plans were confirmed in the Queen's Speech on Wednesday.

Mr Lawson, whose relations with Sir Denis are distinctly chilly, apparently felt that the statement—supported by the 12-man board—should not have been issued without notification to the Energy Department and in advance of any Parliamentary debate.

British Gas and the Department of Energy were unwilling to disclose details of the exchanges between the two men during their 45 minute meeting yesterday.

British Gas said that the meeting was a private one. The next meeting of the full board is scheduled for November 18 when clearly its members will have to consider their future strategy in opposing the Government's plans which, accompanied by the disposal of a majority of the oil production interests of the British National Oil Corporation, are expected to realize about £2,000m.

Yesterday's meeting was not unfriendly and was characterized by firm and frank talking on both sides. The question of resignation did not arise.

Sir Denis, who was reappointed to his £48,000 a year post for a further five year term in June, has said previously that he has no intention of resigning and has pledged himself to remaining in the chairman's seat to continue his battle to keep the corporation intact.

Meanwhile Dr Colter has been quick to point out that Government action to denationalize the corporation's development activities is not the primary reason for his departure.

But he added: "I was constantly aware of the political pressures on British Gas."

His main reason for moving back into the private sector was to "broaden my geological horizons".

Dr Colter has been chief geologist for the past 11 of the 14 years he has been with the corporation. Before that he spent a decade with Shell actively involved in the international oil exploration business.

Dr Colter, aged 50, regards the timing of his resignation "unfortunate" as it has coincided with the Government pressure on the Corporation but maintains this has nothing to do with his conscious move back into the private sector. The private sector, he says, will give him far more personal involvement and responsibility than he has at British Gas.

Guinness Peat's Chicago losses continue to mount

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Further losses in Guinness Peat Group's Chicago commodity operation which unexpectedly lost £4m in the year to April 30 were signalled at the annual meeting yesterday by Mr Edmund Dell, the chairman and chief executive.

Mr Dell told shareholders that, as he had indicated in his recent chairman's statement, the Chicago failing had continued.

"The unwinding of this situation has proved to be more difficult than was anticipated and is bound to have a very severe effect on our results for the first half of the year," he said.

The well-attended annual meeting passed off quietly, and was completed in about 10 minutes. No shareholder accepted the chairman's invitation to ask questions, despite widespread reports in recent weeks of a serious rift between Lord Kissin, the group's founder and former chairman and now life president of the group, and Mr Dell, the man he brought in to replace him.

Earlier this week before the annual meeting, Mr Dell issued a statement agreed by the board and Lord Kissin expressing the board's confidence in himself and the executive management and saying he would be having early talks with Lord Kissin to consolidate the unity of the group.

Guinness Peat has now brought its Chicago commodity operation under the control of the New York office and the head of the Chicago operation has resigned. A thorough investigation is being made into the losses.

Mr Dell said trading in commodities remained dull and the division would not make anything like its normal contribution to group profits. But figures for the rest of the group showed an improvement on last year.



Mr Edmund Dell (left) and Lord Kissin yesterday: talks to consolidate the unity of the group.

"By sale and closure and we have virtually eliminated our industrial division which has been responsible for significant losses and are taking action in repect of other loss-making subsidiaries throughout the group," he said.

Estimates suggest that there should be a significant improvement in the performance of the group in the second half. Shareholders would soon be asked to approve the additional $6m investment in NAP Holding USA through which Guinness Peat had acquired an interest in Telerate and to ratify the sale of Linfood shares.

□ Mr David Ewart, former deputy chairman of Guinness Mahon, Guinness Peat's banking subsidiary and until yesterday a main board director, has joined Morgan Grenfell as an executive director of the corporate finance department. Mr Ewart's departure from Guinness Mahon was precipitated by the outside appointment of Mr Richard Fenhalls as chief executive and deputy chairman.

Toyshops declare Christmas price war

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Toy retailers are preparing for a price war as they face the prospect of their third Christmas season of at best static demand. Even big Christmas sellers such as records and crackers are likely to be priced lower.

The Argos chain of discount catalogue showrooms, part of BAT group, whose chairman is Mr Tom McAuliffe, yesterday announced further price cuts on about half its 300 toy lines which it says will be worth £1m to the customers.

The cuts on expected Argos best sellers, among which electronic games are still predominant, are mostly between 5 per cent and 16 per cent. But the gap between more traditional outlets, such as the mail order houses and specialist toy shops, could be 40 per cent or more, Argos said.

Mr McAuliffe said that some grocery multiples had been buying toys in job lots and had been undercutting his prices. Other big retailers of toys, such as F. W. Woolworth, the market leader, Boots and W. H. Smith, are also doing special promotions on some ranges which are likely to match or go below some normal Argos prices.

W. H. Smith said yesterday that it was watching high street prices closely and was ready to react quickly and cut prices further if necessary.

Argos, which is hoping to increase its toy sales by 20 per cent to £12m this Christmas, is nevertheless a strong force in the market as it battles to move up from it present position as the number three supplier of toys. It expects to sell £25m of toys this year, about 9 per cent of the branded goods market.

In an industry where margins were once an easy 100 per cent or more, Argos claims that they are now down to 22 per cent compared with about 30 per cent or more at some of the chain stores and possibly 50 per cent in traditional outlets.

If predictions prove true and the toy market sticks at £700m this year, the message for Christmas buyers will be to shop around.

Redgates in Sheffield, Yorkshire the largest toy store in the north of England, said yesterday that on lines which once were carrying a 50 per cent margin the store would be cutting it to 25 per cent or less to compete directly with prices such as at Argos.

Redgate reported sales last week up 10 per cent in volume on the same period last year, indicating the possibility that the Christmas rush might not be as late this year as last.

Back tax puts PSBR on target

By John Whitmore

Second-quarter figures for the public sector borrowing requirement would seem to back up the Chancellor of the Exchequer's recent statement that the Government is still on course for an estimated full-year PSBR of £10,500m.

Although the seasonally adjusted PSBR for the six months to September already amounts to £9,490m, the figure has probably been inflated by about £4,500m as a result of the impact of the civil servants' dispute on tax revenue.

While the Government may not enjoy the benefit of such a low final quarter PSBR as it has seen over the past two years, the recovery of the bulk of the outstanding tax owing to the Exchequer between now and March should leave the Government fairly close to its full-year target.

An unpredictable element at this stage is the likely borrowing requirement of the public corporations and, more particularly, the local authorities over the rest of the year. However, even though the local authorities have clearly been overspending, rate revenue has also been considerably higher than forecast.

Training boards decision expected next week

By Mark Jackson

The Government will announce its plans for the future of the statutory training boards next week. It is expected that it will abolish most of the boards but will retain a handful, including the two biggest which deal with engineering and construction.

Meanwhile, industry has been urged to play a bigger role in training tomorrow's technicians by Mr Michael Alison, Employment Minister at a conference in Brighton set up to study the advanced technology courses under the Government's training opportunities scheme.

Ever since the Government announced a year ago that it intended to get rid of as many boards as possible and replace them by voluntary bodies of employers, the trade unions have been refusing to discuss plans to reform apprenticeship.

A majority of the Manpower Services Commissioners have backed the advice, prepared by their officials at the Employment Secretary's request, that seven boards should be retained and a decision as to the fate of the rest deferred until more was known about possible alternative arrangements.

The TUC representatives on the commission accepted this solution but the CBI voted against it.

Office staff urged to take hour off

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

White collar workers are set to take industrial action in the engineering industry and at Vauxhall Motors today.

Unions representing 500,000 white collar staff in the engineering industry have urged their members to leave work one hour earlier every Friday, starting this afternoon, in protest at the employers' refusal to concede a reduction in the working week.

The unions want a one-hour reduction in the working week to follow a reduction in manual workers' hours which comes into effect today. The blue collar workers are now on a 39-hour week and the average week worked by general office and security staff is 37½ hours.

Mr Roy Grantham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) says in a circular to his 80,000 members in the engineering industry: "By leaving an hour earlier we challenge the company to accept this reduction in office hours as a fact or to enter into serious and responsible negotiations with the union."

The Engineering Employers' Federation, which negotiates national engineering agreements on hours has refused to concede a reduction because it says it wants to harmonize the working hours of blue and white collar staff.

It also maintains that the hours of white collar staff in Britain are the lowest in Europe and points to the poor financial position of many companies as another reason for its refusal to negotiate an extra hour off the working week.

□ Vauxhall Motors' 3,000 white collar workers plan to work to rule and an overtime ban over the company's refusal to back down from axing up to 200 jobs.

Brokers at risk in Hongkong merger

By Philip Robinson

London stockbroking firms which earn big profits from Hongkong are faced with being thrown off the trading floor when the colony's four exchanges are merged into one in three years' time.

Eleven London firms have offices in Hongkong. Most are full members of one of the exchanges and some have the privilege of having a dealing seat on the trading floor.

This means they can buy and sell shares directly with Hongkong brokers without having to go through a local broker and pay his commission.

The problem emerged last Friday when the Hongkong brokers voted Mr Woo Hon-Fai to lead the committee on unification of the stock markets. They made it clear that they did not want government interference or to accept foreign brokers as equal members. Mr Robert Fell, chief executive of the London Stock Exchange, is leaving next week for six months in Hongkong to advise the securities authorities on the unification of the exchanges.

The London brokers have some tough negotiations ahead if they are to stay on the trading floor. If they fail it would mean going through a local broker for every deal which would put pressure on their Hongkong profits.

■ Stock Markets

FT Index 504.3 up 9.8
FT Gilts 62.16 up 0.29
FT all share 303.65 up 4.27
Bargains 15,863

■ Sterling

$1.8720 down 60 points
Index 89.0 up 0.2
New York: $1.8740

■ Dollar

Index 107.0 unchanged
DM2.2202 up 100 pts

■ Gold

$429.25 down $2
New York: $428.5

■ Money

3 mth sterling 15¾-15⅝
3 mth Euro $ 14⅞-14½
6 mth Euro $ 15⅛-14⅞

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Amstrad	18p to 203p
Barclays Bank	15p to 435p
Brit Aerospace	12p to 196p
Caledonia Inv	15p to 275p
Husky Oil	30p to 570p
Int Thomson	33p to 277p
Martin RP	30p to 350p
Mercantile Hse	40p to 475p
Nat Westminster	15p to 396p
Tricentrol	14p to 282p
Rio Tinto Zinc	22p to 484p
Sentrust	14p to 426p
Stock Conv	12p to 335p
UC Invest	14p to 666p
Ultramar	13p to 498p

Falls

Ass Comm A	4p to 57p
Atlantic Res	10p to 215p
AZKO	10p to 465p
Brit Sugar	3p to 318p
Boustead	4p to 133p
Dunbar	5p to 485p
Elsburg Gold	6p to 159p
Hoover	5p to 300p
Hoechst	3p to 95p
KCA Int	4p to 137p
MTD Mangula	3p to 33p
Rustenburg	4p to 246p
Wade Potteries	3p to 22p
Trust Secs	4p to 253p
W Rand Cons	3p to 138p

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Lucas strike threatens to spread to third plant

The strike which has halted production at two Lucas Aerospace factories in Birmingham for the past three weeks is threatening to close a third plant.

The 1,400 men on strike at Shaftmoor Lane and Marston Green have extended their picketing to the adjoining Springfield Road plant.

Lucas said last night that the Springfield picket could lead to layoffs.

The dispute began when Lucas threatened to dismiss 80 workers for refusing to operate new equipment, including visual display units, without extra pay. Lucas claims that the new equipment makes their work easier and will not lead to job cuts.

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□ A vote yesterday by 1,500 craftsmen at the Rolls-Royce Hillington aero engine plant in Glasgow to continue their unofficial strike, now in its third week, was followed by a management warning that it would stand firm.

The skilled engineering workers at Hillington want more money for accepting new scientifically-based job timings aimed at increasing productivity.

Bank backs dealers move

The Bank of England looks likely to back a move to make the Association of Licensed Dealers in Securities into the first self-regulatory body for investment managers and non-Stock Exchange members who deal in shares (Philip Robinsen writes).

The association has argued for some time that there are no regulations governing the professional behaviour of investment managers and intends to change its name to the National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers.

In effect this could mean that an investment manager or a licensed dealer could not be approved or appointed if they were not members of the association.

Hope for new ferry service

A junior Northern Ireland minister told a seamen's delegation yesterday he was optimistic that a new service would replace the loss-making Liverpool to Belfast ferry route, which P & O plans to close next week.

Mr David Mitchell, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Northern Ireland Office, said potential operators were making active studies. He was reasonably optimistic one of them would operate a new service.

The delegation of MPs and union officials, led by Mr Don Concannon, Labour MP for Mansfield, was told that the Government was still trying to find an alternative operator.

'£1 letter by year 2000'

The cost of posting a first class letter could be as high as 25p by 1986 and £1 by the turn of the century, according to the Mail Users' Association (Bill Johnstone writes).

The association publishes today its response to the proposed increase in letter charges which are to take effect from January 4. First class letter post will rise from 14p to 15½p and a second class from 11p to 12½p.

The association says "The idea that a 10 per cent price increase should be regarded as moderate or matter for relief it totally unacceptable".

It severely critized the Post Offices administration costs. In 1980-81 total administrative costs were £90m on 9,000 million items, or 1p for every letter posted. "These costs are the more deplorable because the private sector, and some parts of the public sector have had to make extensive reductions in such overheads in order to cope with the recession"

House building picks up

Housebuilding starts during the third quarter increased by 6 per cent over the previous three months and were up by 15 per cent compared with the same period last year. The largest gain was made in the private sector which advanced by 43 per cent over the 1980 third quarter, according to the Department of the Environment.

□ Mr John Biffen, secretary of state for trade, arrives in Egypt today for talks on trade. He will be the leading United Kingdom speaker at a conference on investment opportunities for British companies.

£1.5m order for fast patrol boats

W. A. Souter & Son, of Cowes, has won a £1.5m order for two more fast patrol boats (above) for the Trinidad and Tobago Police Division. The company is already building one patrol boat for the police authority and four more for the Trinidad and Tobago Coastguard Authority.

"We expect to be announcing further orders for fast patrol craft very shortly and in the meantime we are busy recruiting additional labour at our Isle of Wight factory to meet the demand," Mr Michael Souter, the managing director, said.

Date set for Mobil hearing

A hearing on the preliminary injunction in Marathon Oil's antitrust complaint against Mobil's attempt to buy a controlling interest in Marathon will start on November 17.

Patrick F. McCartan, chief legal counsel for Marathon, said United States District Judge John M. Manos set the date at a meeting between the opposing sides.

Stockbrokers to merge

In an attempt to expand, two stockbroking firms, R. C. Greig of Glasgow, and W. N. Middleton of London, are to join forces in June next year. The merger gives the new firm, Greig, Middleton & Co, combined private client funds under management of £200m and is aimed to bolster its corporate finance department.

It will employ 100 people and the 18 partners of both firms will form the new partnership.

Work starts on BR machines

The Wells division of Thorn EMI Electronics has started work on a £450,000 contract for the development, manufacture, supply and installation of a prototype all-purpose ticket-issuing system for British Rail.

The contract was obtained in competition with many leading United Kingdom and overseas companies, and the first machines will be delivered for testing in mid-1982.

Exco underwriting completed

Underwriting has been completed for the offer for sale of Exco International, the parent company of money-brokers Astley & Pearce. The offer, which is being sponsored by N. M. Rothschild & Sons, the merchant bankers, will bring in around £20m for the company.

Rothschild is offering 14.5 million ordinary shares at 140p each. The prospectus will be available on Monday and application lists open on Thursday.

TODAY

Companies reporting their results today include: Ulster Television, Town Centre Securities (finals): Fortnum and Mason, Grampian Television, and Eva Industries (half yearly).

Van output falls 41 pc

Commercial vehicle manufacturers are likely to end the year with much worse production figures than in 1980, unless there is a big rise in demand. The volume of trucks and vans produced between January and October this year was 41 per cent below that of the corresponding period last year.

According to the Department of Industry, 185,700 commercial vehicles were produced during the first 10 months of the year, compared with the 1980 total of 389,200.

Although the provisional estimate of commercial vehicle production in October of 20,200 units recorded is above the average of recent months, the figures "remained depressed", the department says.

Bigger gas and oil rigs likely

One-piece offshore oil and gas platforms up to 400 metres long will soon be possible in some part of the world, Dr. Tony Denton, chairman of Noble Denton International, marine and offshore engineering consultants, predicted in London yesterday.

Speaking to the Royal Institution of Naval Architects, Dr Denton said that some of the platforms, which are known as steel jackets when they are transported by barge, are likely to be built in the Gulf of Mexico and towed to California via Cape Horn or the Straits of Magellan.

□ Motorfair, the 11-day show at Earls Court, London, took orders worth £18m of which £16m was for new cars, the organizers said last night.

IN BRIEF

Productivity warning for Congress

□ The average Japanese worker produces twice as much steel and three more cars a year than the average American worker, a State Department official told the United States Congress yesterday.

Mr Robert D. Hormats, Assistant Secretary of State for Economics, said: "Clearly, if United States industry wishes to compete internationally, it must continue to modernize. Failure to do so may even cost it the home market."

Mr Roger B. Porter, counsellor to Mr Donald T. Regan, the Treasury Secretary, cautioned that productivity figures should be used with care. He said that overall the average Japanese worker produced about two-thirds the Unied States level in 1980. United States farming for example, was much more productive than Japanese farming.

Colliery closure

□ The National Coal Board plans to close Coegnant colliery, Maesteg, Mid-Glamorgan, because of serious geological problems underground. The 392 miners there will be offered jobs at other collieries in the field, the board said today. Coegnant was opened 100 years ago but has been uneconomic for some time.

ICI Spanish deal

□ ICI has signed a contract worth more than £500,000 a year to supply Impatone 80B, a formula for wood pulping, to the state pulping industry in Spain.

Interest rates

□ Herr Hans Matthoefer, West German Finance Minister, said significant falls in German domestic interest rates could come quickly over the next year, because of a shrinking current account deficit and lower public borrowing.

Italy pay rises

□ Pay increases for Italy's manual workers and office employees exceeded the rise in consumer prices in September, the National Statistics Institute reports.

Project threatened

□ he Mitsui group has told its Iranian partners that it will withdraw completely from the Bandar Khomeini petrochemical project unless the Iranians agree to continue construction with Iranian funds alone.

Japan's annual surplus may reach $20,000m

Tokyo, Nov 5. — The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is estimating that Japan's current account surplus will reach an annual rate of $20,000m (£10,700m) in the first half of 1983.

The estimate, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry sources, is contained in draft plans for the annual *Economic Outlook* to be issued towards the end of the year. The draft plans were recently sent to the Japanese for comment before official publication.

OECD believes, according to the draft, that Japan's current account surplus will stand at about $8,250m this year.

This, however, will grow to about $15,000m on an annual basis in the first half of 1982, $17,000m in the second half and then to $20,000m in the first half of 1983. The OECD projections are based on the assumption that there will be no substantial changes in Japan's economic policy and the yen will remain relatively soft against the dollar.

Foreign Ministry sources said, however, that the yen is likely to appreciate generally against the dollar in the future because of an improvement in Japan's economic fundamentals and a downdrift in United States interest rates, and this is expected to serve to slow down exports and so help hold down the size of the current account surplus.

Japanese Government officials are afraid that the United States and the European Community may use the OECD report to intensify pressures on Japan and force it to remove, or at least ease, some of the restrictions now maintained on imports.

Already Japan's commercial relations with the United States and the EEC have been strained because of the Japanese snowballing current account surplus, brought about mainly by rising exports.

Washington is expected to present a series of demands for the removal of non-tariff barriers in the near future. The Japanese, meanwhile, are preparing counterdemands asking the United States to lower its own trade barriers.

The EEC, for some time, has been also asking for an increase in imports to correct the lopsided trade relations. The Japanese government is now considering a series of measures to stir domestic demand and expand imports.

Mr Toshio Komoto, Japan's Director General of the Economic Planning Agency said here yesterday that Japan should try to adopt an economic policy next year emphasizing low interest rates and higher economic growth.

In a speech covering the direction of the economy in 1982, he said the current discount rate of 6.25 per cent was too high if seen in the light of purely domestic factors. "A low interest rate policy is a must", he said.

Mr Komoto said however, that it would be difficult to lower the Japanese rate because of the wide disparity between it and its United States counterpart.

Meanwhile, yesterday, Japan's Finance Ministry announced that export letters of credit rose 7.8 per cent in October from a year earlier to $8,541m due to strong exports of electrical machinery.

The pace of increase for export LC-S continued to decline. Although the 7.8 per cent rise was only fractionally lower than the 7.9 per cent increase posted in September, it was down notably from rises of 9.9 per cent in August, 17.3 per cent in July and 20.6 per cent in June.

Sluggish motor exports remain a drag on export LC-S, following Japanese promises earlier in the year to restrain car shipments to the United States, Canada and some European nations.—AP-Dow Jones.

Davignon gives new warning on EEC trade with Japan

Tokyo, Nov 5.— Viscount Etienne Davignon a European Commision vice-president has given a fresh warning that the gap between the EEC and Japan on industrial and trade cooperation is dangerous in view of the economic hardship affecting Western Europe.

He told a Japanese-EEC symposium here that an overall strategy had to be developedby the two sides, encompassing long and short-term bilateral problems to produce quick results.

He said the situation was dangerous because it leads to concentration on what divides the two instead of what can be achieved by cooperation, and called on Japan to limit certain expoerts to the EEC and raise imports of manufactured goods.—Reuter.

US manufacturers' losses mount

Reagan pressed for 'cars summit'

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Nov 5

President Reagan is being pressed by influential Congressmen to convene a White House summit conference on the mounting problems of the American motor car industry.

A bipartisan group of more than 150 Congressmen has signed a petition urging Mr Reagan to organize an "auto summit" as soon as possible to focus national attention on the industry's financial difficulties.

Noting the conbined $1,000m loss reported by the three leading companies in the third quarter, the Congressmen say they expect a new wave of layoffs in the coming months.

The losses, combined with continuing flat car sales in October and projections of greatly decreased production this month, have fueled a new wave of calls for protectionist measures against Japanese imports and for Federal financial aid to Chrysler, and possibly Ford.

"Information we have suggests there will be additional losses reported in the final quarter of the year of more than £1,000m. If interest rates do not ease in the next four to five months, Chrysler will have to call up $300m in loan guarantees promised by the government and Ford may have to ask for help", said Represenative William Brodhead in Congressional hearings this week.

White House officials have acknowledged receipt of the summit request but say privately it is doubtful for political reasons that President Reagan will agree to it.

Instead, the Administration is likely to turn its attention to a new campaign designed to forestall requests for large wage increases when car workers' contracts expire next year.



Baldridge: call for cooperation on wage rises

Mr Malcolm Baldridge, Commerce Secretary, said this week the Administration feels the real answer to the industry's cash flow problem lies in greater cooperation between labour and management on wages.

"Let's face it, we have to become more competitive by eliminating some of our wage costs disadvantage", Mr Baldridge said in Congressional testimony this week.

Mr Baldrige also said the Reagan Administration intends to put continued pressure on the Japanese Government to open its markets to car products to halt the mounting United States trade deficit with Japan.

He said if the Japanese fail to cooperate he sees a big trade conflict brewing.

A growing number of Congressmen are urging the Administration, however, to take even stronger action against the Japanese along the lines of the voluntary restraints on imports negotiated earlier this year.

Meanwhile, the leading companies continue to report bad news. This week General Motors said it would delay construction of yet another car plant, bringing its total number of deferred new plants announced over the past two months to five.

GM denied the delays were caused by cash flow problems but Wall Street analysts say the company will be lucky to show a profit this year of $500m, down sharply from earlier projections of $1.300m.

The November production figures announced by the car companies were also cause for concern and were down almost 17 per cent from last year's volume to the lowest monthly level since 1970.

United States manufacturers said they would build a total of 464,260 cars this month, a level which could result in cuts in working hours.

Producers push for new gas contracts

Nov 5. — With government price ceilings steadily rising and decontrol looming in 1985, United States natural gas producers are trying to extricate themselves from old long-term contracts that have artificially depressed prices.

They want to substitute new agreements that will allow them to impose big price increases once they are permitted under law. The American Gas Association estimates that half the pre-1973 contracts have already been amended.

This means that consumers are likely to feel the effects of decontrol earlier, and more sharply, than was expected.

Mr Sheffield Nelson, chairman of Arkansas Louisiana Gas, says that his company's natural gas costs would be "at least a thousand cubic feet higher without long-term contracts." That is nearly 60 per cent higher than the utility's current average cost of $1.70 a thousand cubic feet. Any increase would be borne entirely by residential consumers, said Mr Nelson.

In Houston, residents pay two special levies a year to cover Houston Lighting and Power's rising gas costs. Were it not for the utility's long-term, low-price gas contract with Exxon, the residents of Houston would be paying even more.

The contracts now so unpopular with producers date from the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, when oil was abundant and demand for gas was less. To attract gas customers and to persuade companies to build plants near gas-producing areas, producers promised cut-rate prices for 20 year or more.

Computer technology exchange

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The British Technology Group has formed two new Anglo-American partnerships in computer hardware and software.

The first involves the sale of Insac Software, its marketing company to Britton Lee of Californa, in exchange for a share in Britton Lee which is expected to be about 5 per cent.

Britton Lee was founded in August 1978 by Mr David Britton and Mr Geoffrey Lee in Los Gatos, California. Its computer systems British software which had been marketed through Insac, will be sold through the new company.

Insac was set up in 1976 as a marketing base for a number of British computer software products fro, companies such as Logica and CAP. In 1979 the company was split into Aregon International which markets and develops viewdata computer systems and the traditional arm of Insac.

Britton Lee is 35 per cent owned by United Kingdom financial institutions.

International credit expansion

By John Whitmore

International bank credit expanded marginally faster in the second quarter of this year than in the opening three months, according to figures released by the Bank for International Settlements.

In nominal dollar terms the external liabilities and assets of the reporting banks did, in fact, fall slightly over the period to just over $1,340m (about £714m). But this reflected a slowdown in the amont of interbank activity included in the figures and the effect of translating all the end-quarter figures into their dollar appreciation.

On an underlying real basis the settlements bank estimates that the external assets of reporting banks probably rose by $35,000m, compared with $30,000m in the first quarter.

Among the points of interest revealed by the figures is that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ceased to be net suppliers of funds to the system.

Opec funds deposited with reporting banks rose by only $1,600m in the three moths, while their new borrowing from the banks increased by $1,500m It was largely Middle East Opec members who were responsible for the fall in new deposits and for the increase in borrowing.

New lending to East European countries totalled $1,700m. These countries also ran down their deposits by a further $1,400m.

The bank estimates that the Soviet Union was the principal withdrawer of funds. It says the identified stock of deposits held by the Soviet Union was down to $3,600m by the end of June, some 42 per cent of the figure at the end of last December.

Non-oil developing countries increased their borrowing quite significantly in the second quarter, by $8,500m in gross terms and by $7,200m net of new deposits.

Euro-market activities of the European reporting banks grew only modestly in the second quarter.

Next step for video recorders

By Kenneth Gosling

It would be a long time before anything replaced video tape recording, Mr Charles Ginsburg, leader of the design team that launched the world's first quadruplex video tape recorder in 1956, said last night.

Giving the annual Royal Televison Society Schoenberg Memorial Lecture, in London, he said digital video tape recording had to be the next step, but there were problems about reaching agreement on a worldwide digital standard.

Mr Ginsburg, who is the Ampex Corporation's vice-president of advanced technology planning, said the idea of a worldwide digital standard, based on digital components, was a wonderful one; the primary objective was to lower the cost of equipment.

"The advantages of using digital components are unquestionable, but the problems of reaching agreement on the many parameters of a worldwide standard on signal format are extensive and will require some time and a lot of effort to resolve."

The television industry, he said, had managed to acquire VTRs of professional grade, which were not exactly cheap, in staggering number

Business Appointments

Eurobond chief at Morgan Grenfell

Mr Paul Gold, formerly with Credit Suisse First Boston is to join the Eurobond division of Morgan Grenfell & Co. as a senior assistant director.

Mr Kenneth W. Attrill has joined the board of Town Centre Securities.

Mr Graham Bolton has been made director, marketing personnel of Lilly Industries, Basingstoke.

Mr John East becomes a director of BASF United Kingdom.

Mr Ian Woogar is now a director of Grandfield Rork Collins & Partners.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Hammerson tops £6m in first half

By Our Financial Staff

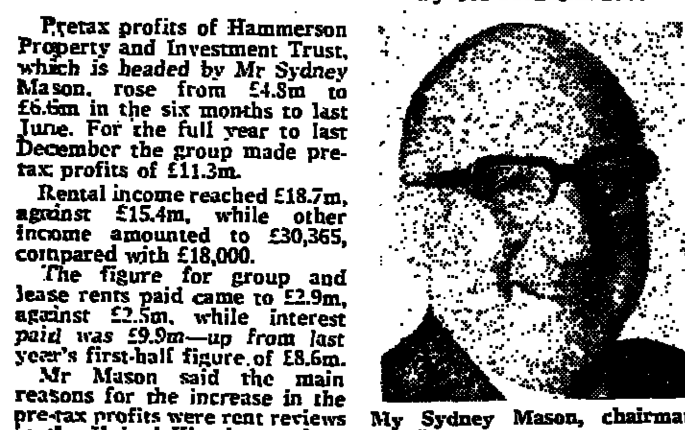
Pretax profits of Hammerson Property and Investment Trust, which is headed by Mr Sydney Mason, rose from £4.8m to £6.6m in the six months to last June. For the full year to last December the group made pretax profits of £11.3m.

Rental income reached £18.7m, against £15.4m, while other income amounted to £30,365, compared with £18,000.

The figure for group and lease rents paid came to £2.9m, against £2.5m, while interest paid was £9.9m—up from last year's first-half figure of £8.6m.

Mr Mason said the main reasons for the increase in the pre-tax profits were rent reviews in the United Kingdom and an increase in profits from overseas shopping centres, especially those in Sydney and Perth, Ausrralia.

Hammerson, which is one of the United Kingdom's leading property groups, produced after-tax profits for the six months to June of £4.1 against £3.1m in the iintial period of 1980.



My Sydney Mason, chairman of Hammerson.

The group net profit attributable to shareholders was £3.4m compared with £2.5m and earnings per share improved from 5.44p to 7.13p.

The surplus on the sale of properties and investments in associated companies, less attributable taxation, was £266,804 in the six months to June. The comparable figure for 1980 was £1.6m.

The dividend will be 3p net a share, which will be paid on December 4. This compares with the first-half dividend of 1980 of 2.5p net per share.

Mr Mason, who is 61, has run the company since 1958. He takes particular pride in the development of the North London shopping centre at Brent Cross, which took 18 years to bring to fruition. In the books of Hammerson, Brent Cross is still treated as a development property and is not in the company's investment portfolio.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	15½%
Consolidated Crdts	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13½%, up to £50,000 14%, over £50,000 14½%.

Tootal sells US chain

By Our Financial Staff

Just two years after completing a deal to purchase American clothing chain Ups 'n Downs, Manchester-based Tootal has sold out to the United States Shoe Corporation.

Tootal bought the chain, with 173 branches, for $19.3m (£9.75m) in 1979. The agreement in principle to sell the business is subject to the negotiation of a final purchase price, bur Tootal's finance director, Mr David Tattershall, said yesterday that the sale price would be less than the purchase price.

Mr Tattershall said Tootal was selling the business because it is still losing money. The sale should allow the company to make better use of its resources, he said. United States Shoe had the resources and management skills on the spot and these were needed to turn the company around. Mr Tattershall said the fall-off in consumer spending in the United States was not a crucial factor.

United States Shoe is a consumer goods company involved in manufacturing, importing, wholesaling and retailing men's and ladies' footwear. It also has interests in speciality clothing retail outlets through its Casual Corner, August Max and TH Mandy clothing division.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980-81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	67	—	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
200	92½	Bardon Hill	193	−1	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.4
104	88	Deborah Services	98	—	5.5	5.6	4.9	9.2
126	88	Frank Horsell	120	—	6.4	5.3	10.8	26.1
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	49	George Blair	49	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	99	—	7.3	7.4	7.1	10.8
113	59	Jackson Group	98	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	103	James Burrough	110	—	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1
334	244	Robert Jenkins	290	−2	31.3	10.8	4.0	10.2
59	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	181	Torday Limited	181	—	15.1	8.3	7.0	12.0
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14½	−½	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	71xi	—	15.0	21.1	—	—
56	33	Unilock Holdings	34	—	3.0	8.8	6.1	10.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	9.8
263	181	W. S. Yeates	221	—	13.1	5.9	4.2	8.5

Courtaulds to get £31m from sale of pulp mill

By Drew Johnston

Courtaulds and the Commonwealth Development Corporation are to sell off the Usutu Pulp company in Swaziland to the Mondi Paper Company, a subsidiary of Anglo America Industrial Corporation for £61.3m. They each own half the company and will split the consideration which will be received over four years.

Usutu was set up as a joint venture between the two groups in 1959. Courtauld's 50 per cent stake in the company was included in the balance sheet at March 31 1981, at £6.5m on an historical cost basis, and £27.9m on a current cost basis. Usutu's profits before tax attributable to Courtaulds for the year amounted to £2.9m on an historical cost basis, £2.1m under CCA.

Courtaulds said yesterday that the sale is taking place because Usutu's activities were not a major part of the group's industrial base.

Usutu produces about 10 per cent of the world's unbleached kraft market pulp supply. Its production of 175,000 tonnes a year will be integrated into Mondi's bleaching and papermaking operation.

Courtaulds will continue to own their Saiccor wood pulp plant in South Africa which produces raw material for viscose fibre production.

The deal is dependent on consent from the Swazi government and Swaziland and South African reserves banks.

Glaxo to form joint venture in Germany

By Our Financial Staff

Glaxo Holdings yesterday revealed plans for a joint venture company in West Germany to strengthen its marketing arm in the world's third largest drug market.

The deal, between Glaxo and E. Merck of Darmstadt, a 300-year-old family owned pharmaceutical company, is believed to be worth about £5m. Glaxo is buying a 50 per cent stake in Merck's wholly owned subsidiary, Cascan. The new group will trade under the name of Cascan-Glaxo from January.

A Glaxo spokesman said last night that the price would remain confidential until further details were tied up. Glaxo's share rose 2p to 432p on the news but later reverted to unchanged.

Glaxo will manage the group separately from its existing manufacturing concern, Glaxo Pharmazeutika in Hamburg, but will be selling its products from the new Wiesbaden-based company. After finance charges, returns from the venture could be between £2m and £3m next year.

The move was seen in the City as a sensible step to push established and new drugs into such a large market where Glaxo has only tiny penetration.

One of these, Zantac, the group's new anti-ulcer drug, was launched in the United Kingdom at the beginning of last month and should be ready for sale in West Germany, and other European countries, by next spring. It has been on sale in Italy

Stock markets

Bid rumours add impetus

Takeover speculation provided an additional boost to an already firm equity market yesterday and enabled the 30 share index to break through the 500 barrier for the first time since September.

P & O D'fd remained the talking point with the share price extending its 22p rise of the previous night a further 6p to 136p as talk of a bid from the Far East continued to reverberate around the market. Imperial Group was another focal point, improving 4p to 64½p amid talk of a dawn raid. Both suggestions were met with denials by the companies, which did nothing to upset the overall sentiment of the market, still eagerly awaiting first time dealings in Cable & Wireless this morning.

The *FT* Index of which P & O and Imperial Group are both constituents, closed at its high point for the day 9.8 up at 504.3

According to dealers, Cable & Wireless is almost assured of a successful send-off today and is expected to open no lower than 210p and may extend its lead to 230p—a premium of 62p over the offer price of 168p. Rumours of a dawn raid by GEC, anxious to pick up 10 per cent of the company, only served to increase the expectations of most investors.

Elsewhere, turnover proved to be low with interest mainly centred on today's events.

Government securities remained firm, supported by news of the latest reduction in US prime rates by ½ per cent to 17 per cent. Even the doubling of next year's US budget deficit to $98,000m failed to deter investors with prices in longs merely reverting to unchanged while at the shorter end rises of £3/16 were noted.

Unilever was another feature in blue chips with the price rising 18p to 633p as dealers reported extensive switching into the NV ahead of figures due out during the next account opening on Monday. Elsewhere, ICI rose 4p to 282p, Beecham 5p to 216p, Glaxo 2p to 432p, Fisons 5p to 151p, Bowater 4p national 5p to 151p, Bowater 4p to 205p and Courtaulds 2p to 54p. Distillers was also wanted after recent bearish news over the level of whisky stocks and recovered 7p to 181p.

Engineers were another useful feature. British Aerospace rose 12p to 196p, Hawker Siddeley 4p to 322p, Smiths Industries 8p to 331p, GKN 1p to 157p, Metal Box 6p to 150p and Westland 8p to 112p.

The numbers of the Unlisted Securities Market swelled again yesterday as bruker Hoare Govett introduced a further two newcomers. Feedback started life with a premium of 13p over the offer price of 90p, but VW reverted to unchanged at 62p, after 63p.

Foods again held most of the limelight on the takeover front after the recent flurry of bid news. Shares of Linfood dipped 3p to 177p after M & G Group, has decided to resist the bid from Argyll Foods. Associated British Foods remained unchanged at 146p ahead of figures next week while Ranks Hovis McDougall, the subject of a dawn raid earlier in the week, encountered profit taking and slid ½p to 69½p.

Speculative attention lifted Bowthorpe 4p to 174p, Tecalemit 3½p to 43½p, Tozer Kemsley 5p. to 74p, J Hepworth 6p to 98p and Grindlays Holdings 4p to 201p.

Energy Capital returned from suspension 1p higher at 61p but with little else to report othre than that bid talks were continuing. Meanwhile, shares of Colt Industries were suspended following the listing being temporarily suspended on Wall Street.

In shipping shares of Ocean Transport advanced 12p to 114p in the wake of the excitement over P & O. Reardon Smith 'A' also gleaned some benefit rising 8p to 99p.

International Thomson leapt 33p to 277p after half-year figures and details of its latest rationalization plans while Wemyss Investment Trust improved 10p to 345p after figures. However, news of losses wiped 3p from Wace at 10p. Awaiting figures next week Flight Refuelling rose 15p to 310p with De La Rue 12p stronger at 670p.

Oils staged a relatively firm performance, but KCA International fell 4p to 137p against the trend amid reports of further lines of stock overhanging the market.

Equity turnover on November 4 was £141,888m (12,964 bargains).

Traded options: Total contracts rose to 3,197 of which P & O almost dominated proceeding with 1,070 calls.

Traditional options saw calls in BHS on 14½p, P & O on 14p, Royal Bank of Scotland on 16½p, Tozer Kemsley on 7½p, while doubles were completed in RTZ on 61p and Royal Bank of Scotland on 28p.

About 800,000 shares in Hepworth Ceramic were on offer last night, having failed to find a new home at 2p below the present market level of 95p. In the meantime, renewed bid speculation lifted Fitch Lovell 1p to 76p as one big buyer picked up 150,000 shares new time. BAT Industries is still considered the most likely candidate to make an offer.

Woodhall Trust rose 2p to 156p, after 159p, yesterday amid speculation that the group was continuing to build up its cash and assets position. Last year the group sold its 29 per cent stake in Pauls & Whites and now has land in Australia which is said to be drawing envious glances. A full scale bid may soon be under way.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Airflow (I)	9.6(10.23)	0.06†(0.25)	1.03†(1.13)	—(0.1)	—	—(0.1)
Henry Boot (I)	45.1(42.61)	0.23(0.25)	—(—)	3(3)	19/11	—(13.0)
British-Borneo Pet (I)	—(—)	0.62(0.67)	—(—)	4.35(4.15)	18/12	—(12.15)
Burndene (F)	9.01(8.65)	0.82†(0.62†)	3.1†(4.6†)	—(—)	—	—(0.25)
Capper Neill (I)	53.1 53.9)	1.6(1.77)	4.08(3.95)	2.1(2.1)	7/1	—(4.2)
Hambros Inv. (I)	—(—)	1.66(1.58)	1.86(1.81)	1(1*)	5/1	—(3*)
Hammerson Prop (I)	18.7(15.4)	6.6(4.8)	7.13(5.44)	3(2.5)	19/11	—(9.0)
Lon. Pavilion (I)	0.024(0.047)	0.008(0.03)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(12.5)
Milletts Leisure (I)	8.24(7.42)	0.096(0.3)	1.0(5.4)	2.9(2.9)	—	—(6.95)
Samuel Props (F)	—(—)	3.22(4.16)	11.1(10.4)	3.1(3.1)	7/1	4.3(4.2)
Wace Group (I)	2.75(3.21)	0.35†(0.09)	10.03†(1.17)	—(0.72)	—	—(1.44)
Wemyss Inv. (F)	—(—)	0.74(0.71)	20.7(20.09)	13(12)	7/1	20(19)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Adjusted for scrip issue. †Loss.

Pipework group's outlook gloomy

By Margareta Pagano

Capper-Neill yesterday told of continuing tough conditions for its pipework and process plant business in the United Kingdom and warned shareholders that it sees no end to the recession.

High interest charges and redundancy costs have again hit pretax profits, which are down to £1.6m in the six months to September, against £1.8m last time. Sales declined by £800,000 to £53.1m in the period. Nevertheless, the gross half-time dividend is unchanged at 3p and the shares hardened ½p to 59½p.



Mr William Capper, chairman of Capper-Neill.

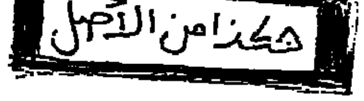
At the trading level, profits held steady at £3m, which reflects maintained profit margins in extremely competitive trading for orders. But the drop at the pretax level comes from higher than-expected redundancy costs at £510,000, against £352,000 and interest charges of £910,000 compared with £917,000.

Mr William Capper, chairman, says trading was particuarly difficult for the factory-based companies. Capper's programme of retrenchment continued throughout the period and redundancies were greater than planned.

Last year, Capper employed 4,400 staff, but the number has since been cut by 15 per cent. Cost-cutting and reorganization continues throughout the group. Borrowings stand at a similar level to last year's £10m, which represents 32 per cent of shareholders' funds. These are expected to be reduced by the year-end.

But the group is not optimistic about the second half, with no signs of improved demand. Mr Capper adds that with high interest rates and lack of confidence discouraging capital investment, he sees little prospect of industry climbing out of the recession.

Last year Capper, which manufactures for the private sector only, saw profits fall by 25 per cent to £3.8m on turnover up 8 per cent at £105m.



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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Speculative froth keeps market happy

A market which has regained its confidence is ripe for the kind of ramping we are witnessing at present. The best example of this traditional stock market exercise is Cable and Wireless, which starts public life this morning. Not even British Aerospace has been talked up as much as C and W where the stags are predicting a premium of over 40p on the 168p offer price.

A backcloth of relatively low volume, a shortage of stock and further cuts in United States prime rates to 17 per cent, created the perfect climate for speculative flurries in special situations. Rises in two index stocks, P and O and Imperial Group accounted for the bulk of the improvement in the *FT* 30 yesterday which pushed it over the 500 mark.

But then P and O and Imps have been perennial bid favourites. A dawn raid on Cable and Wireless by GEC this morning was brand-new gossip. Behind all the speculative froth is relief in the market that a British Leyland disaster has been averted.

Ahead however, is the size, of the United States budget deficit, which Wall Streeters are talking up to $10,000m with all that means for interest rates.

P & O

Waiting for a bid

The fire in P & O's shares in the past two days could well have been fuelled by the question of management succession as much as by the possibility of a takeover or the huge discount to net asset value they have been trading at recently. Suggestions do exist that Mr Sandy Marshall, a former chief executive, could be heading-up a Far Eastern consortium interested in taking over Britain's largest shipping group. In the none too distant future, Lord Inchape, the chairman, Mr Richard Adams, the chief executive, and Mr Oliver Brooks, the financial director, are all up for retirement and watchers of P & O are none too sure who will fill the void.

But what will they be taking on? For some time now P & O has been winding down. Its management have not really been making the group's assets work for their living. The half-year figures to last June bear eloquent testimony to the direction, quite apart from trading conditions the group has had to wrestle with — pretax profits for the six months were just £729,000, against £12.9m in the first half of 1980 and £47.1m for the whole of last year.

In bulk shipping, the gas carriers could show an improvement — after losing money for much of the year they are now making profits. A number of the bulk carriers have been sold off and here the management has clearly indicated a desire to reduce its involvement.

As for ferries, P&O is operating in a highly competitive market and losing money handsomely with a loss of £5.2m being sustained in the first half. Here the talk is that the group would be happy to disengage completely.

The general cargo ships and the refrigerated vessels are also believed to be up for sale. The offshore supply activities are not doing too badly, but the cruising side, which made an operating loss of £2.6m in the first half, will take time to turn round.

The main factor going for the group in the second half does, in fact, seem to be a seasonal one, although it is true the labour disputes will not depress profits to quite the same extent they did in the first six months of the year.

Of the other activities, the Bovis building side has been doing quite well in very difficult conditions, while UK banking could hardly fail to make money with interest rates where they are now. Contrary to a popular impression, the group is not that highly-geared with debt totalling some £280m against shareholders' funds of £470m against shareholders' funds of £470m, which is quite conservative for a shipping company and reflects the recent sale of assets' including, for instance, oil exploration rights.

The net asset value of the shares is probaably just over 300p apiece, but that begs all sorts of questions about valuation. Even so the discount at which they were recently trading perhaps exaggerated the group's prospects on the pessimistic side. Yesterday, they finally settled down at 136p and shareholders would do well just to sit and await developments.

Bankers Trust

Depositing the retail business

The escalating cost of running retail branch networks is spawning numerou upheavals in retail banking in the United States where there is the added problem of the tight legislative as well as this country. Bankers Trust New York Corporation decided about two years ago that the solution was to withdraw from retail banking altogether and yesterday's announcement that it has reached agreement in principle for the sale of its Visa credit card business to First National Bank of Chicago marks another major step down this road.

In 1980, Bankers Trust sold off 80 of its 103 branches and is presently negotiating on the sale of another four upstate banking subsidiaries to other banks. When these sales and the credit card deal are completed, Bankers Trust will have virtually completed its withdrawal.

The sale will leave the bank free to concentrate on its strategy for the future, that of being a wholesale bank servicing corporate customers, governments and a few rich individuals with commercial and merchant banking, money market and foreign exchange business and fiduciary services. For this it will keep fifteen branch offices in metropolitan New York.

Tax proposals

Plastering over the cracks

Almost all interested parties agreee that the Confederation of British Industry's proposal for a technical Finance Bill to mop-up the numerous anomalies in the tax system is a good idea.

The only opposition seems to come from the Inland Revenue itself which, perhaps reasonably is unhappy about being saddled with further burdens while lacking enough resources to cope with its existing workload.

Nevertheless, the CBI recongnises it has to persuade senior Revenue officials who will in turn, it hopes, convince Ministers the idea makes sense. One encouraging sign is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has publicly argued in favour of a technical bill on at least two occasions.

The proposal is that a technical tax bill would help clear up various issues which are redundant or anomalous, but are not sufficiently pressing to get included in the annual Finance Bill. The added benefit of an "as required" technical bill would be that it would remove those highly-technical items which do get included in the finance Bill and, perhaps, occasionally bamboozle MPs at the end of all-night sessions.

The CBI is first in the field with concrete proposals, though it's clear that other interst ggroups are keen on the idea. But the employer's organization has been deliberately non-partisan in the topics it has suggested the Government might include in the bill. The fact is most tax practitioners would be hard-pressed to come up with a collection of less exciting ideas than those proposed by the CBI.

Removing the distortions from the capital gains tax rules on roll-over relief for waiting assets may not be glamorous, but it is practical and has the strategic advantage of being a relatively innocuous measure. After all the real issue here is winning the principle of a technical bill. Later, the CBI intends to look for wider-ranging adjustments, on such issues as the present tax treatment of dividends paid to shareholders.

The only objection lies in the fact that these proposals have been launched before the publication of the long-awaited Green Paper on corporation tax.

Though the CBI says it's going for the "itty-bitty" approach to the problem of reform, it could be argued the technical bill will serve only to plaster over the cracks in the tax system and further delay genuine reform.

Adrian Hamilton

How long can Sir Denis survive?

Can Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of the British Gas Corporation, continue in a state of open warfare with the Government without either being fired or resigning? After yesterday's tense meeting between Sir Denis and the new Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Nigel Lawson, over the Gas Corporation's decision to issue a public attack on the gas measures in the Queen's speech, the question can hardly be avoided for much longer.

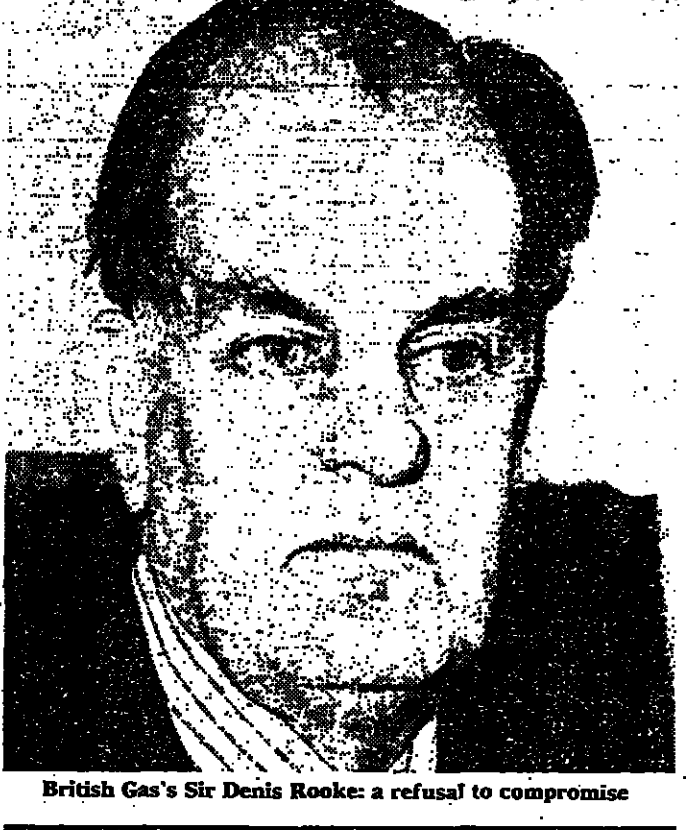
Politics being what it is, even so uncompromising a figure as Sir Denis will probably retreat a little from the public eye and Mr Lawson will try to avoid pushing him over the brink. But the fundamental conflict remains, with neither side conceding much.

On the one side is Mr Lawson, new to the job of Energy Secretary, determined to carry through policies whose aim is to "roll back the frontiers of the public sector" and with an established record in the Treasury as a man determined to get his way. On the other side is Sir Denis, who sees himself with almost puritaaical fervour as the defender of the integrity of the state gas industy, contemptuous in his refusal to compromise and rigid in his pursuit of what he regards as his statutory duty as chairman of the Gas Corporation.

The irony is that Sir Denis is in many ways just the kind of industrialist that Mrs Thatcher and Mr Lawson profess to admire — and probably do in this case. An engineer from London University, he came up through the industry when it was fighting a long rearguard action against the encroachment of cheaper oil.

Sir Denis gained his reputation as a pioneer of liquid natural gas shipments from Algeria — the first in the world — and in the early years of the Gas Corporation's involvement in the North Sea. He came to the chairmanship of the corporation in 1976 as the fruits of the gas industry's success were envitably leading it into conflict with the Government.

As the head of any organization Sir Denis would have been formidable, an industrial



British Gas's Sir Denis Rooke: a refusal to compromise

baron totally committed to his own enterprise, right-wing in many of his views, a builder of business, and looked to for advice by governments seeking the industrialist view.

His engineering background and his contempt for the niceties of establishment life would always make him a difficult figure to fit into the circles of the City and politics. But his success would have been hard to argue with.

However, it is as the head of a nationalized industry, and Britain's most profitable one, that Sir Denis has emerged into the public eye and run into such conflict with the Government.

His loyalty to the gas industry and to the concept of a public utility, owned by the public in the public interest, is almost fanatical. If he is uncompromizing, it is at least partly because he was brought up in an industry that had to fight for its own life.

He recalls with passion that, for long years during the late fifties and early sixties, the Treasury was ready to write off the industry as doomed to failure. The industry, and engineers like himself, fought back with the development of oil-based gas manufacture in place of the traditional coal-based processes and then introduced natural gas into the system with shipments from Algeria.

It was the Gas Council, as it was then called, which took the iniative in seeking partners for off-shore exploration in the early rounds, which mounted the national conversion programme at a more rapid pace than any other country, which went exploring where others would not, and which found the Wytch Farm on-shore oil field — now to be sold off — when its partners, BP, were reluctant to try.

This history has added peculiar fervour to his belief that the gas industry has nothing to apologize for and a lot to be congratulated on. It has developed a natural resource, by his lights, with efficiency and speed. It has negotiated with the oil companies to ensure a reasonable price for the nation. It has provided employment for thousands and developed a number of processes which are now sold widely abroad.

It has also made Sir Denis unique among nationalized industry chairmen in his refusal to consider the normal ways of discreet accommodation and corridor politicking to defend his industry. Under the last government, when the Cabinet intervened to control gas prices and the salaries of the board members, he openly accused them of betraying long-term interests for short-term advantage, being quite prepared to speak as strongly on the subject of his executives' pay as on the subject of the economics of gas pricing.

When the new Conservative government came in, Sir Denis reacted even more vehemently to suggestions that the corporation's oil interest be hived off and its showrooms sold. Casting aside every Civil Service effort to get him to agree to an emasculated compromise under which he would set up subsidiaries taking in minority private shareholding, he told Mr David Howell, the Energy Secretary — repeated in a letter — that his statutory duty was to fight such proposals and that he would insist on legislationto to force him to do so.

He argued with the Prime Minister and the Energy Secretary that either the Government was chiefly interested in money, in which case he would lend them back part of his profits, or it was interested in undermining the industry, in which case he would fight it every inch of the way.

Mr Howell gave way, his successor has not. Although action against the showrooms has been postponed because of the problems of ensuring safety if sales and maintenance were to go private, legislation is to be introduced to force the corporation to sell off its oil interests and break its first refusal rights as pruchaser of all gas found within Britain.

Sir Denis's reaction has been immediate. Within hours of the Queen's Speech, with the full backing of his board, he publicly attacked the "piecemeal break-up of an economic structure with a proven record of success" and suggested that, if the introduction of private investment was the aim, then surely a BP solution with a minority private shareholding in the corporation as a whole would be better.

Mr Lawson's response was equally speedy. The decision had been made, he told Sir Denis yesterday. It was quite improper for a state industry to declare battle in this public way now that the argument was decided. Sir Denis would just have to bow to it. If Sir Denis is lucky, and subtle, he can hope that, while the legislation may be passed, the practical problems of actually assessing the value and instituting a sale of oil assets, let alone the complications of actually developing private sales of gas from the North Sea, will ensure that nothing happens in practice within the life-time of this Government. If he is unsubtle, then he may find the Government deliberately forcing the pace.

It is in Sir Denis's character as much as in the rights and wrongs of the case — and the logic of his arguments is still impressive — that the problems of the gas industry may now lie. Sir Denis grew up in an era when the gas industry came from nothing to become one of the fastest-expanding industries in a declining country. Now this industry has reached a size and exposure where it cannot hope to be left to its own devices and where it will find it increasingly difficult to justify Sir Denis's view that integration rather than separation is essential for its future.

Sir Denis has repeatedly said that he is not a resigning man. The Government has no desire to sack so prominent and effective a chairman. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to believe that, in the clash of wills, Sir Denis will not be forced into a position where he can only resign if he is to keep faith with his beliefs.

Jet-powered attack on pests

Technology

How do you print on to material as delicate as a butterfly's wing? Or spray insecticide so uniformly over a plant that the whole surface, including the hidden underside of its leaves, is covered by an even film?

Both feats can be achieved by means of the emerging technology of electrostatically charged droplets. Its first main application has been in the field known as "ink jet" printing. The second, which is less developed but potentially even more important, is the electrostatic spraying of farm crops.

The idea is to produce a stream of extremely small and give each one an electrostric charge. This enables the operator to control the subsequent behaviour of the liquid in a way that would be impossible if it were not charged.

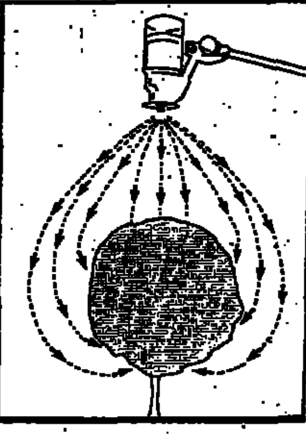
Ink jet printing is being developed in several countries; Cambridge Consultants is perhaps the leading exponent of the art in Britain. In a typical system, ink is forced under pressure out of an extremely narrow nozzle. Ultrasonic pulses break the jet into a continuous series of equally spaced drops and, at the same time, a variable electrode charges each drop to a high voltage.

Then the stream travels between two metal plates, maintained at a constant electric potential of several thousand volts, which deflect the drops on to the butterfly wing, paper or whatever the material is being used. The deflection is proportionalto the charge on each drop and that is varied systematically by the electrode so as to produce whatever pattern is required — letter, picture or technical diagram.

Because an ink jet printer never makes contact with the substrate, it is obviously superb for printing on to uneven and/or delicate surfaces. For example, one application being developed by Cambridge Consultants is to put graphics on to confectionary with edible ink. But the technique is also beginning to replace conventional printing and typing on ordinary paper.

In theory electrostatic crop spraying is a simpler operation than ink jet printing because it does not need such precise control. But its development has been slower because of the difficulty in designing a battery-operated system rugged enough to work reliably in the field.

The world's first electrostatic crop sprayer, ICI's Electrodyn, is almost at the point of commercialization. Small farmers in developing countries are getting the first opportunity to use this revolutionary new technology, for ICI has started out with a small hand-held version of the Electrodyn, designed for low-intensity tropical agriculture.



How the electric field developed between the Electrodyn sprayer and a plant wraps the spray around its target.

Using standard U2 batteries and a solid-state high voltage generator, the Electrodyn emits extremely fine jets of positively charged liquid, which soon break up into tiny, mutually repellent droplets. As the spray falls towards an "earthed" plant, it induces an opposite, negative charge on the leaves and stems. The electrostatic attraction of opposites then ensures that the pesticide form a uniform and tenacious coating over all surfaces.

The droplets, which measure less than one ten-thousandth of a millimetre across, are so light that the electrostatic force overcomes gravity and they coat the underside of leaves — the favourite haunt of most insect pests.

Testing Electrodyn on cotton in West Africa, ICI was able to administer an effective dose of pesticide at the astonishingly low volume of 0.5 litres per hectare. Conventional sprayers use about 400 litres per hectare of more dilute solution, so Electrodyn offersa striking increase in efficiency.

ICI scntists and engineers are now working to extend the technology to a tractor-mounted sprayer for Western farmers, but they say production models are unlikely to be available before 1984. One reason for the delay is that insecticides must be reformulated for Electrodyn as highly concentrated oil-based solutions, and the new formulations have to be approved by various official bodies.

The Electrodyn nozzle will function only with oil-based pesticides, because the more usual water base does not provide sufficient electrical resistance to create the large voltages needed. However, three public funded agricultural research organizations are developing different electrostatic sprayers which should work with any water or oil based pesticide or herbicide.

The Rothamsted Experimental Station, Hertfordshire, is the furthest advanced of the trio, with a sprayer that breaks a stream of charged liquid into droplets by means of a rapidly spinning disk.

Then comes the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bedfordshire, whose machine uses an ordinary high-pressure nozzle and then charges the droplets.

Finally, the Weed Reserch Organization near Oxford is designing an electrostatic sprayer specifically for weed-killers; the other organizations have concentrated so far on spraying against animal pests.

The British Technology Group, the body responsible for commercializing government-funded research results, has begun to look for companies to manufacture the three types of sprayer, under licence. At the same time the BTG is considering the possibility of setting up a new company to exploit electrostatic crop spraying — one technology in which Britain so far has a clear lead.

Clive Cookson

Business Diary: Mum's the word at Wedgwood

No mug, Sir Arthur Bryant of Wedgwood, who on Business Diary's reckoning was the man fastest off the mark when the news came through from the Palace yesterday. He has already arranged with Lord Snowdon to follow up the success of the Wedding Mug designed with Carl Toms.

"The commemorative market is of great importance to us and we are already planning jaspar, bone china and earthernware pieces from under £5 to £500. We are set to go in four weeks.

"Of course, we are in the fortunate position of having existing shapes to carry bas relief and heraldry. Canada, New Zealand and Australia are bound to take a great interest. Before the wedding I told the CBI that we'd have a boost to trade and we certainly did."

Ken Gaskell, the financial controller of Mothercare just hopes the trend catches on. The birth rate has been falling, but more babies means more business for us."

At the International Wool Secretariat they expect increased interest in hand knitting. "This is a high class event and we expect people to use the best pure new wool . . ."

The Comité Interprofessionnel du Vin de Champagne is delighted, because happy events stimulate toasts in good wine and what could be a better way to wet the royal baby's head than with real Champagne?

The knitting woll spinners expect that more people will knit more for their own babies. Patons & Baldwin is already planning leaflets for a "royal" layettes, as well as expecting the women's magazines to commission special features.

Courtaulds expects that the more people who spend more money on their children the better things will be for their two famous terry towelling firms Ashtons' Zorbit and good old Harrington. "The trouble is that terry towelling nappies get passed down from one generation to another. Although the disposable nappy people are spending a million on advertising in trying to wean the British mum from ordinary nappies, we still hold the top of our market."

"W. M. Christy & Son, one of our companies, has just signed up the Emanuels (the royal wedding dress designers) for a five-year contract and their bed linen and bath towels for us will be at Dactex (a textile exhibition at Birmingham) next Monday. We expect the logical extension to nursery textiles. They do have a couple of children of their own. It all seems to follow . ."

Ombudsman of War

Fireworks today from Pat Cook, for seven years the local government Ombudsman for England. He wants to make a bonfire of the rule under which people who wish to complain to him of local authority injustice have to do so through a member of the council about which they are complaining.

That, Cook says in his autobiography *Ombudsman*, published today by Brown Knight & Truscott (£9.95), is not good enough.

One former chief executive, Cook says, told members of his council that "if they referred complaints to the Ombudsman they would be seen as disloyal to their authority and their officers."

Ombudsman is a funny and informative book by a man who knows as much about bureaucracy whether legislative, administrative or commercial as anybody. What is more, Cook is still in the saddle and in his autobiography, shooting from the hip.

The tenure of office he now enjoys (he can stay on for another five years until he is 65) means that he is free to bring to bear public pressure in a way that was not possible at his last job.

Founder-chief executive of the English Tourist Board, he left partly in protest at the



Ombudsman Pat Cook

then Tory government's refusal to allow the statutory registration of hotels, a measure which would have upset Tory-voting seaside landladies.

We are still no nearer to that, but Cook's autobiography may yet prove to be a big step towards the better understanding and functioning of the Ombudsman system. It is also a very good read.

Nuclear nylons

The Oxford mathematician Professor John Kingman, who, at 42, is the youngest person to be chairman of the Science and Engineering Research Council, took his bow yesterday.

His optimism shone through the gloom when he was explaining why completion of a £10m machine called the Nuclear Structures Facility at the Daresbury Laboratory, near Warrington, has been delayed.

This immense piece of apparatus to penetrate the atom, and built as a national centre to be used by all unversities, works at 25 million volts and has special insulating devices made from nylon.

In tests earlier this summer the machine reached higher tempertures than those for which it was designed and under the excessive heat and the large electrical stress the characteristics of the nylon reversed from being a ood electical insulator to being a good conductor.

"The discovery of this phenomenon", Kingman declared, "is a valuable contribution to science". So nice to know that a nuclear fowl-up is good for you, isn't it?

Chequemates

Three Lucas engineers, Peter Howes, Roger Mugford and Alan Blew, went to Buckingham Place yesterday to collect a £25,000 cheque from the Duke of Edinburgh for developing the Microjector, a miniaturized fuel injector which has taken the Diesel car engine industry by storm.

At the same ceremony Bob Lucas, director and general manager of Lucas CAV, their chief, received the MacRobert Gold Medal this country's top award for innovative engineering.

The medal — solid gold — will hang in Lucas's office, but sadly the three engineers held the cheque only for a few minutes before passing it on to the company.

Why are they not keeping it? After all, it was introduced by the Fellowship of Engineering, so that individuals would benefit from the work which they had put in to win the MacRobert Medal for their employer.

"It must seem a bit steep", said a Lucas spokesman. "But in fact, they never expected to keep it. They were selected as representatives of the various teams who designed and developed the Microjector. A lot of people were involved, but naturally we couldn't bring all of them."

Business Diary's Glyn Wall is often asked where he gets his ideas for cartoons. An example was to be had at his local shopping centre only this week. He saw an old lady looking perplexed, her hand cupped over her ear, as a charity collector bawled at her: "I said it's in aid of the deaf, dear."

Ross Davies

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm trend continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 26. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35		9.1	26.1	..
34½	25½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
28	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£26	..	150	5.4	10.5
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	183	-2	11.4	6.2	11.6
185	93	Milford Docks	120	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	25½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£29	..	500	17.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 5	Market rates (close) November 5	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8710-8860	$1.8710-8730	0.25-0.15c prem	0.37-0.27c prem
Montreal	$2.2360-2450	$2.2410-2430	0.58-0.68c disc	1.40-1.60c disc
Amsterdam	4.56½-59½fl	4.58¼-59¼fl	1½-⅞c prem	3⅛-2⅞c prem
Brussels	69.70-70.10f	70.00-10f	12-22c disc	53-63c disc
Copenhagen	13.33-39k	13.38½-38½k	210-125ore prem	225-90ore prem
Dublin	1.1720-1800p	1.1770-1790p	10-25p disc	40-65p disc
Frankfurt	4.14½-17½m	4.16-17m	1⅜-1⅛pf prem	4⅝-4⅛pf prem
Lisbon	119.50-120.50e	120.00-40e	40-270c disc	85-485c disc
Madrid	177.40-178.50p	177.55-75p	10 prem-5c disc	5-30c disc
Milan	2212-27lr	2224½-26½lr	8-11lr disc	32-37lr disc
Oslo	10.96-11.01k	10.98½-97½k	135-30ore prem	410-305ore prem
Paris	10.43-54f	10.52½-53½f	¼c prem-¼c disc	2½-3½c disc
Stockholm	10.25-31k	10.25½-27½k	210-145ore prem	670-600ore prem
Tokyo	426-30y	427-28y	3.44-3.15y prem	9.00-8.70y prem
Vienna	28.95-29.20sch	28.95-29.05sch	14-10gro prem	30-21gro prem
Zurich	3.34-38f	3.35½-36½f	1⅝-1¼c prem	4⅛-3⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 89.0.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 15¼ Low 8

Week Fixed: 15¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	15¼	2 months	15
3 months	15	3 months	14⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	15⅛-15¼	3 months	15¾
3 months	14⅞-14⅞	4 months	15½
4 months	14⅞-14⅞	6 months	15¼
6 months	14⅞-14⅞		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16-15¾	7 months	15¼-15
2 months	16-15¾	8 months	15¼-15
3 months	15⅞-15⅝	9 months	15¼-15
4 months	15¾-15½	10 months	15¼-15
5 months	15½-15¼	11 months	15¼-15
6 months	15¼-14⅞	12 months	15¼-15

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15⅞-15⅞	6 months	15⅛-15⅛
3 months	15⅜-15⅛	12 months	15⅛-14⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15½	3 months	15¼
7 days	15¼	6 months	15⅛
1 month	15⅞	1 year	15¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15½-15½ Close 10

1 week	15¼-15⅛	6 months	15½-15⅜
1 month	15⅞-15⅞	9 months	15⅞-15⅞
3 months	15⅝-15⅜	12 months	15⅜-15¼

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 16¼ 6 months 16

Finance House Base Rate 16%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6315-1.6465
Bahrein	0.7045-0.7075
Finland	8.1425-8.1825
Greece	105.55-105.85
Hongkong	10.6280-10.6680
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5250-0.5280
Malaysia	4.2630-4.2930
Mexico	47.15-48.65
New Zealand	2.2525-2.2725
Saudi Arabia	6.3920-6.4220
Singapore	3.90-3.93
South Africa	1.7880-1.8040

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.580-1.6010
† Canada	1.1965-1.1967
Netherlands	2.4320-2.4370
Belgium	37.15-37.20
Denmark	7.1180-7.1280
West Germany	2.2195-2.2210
Portugal	64.15-64.35
Spain	94.75-94.85
Italy	1181.00-1182.00
Norway	5.8530-5.8580
France	5.6000-5.6100
Sweden	5.4775-5.4825
Japan	228.05-228.35
Austria	15.45-15.48
Switzerland	1.5860-1.5890

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8355-0.8357.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13½-14½; seven days, 14⅝-14⅞; one month, 14⅞-14⅞; three months, 14⅞-14⅞; six months, 14⅞-14⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $428.90 (an ounce); pm, $428.50 close, $429.25.
Krugerrand (per coin): $442-444 (£235.25-236.25).
Sovereigns (new): $104-106 (£54.5-56.50).

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brooke Bond Liebig 9¼% Db 87-92	£64
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64)	57+1
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½f)	£22⅞+¼
F and C Enterprise Trust 10p Ord	18½+1½
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52a)	61-2
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	131
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£107¼+½
Humberside Elect Controls 10p Ord (10½a)	14
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
London Private Health 25p Ord (28a)	27
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	100

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 18	168+10
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	Nov 27	186-f
Websters Group (20‡)	Dec 15	20 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

MARKET REPORTS

Argyll Foods urges Linfood to accept bid

Mr James Gulliver, chairman of Argyll Foods, has written to Linfood shareholders urging them to accept Argyll's £91m bid for the group and criticizing its recent decision to sell its wholesale business.

He says the sale of Linfood's wholesale division to management is misconceived both commercially and financially. The proposal, he says, has been widely reported as giving Linfood £21m—£14m in cash and £7m in loan notes—but he lists nine reasons why he believes this is misleading.

Among them are that the loan notes are not fully repayable until 1990 and cannot be worth anything approaching £7m and that the buying effectiveness of Linfood must be adversely affected by losing £259m of sales.

Unilever dividends

Unilever and Unilever NV, are to meet on December 18 to consider ways of easing the effect of erratic fluctuations in the sterling — guilder exchange rate on dividends. A study of ways in which the group's equalization agreement may be amended has now been completed.

The proposals, if approved, will not affect the interim dividend for 1981 expected to be announced later this month.

International Thomson

Toronto-based International Thomson Organization's shareholders are to be asked to approve a motion to reclassify its share capital. Thomson intends to convert all the convertible redeemable preference shares into common shares. The conversion will be on the basis of one common share for each convertible.

B P-Brascan

British Petroleum has bought 50 per cent of Brascan's approximate 99 per cent shareholding in Brascan Recursos Naturais (BRN), a Brazilian tin mining and smelting group.

Wall Street

New York, Nov. 5.—Blue chip and glamour stocks led the market lower as fears about the depth of the recession undercut the positive influence of lower interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 7.71 points lower at 859.11 and declines led advances by around 830 to 660. Volume slipped to some 51 million shares from 53.45 million yesterday.

The Dow Jones average was up about four points in early trading after Chemical Bank cut its prime rate to 17 per cent from 17½ per cent, but turned lower by the afternoon. Analysts attributed the decline to mounting indications that the recession may be more severe than originally expected.



Commodities

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £899.50-900.00 a metric ton: high-grade three months, £928.50-29.00. Sales: 4,050 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £895-95; three months, £923-24. Sales: 100 tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £899-99.50: high-grade three months, £927.50-28.00. Settlement, £899.50. Sales, 17,600 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £894-94.50; three months, £922.50-23.00. Settlement, £894.50. Sales, 650 tonnes.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,200-8,210 a tonne: three months, £8,500-8,501. Sales, 770 tonnes. High grade, cash, £8,200-8,310; three months, £8,500-8,501: Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £8,206-10; three months, £8,500-8,505. Settlement, £8,210. Sales, 3,105 tonnes. High grade cash, £8,205-10; three months, £8,500-8,505. Settlement, £8,210. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M35.69 a picul.

LEAD was barely steady.—Afternoon. Cash, £371-71.50 per tonne; three months, £385-85.50. Sales, 8,725 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £375-76; three months, £389.50-90.00. Settlement, £376. Sales, 12,100 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £496-97 per tonne; three months, £511-11.50. Sales, 3,800 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £497.50-98.00; three months, £512-12.50. Settlement, £498. Sales, 13,025 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £231.30 ($416) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quietly steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 482.90p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 906.90); three months 501.20p (939.50c); six months, 518.80p (972.30c); one year 557.80p (1,046.90c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 484.5-85.5p; three months 503.5-504.0p. Sales, 36 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 482.5-83.5p; three months, 501.5-502.00p. Settlement, 485.5p. Sales: 33 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £591.93 per tonne; three months £616-16.50. Sales: 6,600 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £590.50-91.00; three months £614.50-15.00. Settlement: £591. Sales: 6,150 tonnes.

NICKEL was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,725-30 per tonne; three months £2,800-2805. Sales: 384 tonnes. Morning.— Cash, £2,770-80; three months £2,830-40. Settlement: £2,780. Sales: 756 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Dec, 58.60-58.60; Jan, 58.60-59.30; Jan-March, 59.50-59.70; April-June, 63.30-63.40; July-Sept, 66.50-66.60; Oct-Dec, 69.90-70.10; Jan-March, 73.50-73.60; April-June, 76.70-76.90; July-Sept, 79.80-79.90.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot 56.50-58.00. Cifs: Dec, 53.75-54.50; Jan, 54.75-55.50.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov, 1,126-1,127; Jan, 1,148-1,149; March, 1,148-1,149, May, 1,141-1,145; July, 1,140-1,150; Sept, 1,144-1,149; Nov, 1,138-1,150. Sales: 2,900 lots including 41 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,152-1,153; March, 1,155-1,156; May, 1,154-1,155; July, 1,185-1,136; Sept, 1,160-1,163; Dec, 1,172-1,174; March, 1,180-1,200. Sales: 3,481 lots including one option. ICCO prices: daily (Nov 4), 9.04c; indicator price (Nov 5) 5-day average, 95.02c. (US cents per lb.). Buffer stock price, 2,180 $ per tonne.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £157; the "whites" price was £4 lower at £172. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan, 157-160; March, 164.03-164.20; May, 167.75-167.80; Aug, 172-172.20; Oct, 176.75-177.00; Jan, 177-180; March, 183.50-185.00. Sales: 3,319. ISA prices (Nov 4): daily 11.98c; 15-day average 11.73c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne).—Dec, 129.60-129.80; Feb, 133.50-133.60; April, 135.40-135.90; June, 137.60-138.50; Aug, 139.50-140.50; Oct, 140-142.80; Dec, 140-146. Sales: 747.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Dec, 376-383; Jan, 381-384; March, 391-393; May, 398-400; Aug, 412-416; Oct, 416-418; Dec, 421-429; Jan, 423-425; March, 430-436; May, 435-439. Sales: 15 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: afloat £112.50; Nov, £113; Dec, £114.50 sellers trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Nov, £111; Dec, £112.50 east coast sellers.

MAIZE.—French: Nov, £127.25; Dec, £119 quoted trans-shipment east coast sellers. South African white optional yellow: Nov, £86.25 seller South African yellow.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Nov, £105; Jan-March, £110 traded east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov, £100.95; Jan, £103.90; March, £107.40; May, £110.80; Sept, £100.85. Sales: 119 lots. WHEAT: Nov, £106.80; Jan, £108.90; March, £112.45; May, £116; July, £119.40; Sept, £106.55. Sales: 165 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S. East	£106.90	£105	£101.20
S West	—	£104	£100
W Mids	—	£104.30	£100
N West	£108.50	£107.10	£100.70

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Nov 5: GB cattle 91.95p per kg lw (+1.40); UK sheep 168.45p per kg est dcw (+15.09); GB pigs 80.61p per kg lw (+0.02). England and Wales: Cattle nos down 6.9 per cent, ave price 91.64p (+1.23); Sheep nos up 33.6 per cent, ave price 169.15p (+15.36); Pig nos up 4.2 per cent, ave price 80.61p (+0.02). Scotland: Cattle nos down 12.5 per cent, ave price 92.96p (+1.98); Sheep nos up 80.7 per cent, ave price 165.63p (+17.54).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Nov, 322.00-32.25; Dec, 322.25-22.50; Jan, 323.25-23.75; Feb, 323.50-23.75; March, 322.50-25.00; April, 321.50-21.75; May, 321.50-21.75; June, 321.50-22.00; July, 320.25-22.50. Sales, 1,370 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £79.90; Feb, £89.50; April, £102.70. Sales, 242 lots of 40 tonnes each.

PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENT

Figures released by the CSO for the public sector borrowing requirement.

£m seasonally adjusted

		Central government borrowing requirement Total	of which on lending	Public sector borrowing requirement
1978-79		8,084	2,118	9,231
1979-80		8,227	3,969	9,914
1980-81		12,937	3,590	13,178
1980	Q1	14	677	350
	Q2	3,202	1,153	3,771
	Q3	4,116	1,194	4,163
	Q4	4,074	1,588	3,882
1981	Q1	1,545	—223	1,362
	Q2	5,452	—38	6,347
	Q3	3,619	485	3,140

SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENTS

1978-79		5,988	1,268	1,977
1979-80		4,258	2,967	2,689
1980-81		9,247	2,259	1,872
1980	Q1	—663	1,062	—48
	Q2	2,049	632	1,090
	Q3	2,822	475	766
	Q4	2,508	583	791
1981	Q1	1,768	588	—975
	Q2	5,480	183	694
		3,154	—117	108

Racing

Breathing space needed to reach a sensible compromise on Aintree

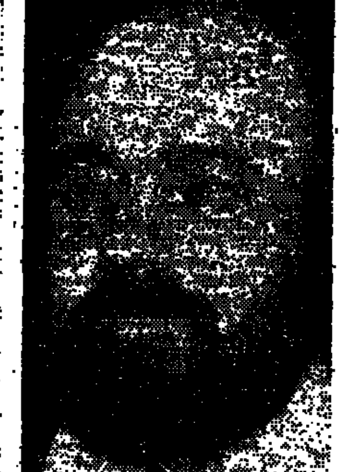
By Michael Seely

John Hughes, the clerk of the course at Aintree, said on television on Wednesday night that he was convinced that 1982 would see the last running of the Grand National on its present site. Ladbrokes, the leisure firm for whom Mr Hughes works, have been paying Bill Davies, the chairman of the Walton Group £270,000 per annum for the privilege of staging the world's most dramatic steeplechase recently. This contract expires next April. Mr Hughes said: "Next year's race is certain, but I can see no future after that."

Ron Pollard, a director of Ladbrokes, added: "Our position has always been clear and we have no intention of doing a deal with Mr Davies." The Liverpool property tycoon's asking price for the 260-acre site is rumoured to somewhere between £7m and £9m which is, of course, well in excess of its sporting and agricultural value.

The history of Aintree racecourse has been a long and stormy one involving the late Lord Sefton, the original owner of the estate, Mirabel Topham, and various commercial companies who have tried to buy the course. Mr Davies bought Aintree for £3m in 1973. He guaranteed to run the race for five years, but wanted permission to reopen the motor racing circuit and build a shopping centre. These projects were rejected by the Merseyside City Council and the other local authorities involved. Mr Davies ran the National for one year and then turned its management over to Ladbrokes on the terms mentioned.

One of the troubles is that the stands at Aintree are in an extremely dilapidated state and have to pass an annual inspection before racing is allowed to take place. The sum of £10m has been mentioned as being necessary to rebuild the entire structure, but, of course, satisfactory repairs could be carried out for a much smaller figure.



Bill Davies, Aintree owner

The Jockey Club's attitude remains much the same as it did last year when Charles Weatherby, the secretary of the Club, said that provided certain stringent conditions were complied with, Mr Davies would be allowed to stage the race in 1983. Mr Davies himself has acknowledged that he lacks the expertise necessary for this task and would be only to happy to call in outside help.

No one wants to see the Grand National die. Just think of the immortal stories associated with the race. The triple victory of Red Rum, the story of Bob Champion's victorious fight over cancer and his triumph on the one-time cripple, Aldaniti, and the glorious tale of the Baltimore lawyer Charlie Fenwick's win on his father-in-law's horse, Ben Nevis.

My own feeling is that a cooling down period is advised. The race itself provides enough drama in its own right without the constant arguments between Ladbrokes and Mr Davies which only results in an inflated value being placed on the property. The Levy Board and Jockey Club are as keen as anyone for the National to be saved for posterity.

"Softly, softly, catchee monkey" might be the best motto in the present situation. The value of Liverpool racecourse must lie somewhere between its agricultural price and its building potential. Let us have a little breathing space so that a sensible compromise may be reached.

Babbage fined

Norman Babbage, the amateur rider, was fined £50 for reckless riding at Uttoxeter yesterday and his mount, Charley Fisher, disqualified from first place after a hectice finish to the Haig Whisky Hurdle Qualifier, in which Pay Freeze was brought down 100 yards from the post. Charley Fisher, fourth over the last hurdle, produced a storming finish but, with Babbage wielding his whip in his right hand, the 13-8 favourite bored left into the others.

☐ George Duffield, who has enjoyed his best season with 93 winners and is currently fifth in the jockeys table, was yesterday named Amoco jockey of the month for October.

STATE OF GOING (official): Hexham, good. Doncaster, good. Chepstow (tomorrow), good to soft. Warwick (tomorrow), good to soft. Catterick Bridge (tomorrow), good to firm.

Yard Bird expected to fulfil promise

By Michael Seely

"A horse, a horse my kingdom for a horse," cried King Richard III as he attempted to flee from the battle of Bosworth field. "A pin, a pin my kingdom for a pin" is my own equally desperate reaction as I scan the list of hoardes of moderate animals which have been declared to run at Doncaster's six race programme today.

But, as in the case of Shakespeare's unhappy monarch, my plea is also likely to go unrewarded.

So it appears that logic must be my guide in the penultimate skirmish of the 1981 flat racing season, which culminates with the running of the William Hill November Handicap tomorrow. A horse who appears to have an outstanding chance on form, Yard Bird, runs in the Armistice Stakes. Bred and owned by Bruce Hobbs' loyal American patron, Mrs Patsy Bricken, Yard Bird turned in a performance full of promise on his first race course appearance at Doncaster a fortnight ago when finishing strongly to take third place behind Leg Glance.

Twist Home, Luxury, and Bulling are others with sound credentials but Yard Bird may have the greatest scope for improvement. Guy Harwood, Twist Home's trainer, must by now have almost abandoned his chase to saddle 100 winners in a season for the first time, but apart from Twist Home, the Sussex trainer's newcomer, Off The Hook is thought likely to go close in the Dunkirk Maiden Stakes.

That intrepid trainer from Middleham, Chris Thornton, must believe that safety lies in numbers as he is fielding no fewer than three fancied candidates in the Unknown Soldier Handicap. Wild Rosie, Obergurgl and Canoodle are his three runners. If the going were likely to be soft, that consistent five-year-old mare, Wild Rosie, would have to be the choice to win her third race from her last four starts, but with the forecast likely to be good, preference is for Obergurgl.

Now let us delve into the realms of fantasy and go to the Poppy Handicap for our third selection. Five furlong sprint handicaps are notoriously difficult to solve, but Richard Stubbs's five-year-old, Pit Stop finished so strongly when third to Blue Singh on a northern raid to Newbury that he is taken to reverse the places with his Berkshire conqueror.

Hennessy Cup weights

HENNESSY COGNAC GOLD CUP HANDICAP CHASE (78 entries and weights): Newbury, November 28, 3¼m 82yd: Night Nurse 10-12-0, Silver Buck 9-11-12, Royal Bond 8-11-8, Diamond Edge 10-11-7, Venture To Cognac 8-11-6, Lesley Ann 7-11-2, Captain John 7-11-3, The Mighty Mac 6-11-1, Sunset Cristo 7-10-13, Royal Judgement 8-10-12, Lord Greystoke 10-10-12, Border Incident 11-10-11, Deep Gale 8-10-11, Straight Jocelyn 9-10-9, Wayward Lad 6-10-9, Approaching 10-10-8, Royal Dipper 6-10-8, Master Smudge 9-10-7, Corbiere 6-10-6, Sparkie's Choice 8-10-6, King Spruce 7-10-6, Megan's Boy 8-10-5, Royal Mail 11-10-5, Raffi Nelson 8-10-5, Sugarally 8-10-5, Special Cargo 8-10-5, Tarbank 8-10-4, Doddington Park 8-10-4, Two Swallows 8-10-4, Father Delaney 9-10-4, Political Pop 7-10-5, Cavity Hunter 8-10-3, Saint Fillans 7-10-2, Good Prospect 12-10-0, [illegible] 10-9-13, Just Able 8-9-13, Breagwa 7-9-11, Duc de Boleber 8-9-10, Shuilaris 7-9-10, Salkeld 9-9-10, Canton 7-9-9, Bold Argument 8-9-9, Kelso Chant 9-9-8, Sea Captain 7-9-9, Shady Deal 8-9-9, Current Gold 10-9-9, Laurence Rambler 7-9-6, Delmoss 11-9-4, Rambling Artist 11-9-4, Trojan Walk 10-9-3, Rapallo 11-9-2, Red Cleric 7-9-2, Twidale 8-9-2, Pilot Officer 6-9-0, River Sirene 8-8-13, Portway Nick 11-8-13, Mister Bosun 8-8-13, Major Swallow 6-8-13, Leney Dual 6-8-12, Pongee Boy 8-8-12, Scot Lane 8-8-11, Lucky Vane 6-8-11, Laaken 6-8-8, Arrow Lad 7-8-7, Imiration 7-8-7, Right Mingle 10-8-7, Bayham Sir Vardon 7-8-7, Flamenco Dancer 8-7-8, Jimmy Miff 9-8-7, Aldo 6-8-7, Foxbury 7-8-7, Menquilla 8-8-7, That's It 7-8-7, Royal Potion 6-8-7, Biscuit 9-8-7, Express Orchid 8-8-7.

Table tennis

Draw gives Douglas chance to progress

From a Special Correspondent

Desmond Douglas, back in the world's top 10 this season, is regarded by many as the finest player to represent England. At 26, though, he needs one or two pieces of luck if he is to capitalize on the outstanding ability that helped him to the finest record of any player in the world team championships, in Yugoslavia, in April.

Douglas will be especially pleased, therefore, to know that yesterday's draw for the Lambert and Butler international invitation tournament at Wembley Conference Centre on November 22, was a favourable one. Although Douglas won the Welsh Open in 1977 and a downgraded English Open last year, his individual successes have been remarkably few for a man who blocks and counter hits better than any player in Europe.

Last year, in the Lambert and Butler final, Douglas looked a likely winner when he won the first game and established a small lead in the second against the favourite, Tibor Klampar. But somehow the chance slipped away and Douglas will be glad that the Hungarian, marginally the best player in Europe, is in the other section of the draw.

Douglas's section includes Andrzej Grubba, the top Pole, who is four places below him in the world's list at No 12, and Stellan Bengtsson, the leading Swede, who is two places above him at number six, and was world champion back in 1971. Douglas, however, got the better of both of them in the world team championships.

John Hilton, the European champion, who was recently dropped from the England team, badly needs a break to perk up a career that appears to be waning. But he is in the section that contains Klampar and the brilliant Chinese player, Liang Ge-liang.

Volleyball

Kelly Girl to confront Norwegians

By Paul Harrison

Three English clubs embark on a season of European competition tomorrow with high hopes of doing better than any team has done before. In fact, only one English team has actually won over two legs of a match in which was Kelly Girl Internationals' European competition, and that men's team in the 1978-9 season.

After defeating the champions of Luxembourg, in the preliminary round of the European Champions Cup, they lost to Ecazibaci, of Turkey, a leading European force, in the first. Kelly Girl are in the Cup Winners' Cup this season, their third in European volleyball, and with a strong team including three current internationals, have a chance against the Norwegians, BK Tromso, at the Finsbury Leisure Centre, London, with the return the following weekend.

Kelly Girl qualified by virtue of being runners-up in the national cup competition, because the winners of that, Speedwell, are also the national league champions. With five current England internationals, they are the best team in the land but are going into Europe for the first time.

Speedwell play Servette in Switzerland in the Champions Cup, with the return a week later in Bath. Any optimistic assessment of their chances must be based on the fact that England generally expects to beat Swiss opponents internationally.

The third British entrant, in the women's Champions Cup, are Hillingdon, who travel to Istanbul to play the women's section of the Ecazibaci club. Hillingdon were resoundingly beaten in the first round by a team from Leningrad last year. With eight internationals in their squad, Hillingdon can travel with hope, even to Turkey, where volleyball is fanatically supported and the atmosphere volatile. The second leg is on November 15, at Brunel University, Uxbridge.

Equestrianism

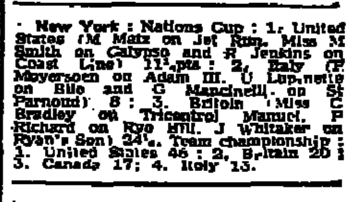
Sponsorship of horse trials under discussion

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

When the Horse Trials Group of the British Horse Society held their annual meeting at the Sadler's Hall in London yesterday, the main topic under discussion was the sponsorship of events which were previously supported by Midland Bank, who are already putting up £300,000 annually and felt unable to finance the development of this fast-growing sport when asked to find £400,000.

Hugh Neill and Chris Collins have been investigating the whole question, and have recommended an increase of 20 per cent in the number of sections in order to keep the same image. Organizers have been canvassed, and of those who have completed the questionnaire some wish to go it alone (ie, Badminton with Whitbread and Burghley with Raleigh), 62 wished for centralized sponsorship and a third group are going for the package.

The package is designed as follows: 1, One-day events, open and novice, championships and regional qualifiers. 2, Scottish events. 3, Four regional groups with their own three-day events (Windsor, Wylye, Bramham, etc.). 4, Central administration. 5, Prize-money to increase by 30 per cent for advanced and 18 per cent for intermediate classes, no increase for novice classes.



New York: Nations Cup: 1, United States (M Matz on Jet Run, Miss M Smith on Calypso and R Jenkins on Coast Line) 11½ pts; 2, Italy (F Moyersoen on Adam III, U Lupinetti on Bile and G Mancinelli on St Parnoud) 8; 3, Britain (Miss C Bradley on Tricentrol Manuel, P Richard on Rye Hill, J Whitaker on Ryan's Son) 24¼. Team championship: 1, United States 46; 2, Britain 20; 3, Canada 17; 4, Italy 13.

Basketball



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Boston Celtics 116, Chicago Bulls 93; Philadelphia 76ers 107, Indiana Pacers 90; Atlanta Hawks 95, New Jersey Nets 86; San Antonio Spurs 128, Cleveland [illegible]

Apprentice race for Scandinavian in first running

Maiden's Blush, ridden by Lara Kelp, the best young jockey in Scandinavia, won the first running of the Championnat Europeen des Apprentis at Evry yesterday, Desmond Stoneham writes. Kelp also won an international apprentice competition in Florence last month. Although he is still only 17, he has already ridden more than 150 winners.

He kept Maiden's Blush in about sixth place, while Melody King made the running, and then brought the daughter of Bustino through to challenge Yellow Marmalade and Rubino with a quarter of a mile to run. Kelp sent Maiden's Blush into a two-length lead but Yellow Marmalade, stylishly ridden by Henry Cecil's apprentice, Nigel Day, fought back gallantly. He was closing strongly at the end and the filly was all out to score by half a length. Talis Filius was third.

The Prix du Jockey-Club winner, Bikala, is to race again next year.

Americans may ignore Beldale Flutter at their cost

From Peter Towers-Clark
Laurel Maryland, Nov 5

Despite the weekend withdrawal of the probable favourite, Vayrann from France, who is being syndicated for stud, the field for the 30th running of the $250,000 Washington DC International on Saturday, divided equally between five United States and five foreign horses, is widely considered here to be the best that John D. Schapiro has assembled for many years. So competitive does it appear, that no one is even sure which of three horses April Run, Galaxy Libra or Open Call will start favourite.

England, Ireland, France, Canada, and Singapore, make up the challenge to the United States contingent. Both Beldale Flutter and Cairn Rouge had trouble-free journeys across the Atlantic, and go into the race on perfect going, to the full satisfaction of their trainers, and with good draws.

Michael Cunningham, who travelled over with Cairn Rouge, made an overnight stop in England, where he worked her on Epsom racecourse. He has met with some frustration over the quarantine regulations as the filly travelled over on the plane with a stallion who showed a low blood count on arrival. This has resulted in her having to go out later than the other horses, but is more annoying than serious.

Last year, she came to Laurel after her Champion Stakes win, only to develop a temperature of 105. This morning, she went five furlongs twice at a good pace, bringing from her trainer the comment that she went as well as ever. "She hasn't left an oat since she arrived", Cunningham said. "I don't need to do much with her. If she isn't fit, now, she'll never be. She should rail round this tight track like a greyhound."

With Lester Piggott in the saddle, she will have as her partner a man who has ridden in 12 internationals and won three. The fact that he has never previously ridden Cairn Rouge is unlikely to worry anyone. Last year, when he won on Argument, Piggott had never had a proper look at the horse until he saw him in his box on the morning of the race. "Anyway, he's seen enough of her from behind!", quipped Cunningham, who thought that her draw position at six was perfect as "it will let Lester see what is going on on both sides". Cairn Rouge, who is quoted at 8-1, will stay in America after the race and visit Northern Dancer.

Michael Jarvis and Pat Eddery, who flew in last night, had their first look at Laurel this morning when Eddery rode Beldale Flutter in a good gallop over five furlongs which impressed all who saw it. "He couldn't have gone better", Eddery said on dismounting.

Jarvis, who is delighted both with the appearance of Beldale Flutter, and with his work, said: "He looks much better now than he did before the Arc when we took him over only 48 hours before the race. He seemed a bit tucked up and unhappy in Paris, but he is altogether a much more relaxed horse now. A No 4 draw is just what I wanted." With the trainer and jockey meaning little to American punters, most of whom will have never even heard of the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup, Beldale Flutter looks likely to start at an unduly generous 12-1 or so.

Bert Firestone's Arc third, April Run, drawn on the inside, arrived from New York on Tuesday after her success in the Turf Classic when she held off the fast-finishing Galaxy Libra.

Providential II, now with the veteran trainer, Charlie Whittingham, will start as a joint entry for betting purposes with Galaxy Libra. Willie Shoemaker, who has come in for considerable criticism for giving Galaxy Libra so much to do at Aqueduct, will ride him again.

DRAW: 1, April Run (P Paquet, France); 2, Rainbow Connection (S Hawley, Canada); 3, Match the Hatch (J-L Samyn, US); 4, Beldale Flutter (P Eddery, England); 5, Open Call (J Velasquez (US); 6, Cairn Rouge (L Piggott, Ireland); 7, Providential II (A Lequeux, US); 8, Galaxy Libra (W Shoemaker, US); 9, Stans Ralah III (J Fell, Singapore); 10, Johnny Dance (A Cordero, jnr, US).

Uttoxeter NH

1.0 (1.02) BRANSTON CHASE (Div I: Novices: £960: 2½m)
MR KILTULLA br g Master Owen—Legal Fortune (Mrs J Lane) 5-10-12 P Blacker (9-4 jt fav) 1
Bird Stream .... P Barton (9-2) 2
Walk and See S Morshead (9-4 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 11p, 13p, 11p. Dual F: 68p. CSF: £1.20. J Edwards at Ross on Wye. 1½l, 4l. Perton Costow (14-1) 4th. 9 ran.

1.30 (1.35) HARTINGTON HURDLE (Novices: £690: 2m 1f)
SWING THE AXE gr f No Mercy—Beech Tree (Mrs M Hallett) 4-10-6 B Wright (5-2 fav) 1
Skabeens .... P Blacker (6-1) 2
Renrebo ...... K Whyte (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 41p; places, 16p, 35p, 48p. Dual F: £1.14. CSF: £1.85. T Hallett at Saltash. Sh hd, 12l. Norfolk Gold (8-1) 4th. 20 ran. Following a stewards inquiry the result remained unaltered.

2.0 (2.02) BRANSTON CHASE (Div II: Novices: £960: 2½m)
PHIL THE FLUTER b g Irish Ball—Fair Rosamond (R Poppleton) 6-10-12 S Smith Eccles (7-4 fav) 1
Kale Brig .... R Linley (6-1) 2
Ostley Pride .. A Webber (9-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 19p; places, 10p, 18p, 20p. Dual F: 90p. CSF: £1.20. M Wharton at Wetherby. 5l, 12l. Meleresk (8-1) 4th. 8 ran.

2.30 (2.32) MARKET DRAYTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,702: 3¼m)
BALLYDONAGH, br g, by Raise You Ten—Brave Damsel (J Renton) 8-11-9 R Earnshaw (4-1) 1
Mr Oryx .... P Scudamore (8-1) 2
Haybale .... S Morshead (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 48p; places, 20p, 34p, 13p. Dual F: £2.43. CSF: £3.61. M W Dickinson, at Harewood. 5l, 2½l. Scot Lane 7-2 fav. Nastr (14-1) 4th. 11 ran.

3.00 (3.05) HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,158: 2m 1f)
ALDRO, b or br g, by Mandamus—Trespassing (M Bavin) 5-11-5 N Clay (12-1) 1
Postdyne .... A Webb (30-1) 2
Original Step .. T Hallett (10-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.30; places, 27p, 40p, 41p. Dual F: £6.05. CSF: £21.68. W Clay, at Uttoxeter. 1l, ¾l. Charley Fisher 13-8 fav. Bold Dealer (20-1) 4th. 19 ran.
Charley Fisher came in first one length in front of Aldro with Postdyne three-quarters of a length away third, but, after a stewards inquiry and an objection he was disqualified and placed last.

3.30 (3.34) AUDLEM CHASE (Handicap: £1,396: 2½m)
LUCKY CALL, ro g, by Rugantino—Port Dancer (H Shoulder) 7-11-4 P Scudamore (5-2 fav) 1
Kubi .... C Pimlott (25-1) 2
More Pleasure .. A Webber (35-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 12p, 43p, £2.78. Dual F: £13.80. CSF: £6.73. D Nicholson, at Stow-on-the-Wold. Sh hd, 6l. Prince of Normandy (10-1) 4th. 15 ran. NR: Master Whal.

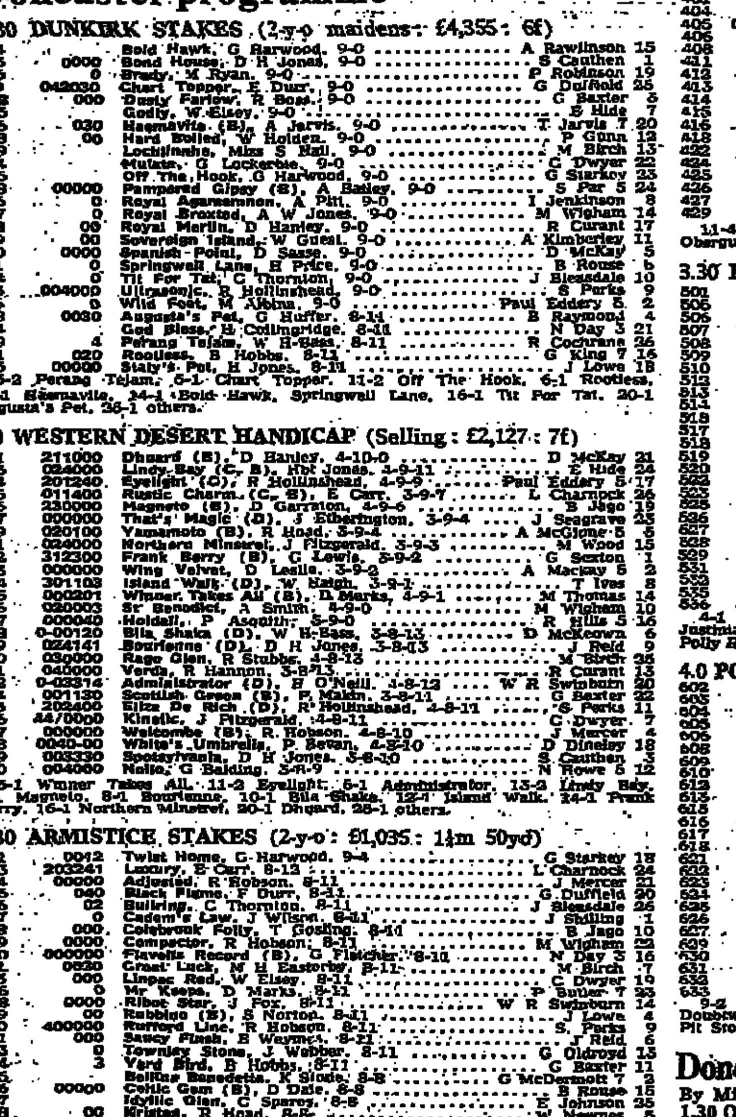
4.00 (4.03) TRENT HURDLE (Handicap: £1,021: 2½m)
TRU MAR, ch h, by Northfields—High Corinda (Cold Shield Windows Ltd) 5-11-11 S Morshead (8-1) 1
Doonally ...... G McNally (8-1) 2
Fred. Pillner P Scudamore (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 98p; places, 22p, 31p, 14p. Dual F: £52.93. CSF: £7.61. Mrs M Rimell, at Severn Stoke. 3l, 1½l. Vendevar 3-1 fav. Othman (100-30) 4th. 17 ran. NR: Elsell.
PLACEPOT: £32.50.

Kelso

1.15 (1.18) GLENTRESS CHASE (Novices: £608: 2m 196 yd)
BLACKHAWK STAR, br g by New Brig—Sweet Pasture (Blackhawk N SOS Ltd), 7-11-10 Mr T G Dunn (evens fav) 1
Castleholm .... Mr R Shiels (5-1) 2
Cool Sheen .... B Holohan (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 11p; places, 24p, 11p, 48p. Dual F: 54p. CSF: 60. K Oliver, at Hawick. [illegible] 4th. 9 ran.

[illegible]

Doncaster programme

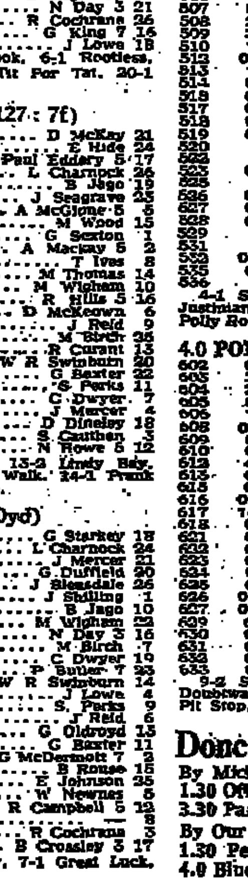


1.30 DUNKIRK STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £4,355: 6f)

104 Bold Hawk, G Harwood, 9-0 .... A Rawlinson 15
105 0000 Bond House, D H Jones, 9-0 .... S Cauthen 1
106 0 Brady, M Ryan, 9-0 .... P Robinson 19
109 042030 Chart Topper, E Durr, 9-0 .... G Duffield 25
112 000 Dusty Farlow, R Boss, 9-0 .... C Baxter 5
115 Godly, W Elsey, 9-0 .... E Hide 7
116 030 Haemavite (B), A Jarvis, 9-0 .... T Jarvis 7 20
118 00 Hard Boiled, W Holden, 9-0 .... P Gunn 12
119 Lochinnhe, Miss S Hall, 9-0 .... M Birch 13
124 Mulate, G Lockerbie, 9-0 .... C Dwyer 22

2.0 WESTERN DESERT HANDICAP (Selling: £2,127: 7f)

2.30 ARMISTICE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,035: 1¼m 50yd)



3.0 UNKNOWN SOLDIER HANDICAP (£3,346: 2¼m)

401 332330 Blakes Beacon, P Walwyn, 4-10-0 .... J Mercer 8
404 100000 Tedham Moss, W Elsey, 4-8-12 .... T Ives 6
405 00/001-0 Smoke Screen, R Hollinshead, 5-8-9 .... S Perks 3
406 00-0000 Lenygon, P Rohan, 6-8-6 .... J Seagrave 17
408 340043 Teetwort, W Elsey, 4-8-4 .... E Hide 9
411 000000- Skewsby, M W Easterby, 5-7-11 .... M Birch 15
412 010200 Wedded Bliss (C), D Chapman, 5-7-11 .... M Wood 4
413 302110 Wild Rosie, C Thornton, 5-7-11 .... J Tootell 7 14
414 11400-0 Penwood, N Hall, 6-7-10 .... W Newnes 16
415 00301/0 Bold Selection, J Wilson, 5-7-8 .... L Charnock 1
416 404322 Obergurgl, C Thornton, 3-7-7 .... E Johnson 11
418 200323 Canoodle, C Thornton, 3-7-7 .... B Crossley 3 5
422 00010-0 Miss Couture, J W Watts, 4-7-7 .... R Hills 5 13
424 00000/0 High Steward, F Dever, 8-7-7 .... A McGlone 5 18

3.30 ROYAL BRITISH LEGION STAKES (£2,057: 1m)

4.0 POPPY HANDICAP (£2,610: 5f)



635 000003 Pit Stop (D, B), R Stubbs, 5-7-11 .... M Fry 7 17
9-2 Sir Samuel, 6-1 Blue Singh, 15-2 Fast Friend, 8-1 Sailor's Prayer, Doubtwash Girl, 10-1 Sandra's Secret, Courageous Buzby, 12-1 Jose Collins, Pit Stop, 14-1 Bold Scuffle, 16-1 Friendly Fun, 20-1 others.

Doncaster selections

By Michael Seely
1.30 Off The Hook. 2.0 Winner Takes All. 2.30 Yard Bird. 3.0 Obergurgl. 3.30 Park Place. 4.0 Pit Stop.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.30 Perang Tejam. 2.0 Bila Shaka. 2.30 Yard Bird. 3.30 Park Place. 4.0 Blue Singh.

Hexham programme

1.15 HADRIAN CHASE (Handicap: £840: 2½m)

1.45 BORCOVICUS HURDLE (Novices: £585: 2½m)

2.15 VAUX BREWERIES CHASE (QUALIFIER) (Novices: £959: 3m)

2.45 CORSTOPITUM HURDLE (Handicap: £724: 2m)

2 3001-01 Gala Lad (D), N Bycroft, 7-11-12 .... D Wilkinson 4
3 103212- B and K Emperor (D), M W Easterby, 4-11-11 .... P Tuck
7 1200-00 Little Frenchman (D), E Robson, 8-11-4 .... J Isherwood 4
8 2/111f4 April's Hero, M Naughton, 7-11-3 .... C Grant
10 02310-3 Galatch (D), W Wells, 4-11-2 .... R Barry
11 101/00p Karen Park (D), W A Stephenson, 7-11-2 .... R Lamb
13 021403- Sunlit River, W Haigh, 4-10-11 .... P A Charlton
16 4f1322- Ambassador Boy (CD), Mrs A Cousins, 5-10-7 .... P Barry
17 0041-f0 Witchit (D), J Henderson, 5-10-6 .... M Barnes
18 032413- Sandicliffe (CD), V Thompson, 6-10-5 .... Mr M Thompson 7
5-2 Gala Lad, 100-30 B and K Emperor, 4-1 Galatch, 6-1 April's Hero, 8-1 Little Frenchman, 10-1 Ambassador Boy, 14-1 others.

3.15 ROMAN WALL CHASE (Handicap: £1,192: 3m)

2 02311-4 What A Coup (CD), T Dalgetty, 6-11-9 .... D McCaskill 4
3 400f1-3 Skiddaw View (D), J Dixon, 14-11-7 .... Mr L Hudson 4
6 300-pp4 High Down Hill, R Hartop, 7-10-11 .... M Floyd
7 2p023-0 Cockle Strand, K Oliver, 8-10-8 .... Mr T G Dun
8 00-3202 Churchill Peak (D, B), W A Stephenson, 7-10-6 .... R Lamb
9 1032-04 Trichromatic, R Johnson, 9-10-6 .... C Hawkins
10 00ff-04 Lordel, S Leadbetter, 9-10-3 .... M Barnes
11 030u00- Ellan Louise, T Robson, 8-10-0 .... Miss R Rock
11-4 Churchill Peak, 100-30 What A Coup, 4-1 Skiddaw View, 6-1 Cockle Strand, 8-1 Trichromatic, 9-1 High Down Hill, 14-1 others.

3.45 VINDOLANDA HURDLE (Novices: £585: 2m)

1 Astor Boy, Mrs S Cousins, 9-11-4 .... P Barry
2 0040-0 Avandie (B), J Wilson, 5-11-4 .... C Grant
3 0 Bewerley, M Reddan, 8-11-4 .... P Murphy
4 0/pp43 Blueberry Bush, T Dun, 6-11-4 .... Mr T G Dun
6 0p-0 Daddys Gem, J Wilson, 5-11-4 .... A Stringer 4
8 430/003 Estacado, B Wilkinson, 5-11-4 .... T G Davies 7
11 0 Great Surveyor, R Johnson, 5-11-4 .... D McCaskill 4
13 100-0 Grouse Beater, R Gray, 5-11-4 .... S Charlton
15 p/00- Jazzman, M Naughton, 5-11-4 .... G Bradley 4
20 00 Mr May, F Watson, 7-11-4 .... Mr F Watson
21 000000/ Pohet, B Wilkinson, 6-11-4 .... D Atkins
23 Sole Aim, W A Stephenson, 5-11-4 .... —
24 0000- Some Jinks, W A Stephenson, 5-11-4 .... R Lamb
27 0402-4 Barryphilips Disco, R Whitaker, 4-11-0 .... A McGlynn 7
28 000-f00 Bobby Brown, C Lamb, 4-11-0 .... S P Grant 4
29 Derek's Bay, T Barron, 4-11-0 .... S Charlton
30 003232- Grand Promenade, P Haley, 4-11-0 .... K Whyte
32 Instant Freeze, B McLean, 4-11-0 .... A Dickman
33 James Jet, G Harman, 4-11-0 .... P Harman 7
40 3fu0-02 T V Star, B Lunnes, 4-11-0 .... D Dutton 7
41 00 Willerby, T Craig, 4-11-0 .... C Pimlott
2-1 T V Star, 100-30 Barryphilips Disco, 5-1 Blueberry Bush, 6-1 Estacado, 8-1 Grand Promenade, 10-1 Jazzman, 12-1 Astor Boy, 16-1 others.
*Doubtful runner.

Hexham selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Pax. 1.45 Master Seal. 2.15 Mr Snugg. 2.45 Gala Lad. 3.15 Churchill Peak. 3.45 Barryphilips Disco.

Tennis

WCT travelling on a new road to end 'downhill slide'

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Owen Williams, the new executive director of the Dallas-based promoters, World Championship Tennis, believes that 40 per cent of grand prix tournaments are indulging in "some form of creative accounting" and that 20 per cent are "blatantly breaking the rules". During a press conference in London yesterday he said this was one of the reasons why Lamar Hunt, the oil tycoon in charge of the WCT enterprise, had decided to end a four-year association with the grand prix and run a separate WCT circuit of 22 tournaments next year.

Williams knows what he is talking about because he served on the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (the governing body of the grand prix) for six years until he joined WCT on September 1. He was referring to the variety of means by which grand prix rules are allegedly circumvented so that, in order to attract leading players, tournaments guarantee them payments irrespective of prize money. The entry for WCT events had declined in quality, Williams said, while they were part of the grand prix. "WCT were on a downhill slide. Lamar was obeying the rules and getting killed."

On the new circuit WCT, rather than individual promoters, will be responsible for negotiating tournament entries with the players or their agents. Clandestine arrangements for guarantees remain possible but the WCT circuit will be more closely policed than the grand prix. "By January 1", William said, "we will have 52 full-time employees in Dallas, New York, London and possibly Tokyo. We're gearing up for a long stay."

WCT are boldly confronting the injustice of guarantees at a time when, inevitably with difficulty, they are trying to lure a new generation of players back to an organization that, a decade ago, gave men's professional tennis a status and a coherent sense of purpose it had lacked. WCT's misguided liaison with the grand prix eroded their independent identity.

To some extent this may also be happening to the once proudly independent Association of Tennis Professionals, who are closely associated with the MIPTC and the grand prix. "There is a great movement inside the ATP to disengage from the 'pro' council", Williams said, adding that this was a good idea now that there were two men's circuits instead of one.

Williams is disenchanted with the MIPTC. "I'm fed up with having everything decided in cupboards and corridors. There are too many strong financial interests, power groups, tearing the game apart. Tennis has proved to be uncontrollable. There will be fierce competition in 1982 and probably in 1983 as well. It will be a question of the survival of the fittest. After that, some strong administrative body will emerge. We must have unity or at least a working understanding. We have to get down to a joint scheduling committee. That's where I see it starting." He expected WCT and MIPTC representatives to meet in New York in January.

One area in which WCT will knock some sense into the game concerns men's computerised rankings, which affect the players' market value and their eligibility for tournaments. So far these rankings have been the prerogative of the ATP but the exclusion of much competitive tennis, including Davis Cup ties, has caused disquiet. The ATP have also decided to excluded WCT events, thus casting even further doubts on the validity of the rankings.

WCT are therefore to produce their own computerized rankings, modelling their system on that of the ATP but making it more comprehensive by assessing both WCT and grand prix results and possibly Davis Cup as well. Williams said that running two computers would not be good for the game—but nor was running one computer that did not adequately reflect what was happening. "I think the two will eventually merge".

This is the first time for 29 years that this versatile entrepreneur has been an employee rather than an employer. As a dashing young sportsman and socialite, Williams a friend of Somerset Maugham dated Elizabeth Taylor, travelled with the Ali Khan set, and was fond of cigars, champagne, and night clubs. He played on the tennis circuit until 23 years ago and then became a sports promoter, businessman, tournament director, and administrator. He also acquired the nickname "coconuts", because, during a radio show, he had a mental blank about the kind of nuts that fell off oak trees.

At 50, Williams needed a change and the challenge of the WCT circuit excited him. The vacancy arose because Mike Davies, a tough act to follow, resigned in May after 12 wearing years of loyal service in the trench warfare of tennis politics. A Williams seemed a logical successor to a Davies anyway. Williams and WCT will be good for each other and, after a year or two of turbulence, good for the game, too. The playboy of old has mellowed. But cigars and champagne were served at Williams's press conference and his eyes still had a mischievous twinkle. The fun will never drain out of tennis while a man like this is, so to speak, leading the opposition.



Owen Williams: needing a change and a challenge

Cricket

Relief that England party leave at last

England's cricketers flew off in buoyant mood to Bombay for the tour of India and Sri Lanka yesterday with the team manager, Raman Subba Row, saying: "It's November 5, there are no fireworks and we are very glad to be on our way". At Heathrow the team went straight through controls from the coach which brought them from their hotel, but there was no police watch.

Mr Subba Row said: "We don't expect any trouble at all but, if there is, we have every confidence in the Indian authorities. "We are all glad that after the problems we had, the day has dawned and we are grateful to those who have done such a lot of work behind the scenes—particularly the Indian Board of Cricket Control and the Indian Government."

Keith Fletcher, the captain, said: "It is a great relief that the troubles are over and now we can get down to playing cricket. I certainly don't think there will be any demonstrations and we are not taking any security precautions. We are taking a very good side—the best we could possibly have."

Geoff Boycott will be joining the team from Hongkong where he has been on holiday. Fletcher explained that: "It is a better arrangement for him and he has probably been able to get some net practice out there. It is going to be a very exciting tour and the whole team can't wait to get going."

Sunil Gavaskar, has been retained as captain of the Indian team. The decision was taken unanimously by a five-member selection committee headed by the former test captain Polly Umrigar in Bombay. The Indian team is expected to be chosen on Sunday. Known as a run machine because of his prolific scoring, the 32-year-old Gavaskar first led India in the 1976 New Zealand series. Since then he has captained India in 24 Tests, winning seven, losing two and drawing the rest. The first Test in the India-England series, to be played at Bombay from November 27-December 2, will be Gavaskar's 70th.—Agencies.

Football

Morley ready to shoulder burden of sharing England's attack

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

England have joined an elite group. Only four other countries can remember two representatives progressing to the quarter-final round of the European Cup and yet Liverpool, the holders, and Aston Villa, the champions, are there among a glittering array of survivors who must now await the draw on December 11, although they will not meet their opponents until next March.

Bayern Munich and Borussia Mönchengladbach, of West Germany, reached the last eight in 1976 and 1977. Ajax and Feyenoord of the Netherlands, did so in 1972 and the two Milans, Internazionale and AC, held the Italian flag aloft in 1964. But Spain alone has had two clubs in the semi-final and the last time that happened was as long ago as 1960 when Real Madrid beat Barcelona.

Liverpool and Villa might as well have been riding on the same jolting railway line, so similar were their troubled paths. Having moved smoothly through the countryside of the Netherlands and East Germany respectively, they almost came off the rails themselves in front of their own station platforms. Their home work in both cases was unnecessarily and uncharacteristically untidy.

Both Liverpool and Villa failed to take full advantage of their fine performances in the first leg. They should have been able to relax at home on Wednesday night. Neither did. Villa, making only their third appearance in Europe, may have learnt from their unnerving experience. They conceded an early goal to Terletzki and then watched Rudwaleit, Berlin's huge goalkeeper, save everything they could throw, head or kick at him. He was helped by the woodwork as well as several colleagues standing on the line and, at least on one occasion, in the net itself.

Withe and Shaw are beginning to rediscover the partnership that proved such a sharp weapon last season, but theirs is a knife that can flash deceptively. They were kept in the sheath of Ipswich Town's Osman and Butcher last Saturday and are perhaps not ready to shoulder the burden of sharing England's World Cup attack against Hungary in a fortnight.

Morley, whose two goals in Berlin put Villa through, is. Dropped by Ron Saunders earlier this season, he has come back to prove the most dangerous winger in the country. With exceptional speed, an abundance of confidence and with a powerful shot in either foot, he would relish the open greenery of Wembley. With Barnes and Coppell troubled by irregular selection at their clubs, Morley is worth his place, if only among the substitutes.

Ron Greenwood saw Liverpool's victory over Alkmaar by an aggregate of 5—4, the same margin as Ipswich's triumph in the Uefa Cup final. McDermott opened the scoring with a penalty which took him to within two goals of Denis Law's British record of 14 in the European Cup. Di Stefano leads the list, incidentally, with 49. Further additions by Kisc, Rush and Thompson's own goal, after Grobbelaar's wild punch, levelled the score before Hansen won it with the use of his long right leg.

Tottenham Hotspur are the only other English club among the 32 remnants. They, too, found home work difficult, beating Dundalk by the only goal from Crooks to reach the last eight in the Cup Winners' Cup. More serious news concerns Hoddle and a mysterious back injury that forced him to see a specialist yesterday and puts him in doubt for England selection on November 18.

After Arsenal's defeat on the away goals ruling on Tuesday, England lost their fourth and last representative in the Uefa Cup when Southampton went out in Lisbon. They were never likely to pull back a two-goal deficit (home work trouble again) but the outstanding display of Meszaros, Sporting's Hungarian goalkeeper, was a timely reminder that England's qualification is by no means a formality.

Scotland's pair are still alive among the last 16. Dundee United pulled off perhaps the most astonishing result of all by putting out Borussia Mönchengladbach on Tuesday and Aberdeen completed their expected victory over Arges Pitesti.

Glentoran went down bravely, holding on until extra-time against CSKA Sofia in the European Cup, but Britain still lead the European table. West Germany and Belgium have four clubs left, Spain and Yugoslavia three each, the Soviet Union, Portugal, Romania and Austria have a brace and Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland, Switzerland and the Netherlands all have one last hope. The Italians, notably, have been wiped off the map.

Smith and Lewis get wild cards

Two British players, Jonathan Smith from Exeter and the Londoner Richard Lewis, both members of the Davis Cup team which reached the semi-final round this year, have been given the remaining two wild card places in next week's Benson and Hedges £90,000 championships starting at Wembley on Tuesday.

The tournament director, Len Owen said yesterday: "Our policy has always been to help British tennis and I am pleased we have been able to give two special places in the draw to these players, who have contributed so much to Britain's fine Davis Cup run this year."

Miss Barker upset by crucial double fault

Turin, Nov 5.—The Czechoslovak expatriate, Martina Navratilova, beat Sue Barker of Britain in three close sets to give the United States a 3—1 lead over Europe, after the first round of matches, in the Kim Cup women's tennis tournament here last night.

Miss Navratilova, a 25-year-old Wimbledon winner who was given United States citizenship a few months ago, was forced into a third set tie-break to overcome her British opponent, in a hard match on the opening day.

The team winning most singles, thus scoring the highest points in the standings, in the four-day competition will get a bonus of $100,000. The losers will receive $50,000.

Miss Navratilova was off with a slow start and lost the first set 2—6. She fought back to a 6—3 win in the second and then won the tie-break 7—2 and the third set 7—6. Miss Barker gave up after committing a double fault at a crucial moment in the tie-break.

TURIN: United States lead Europe, 3—1. Results: Miss S V Wade (GB) beat Mrs L J King (US), 6—2, 6—3; Miss B Nagelsen (US) beat Miss V Ruzici (Romania), 6—3, 6—4; Miss L Allen (US) beat Miss B Bunge (W Germany), 7—6, 1—6, 6—4; Miss M Navratilova (US) beat Miss S Barker (GB), 3—6, 6—3, 7—6; Miss Allen beat Miss Barker, 7—6, 6—2; Miss Wade beat Miss Nagelsen.

QUITO: Ecuador Grand Prix, first round: D Carter (Australia) beat J Higueras (Spain) 6—5, 4—6, 6—4; R Icaza (Ecuador) beat R Cano (Argentina) 4—6, 6—3, 8—6; J-L Clerc (Argentina) beat O Agudelo (Colombia) 6—4, 6—4; H Gildemeister (Chile) beat R Viver (Ecuador) 7—6, 7—5. Second round: M Orantes (Spain) beat A Cortes (Colombia) 7—5, 7—5; B Dibbs (US) beat G Aubone (Argentina) 7—5, 6—4.

STOCKHOLM: J Connors (U.S.) beat J Borowiak (U.S.) 6—0, 6—3; Y Noah (France) beat J Nystroem (Sweden) 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; F Buehning (U.S.) beat S Giammalva (U.S.) 7—6, 6—4; M Doyle (U.S.) beat K Curren (S Africa) 6—2, 6—3.

HONGKONG: First round: K Warwick (Australia) beat C Mottram (GB), 5—7, 7—5, 6—0; B Manson (US) beat S Menon (India), 6—0, 6—7, 6—3; P Dupre (US) beat R Vant Hof (US), 6—7, 6—2, 6—4; C Lewis (NZ) beat I du Pasquier (Switzerland), 6—1, 3—6, 7—5; M Edmondson (Australia) beat L Sanders (Netherlands), 1—6, 7—6, 6—4. Women's Singles, First round: W Turnbull (Australia) beat L Dupont (US), 6—1, 6—0; A Hobbs (GB) beat B Jordan (US), 6—3, 6—3; A Kiyomura (US) beat R Blount (US), 6—1, 6—4; D Gilbert (US) beat R Casals (US), 6—3, 7—6; S Walsh (US) beat N Gregory (Australia), 6—7, 6—3, 7—5; K Jordan (US) beat K Steinmetz (US), 6—4, 6—4. Second round: L Thompson (US) beat Walsh, 6—3, 6—3. Miss A Hobbs beat Miss S Leo (Australia), 0—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Tourists are not daunted by strip

Melbourne, Nov 5.—The controversial Melbourne Cricket Ground wicket could play a big part in the outcome of the match between Victoria and Pakistan starting tomorrow. The wicket came under fire after last weekends's Victoria-Tasmania Sheffield Shield game, which ended in only three days. Both captains severely criticized the strip for the low scores and quick dismissals.

Victoria, still stinging after defeats by Queensland and Tasmania, field the same side which crashed against Tasmania here last week-end. The visitors have a batting line-up capable of big scores even on this wicket. Zaheer Abbas, Majid Khan and Imran Khan can be expected to provide some fireworks

Thomas quickly in action at Goldstone Ground

Mickey Thomas will make his first appearance for Brighton and Hove Albion at home to Birmingham City tomorrow after yesterday's £400,000 move from Everton. The surprise transfer comes less than four months after he signed for Everton from Manchester United in an exchange deal that took John Gidman to Old Trafford.

Thomas, a Welsh international midfield player quickly became a favourite with the Goodison Park supporters in the first 10 games of the season, but became unsettled when a hamstring injury three weeks ago put him out of action. Thomas travelled south on Wednesday night to discuss personal terms with Brighton's manager, Mike Bailey, after the clubs agreed the move.

After the signing Thomas said: "I wouldn't have signed if I didn't feel that Brighton are going places. Europe is a possibility for the club." Thomas had earlier passed a medical and reported that he was completely fit again. "I've always enjoyed playing against Brighton and appearing on their ground, and they have had some fantastically good results this season", he said.

"The fact that such great players as Jimmy Case, from Liverpool, have joined the club also helped me make up my mind." Mr Bailey said that he had been interested in Thomas since his Manchester United days. Thomas is his sixth signing since taking over from Alan Mullery.

☐ Nots County's defender Stubbs, one of the mainstays in their rise from the fourth to first division, is leaving the club. Stubbs, aged 31, has been at Meadow Lane for 13 years and played 502 senior games. His contract with the club has been ended by mutual consent. County's captain Masson has been awarded a testimonial game which will take place on April 6 next year.

☐ Preston North End were preparing to say hello to one goalkeeper yesterday—and goodbye to another. Jetting in next week is Wilson, a 20-year-old Australian who played under Preston's manager Tommy Docherty with Sydney Olympic. Contemplating a move from Deepdale is Tunks—one of 10 players on the transfer list—who has had talks with Wigan Athletic of the fourth division.

☐ Bristol City yesterday signed a potential £100,000 shirt advertising contract with a local company, Park Furnishers, and then attacked the ban which prevents them wearing their shirts in televised matches. "It is an idiotic position with TV and shirt advertising when there are advertising boards around the ground always in line with the camera," said the club's commercial manager Jim Evans. The deal is worth a basic £20,000 to Bristol City, with an extra £35,000 if they win the third division, and another £55,000 if they return to the first division in 1983-84.

☐ Struggling Wimbledon hope to sign the 25-year-old Finnish international Hanu Turunen in time for tomorrow's game at Burnley.

Yesterday's results

FA TROPHY: First qualifying round: Third replay: Farnborough Town 1, Gosport Borough 2.

FA Youth Cup: First round: Haringey Borough 1, St Albans City 1; Queen's Park R 2, Barking 0; Wimbledon 2, Maidenhead United 1.

Today's fixtures

THIRD DIVISION: Doncaster Rovers v Huddersfield Town (8.0).
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Eastwood Town v Sutton (7.30).

Wales leave Yorath out of party

Terry Yorath's American connexion yesterday cost him a place in Wales' squad for the crucial World Cup qualifying tie in the Soviet Union. Yorath, who left Tottenham Hotspur last season to play in the North American league with Vancouver Whitecaps, was dropped almost 12 years to the day after winning the first of his 59 caps. It was a heartbreaking decision for Yorath—and for the Welsh manager Mike England.

Mr England felt it would not have been fair on Yorath to include him in the party as he has not played for two and a half months. Yorath, aged 32, was made captain by the previous manager Mike Smith five years ago—and he led Wales in their first eight games under Mr England. He last played in the goalless draw against the Soviet Union at Wrexham in May.

The Crystal Palace striker Ian Walsh, who has an ankle in plaster and the Swansea City utility man Jeremy Charles, in hospital for an exploratory knee operation, are both out of the reckoning. Against that, key men Brian Flynn, Paul Price and Mickey Thomas are back after long-term injuries. Price recently returned to contention at Tottenham Hotspur, having recovered from knee ligament trouble that forced him to miss both Welsh qualifying games so far this season.

WELSH PARTY: D Davies (Swansea City), N Southall (Everton), J Jones (Wrexham), P Price (Tottenham Hotspur), L Phillips (Charlton Athletic), K Ratcliffe (Everton), B Flynn (Leeds United), P Nicholas (Arsenal), M Thomas (Brighton and Hove Albion), C Harris (Leeds United), L James (Swansea City), I Rush (Liverpool), A Curtis (Swansea City), T Boyle (Bristol City), J Mahoney (Swansea City), R James (Swansea City). Reserves: D Felgate (Lincoln City), S Lovell (Crystal Palace), K Jackett (Watford), B Stevenson (Leeds United), D Giles (Swansea City), G Berry (Wolverhampton Wanderers).

A bouncing ten-month old baby awakens a sleepy city and causes a slight stir

The RL in Carlisle crying out for a long hard try

It sounds faintly bizarre, suddenly deciding to plonk down a brand new football club, sending it straight into a professional league, filling it full of strangers, yet hoping the local population will come and gape, even though they've never heard of the stars, nor watched this type of game, nor hardly know the rules.

No, this is not California. It is happening in sunny Carlisle. This season they have introduced Rugby League, startling the local sheep and confusing the local sports supporters who so far have had only football or Rugby Union to worry about.

How can crowd loyalty ever be built up? What on earth can you shout? "Come on, whoever you are, and let's have, whatever it is . . ."

It normally takes decades to create a local team's identity, even in football where we are now used to the minor anomalies. When Spurs go to Manchester and commit a foul the home crowd shout "You dirty cockney bastards", even though it was probably an Argentine. When Manchester comes South, the locals shout: "You dirty northern bastards", even when they're Irish. It doesn't matter. We all know the different identities they represent, having had a lifetime to acquire them.

Carlisle decided none the less, to bash ahead, ignoring any possible overnight culture schlocks, though they took the sensible precaution of printing the laws of Rugby League in their first programme.

This was against Workington Town on Sunday, September 6, and almost 6,000 turned up. They were lucky to start with such a derby game. Although Rugby League was unknown in Carlisle, it has long been established down the coast in West Cumberland.

Perhaps the most surprising thing about the introduction of Rugby League to Carlisle has been the speed. It was on March 11 of this year that the chairman of Carlisle United FC, Jim Bendall, started discussing it with his general manager, Colin Hutchinson. They rushed down to Fulham to see how they were getting on, produced a five page study document, complete with colour photographs, circulated their brochure to every Rugby League club, and on April 1, just three weeks after first thinking of the idea, they were accepted in to the Rugby League second division.

It might look as if the Rugby League was in an unseemly hurry to welcome them in but they have no need to. Rugby League is in an exceedingly healthy condition these days. In the last five years they have increased gates by 50 per cent. With the arrival of Carlisle and Cardiff this season, joining Fulham from last year, they now have three brand new Rugby League clubs to boast about. They hope soon that Scotland (possibly Hearts in Edinburgh) and then the Midlands will be represented, and there is still talk of Rugby League being set up in the United States.

They are wary of new people jumping on the band wagon solely to make a quick profit, hoping to prop up some existing but bankrupt sports club. Carlisle United have for a long time been a model of financial probity, managing somehow in a remote area with a small population to maintain good husbandry. Fulham, after all, have in theory seven million to draw on and even Cardiff's population is 280,000, four times the size of Carlisle.

"Our basic aim was to utilise more fully all our ground improvements," Mr Bendall says. "We have added so many facilities recently—an indoor five-a-side football pitch, floodlit tennis court, squash court, and even a pub. It was a shame not to use them more." They worked out that in a stadium now worth £2m, it was being used only 50 hours a year.

However, with average crowds for their third division football games of 4,000, they are never going to make their fortune. "When we averaged 8,000 or over, we could pay the staff out of the gate receipts." This last happened in 1975 when Carlisle, by some miracle, had a year in the first division, and averaged 15,000. Now, they depend for their survival on fund raising, from the supporters' club and their own promotional enterprises.

At the start of this year, the club employed 27 background staff and 20 professional football players. Out of the 27 staff, 11 are full time fund raisers.

Now they have taken on 18 professional rugby league players. Guess how many extra staff this has envolved? None. They are still managing with the same 27 administrative staff. I told you Carlisle was famous for husbanding.

Their Rugby League team has so far cost them £105,000 in transfer fees, the most expensive player being Nigel Stephenson who cost £20,000 from Bradford Northern. Quite a sum, when you consider that the world record fee in Rugby League is £72,000. The club's player-coach is Allan Agar, bought from Wakefield Trinity for £4,000.

They had hoped to tempt footloose players from the Lancashire Rugby League clubs, as the journey these days up the M6 to darkest Cumbria is relatively easy, but Fulham had poached there first. Instead, they have almost a complete Yorkshire team with 15 out of 18 coming from Yorkshire, plus three from Wigan. They usually travel to Carlisle on Sunday morning, for the afternoon game, then back in the evening. All of them, as is normal in Rugby League, have week day jobs, mostly in the building trade, such as a hod carrier, bricklayer, joiner. Mr Agar, the team boss, is a clerk.

The club has issued pen portraits of their new and wonderful stars to the local media (which really means the Cumberland News and Border TV). The hand-out has a nice 1950's feel to it, complete with riveting details about the player's favourite food (steak is definitely number one), drink (bitter or lager but one player has put down mild—could there be a fairy in the pack?) and favourite actors (Clint Eastwood, Paul Newman, as one might expect, but one player has chosen John Cleese).

Each player's weekly wage is either £30 for a defeat or up to £110 for a win. Life in the Rugby League team is very democratic. It means of course that if the team wins, the club loses, at least financially, as they have to pay out an extra £1,500.

Carlisle's wages are fairly good, in Rugby League terms. Hull Kingston Rovers, who are the Manchester United of Rugby League, with a massive following and crowds of up to 16,000, are reputed to pay £150 for a win.

The club won't reveal their full finances yet, but it is doubtful if they are making any profit, which is not surprising, considering their initial outlay, but they are averaging crowds of 3,050. In the beginning, they said they needed 3,000 to break even each week.

The enthusiasm, both on and off the pitch, has been immediately apparent in the team's excellent start to the season, winning six out of their eight league games so far. Currently, they stand fourth in the league — and four go up to the first division next season. They got through the first round of the John Player cup, beating Cardiff, but last week, in the second round, they fell to the mighty Widnes, top of the first division, but only just, by 10 points to 16. The experts said Widnes were lucky to get through.

If a sleepy city like Carlisle can ever be said to be excited about anything, then it has to be admitted that RL has caused a slight stir. Go in today to the Midland Bank in English Street, for example, and be amazed at what is currently on show, right beside the cashiers and customers. I could hardly believe it. On the walls are draped ancient Rugby League shirts, caps, programmes and other bits of memorabilia, part of an exhibition celebrating 100 year of Rugby League.

The new club showed great consideration by sticking to the same colours for the RL as the football team, blue, with red and white bits. They didn't think it was fair in these hard times for supporters of both to have to buy two scarves. There are car stickers all over the town saying "Rugby League at Carlisle—Give it a Try!" The RL in the middle of CaRLisle has been prominently picked out, as it is on the RL sweaters and T shirts now on sale. Very cunning!

Local sport enthusiasts, who have been following both teams, have been astounded by the noise of the Rugby League crowds, much more so than at the football games. Several times this season the RL team has left the field to a standing ovation.

Despite the foreigness of all the RL players, certain of them have attracted their own personal following in only a few weeks, particularly Jim Thompson. He arrived as the owner of 21 Great Britain caps, which didn't mean much, in a football town, but watching him get stuck in has brought out the cheers. He also happens to be 15 stone and almost bald, which does help with identification.

The thing about watching Rugby League for the first time, which strikes all football supporters, is the obvious physical contact. They give each other a battering, yet they seem to jump up immediately, home or away, not like those pampered football pansies who often appear to lie there crying, for nothing at all—or so the home crowd imagines.

The local police are delighted by the niceness of the Rugby League crowds. For a football game with 3,000, they expect to have on duty 30 policemen who are kept busy all afternoon, even in Carlisle. For Rugby League, with a similar sized crowd, they are getting away with three policemen and one police woman who, so far, have had very little to do.

There is enormous good will, inside and outside the ground, for the Rugby League. The other weekend they had to have their Rugby League cup match on the Sunday after the Saturday football match. (League matches are fortnightly, alternating weekends with the football team). It meant they had only a few hours to get ready. Over 30 volunteers turned up, without being paid, and helped to take down the goal posts and rub out the football marking lines with green vegetable dye. They worked by floodlight into the night and had everything ready by Sunday morning.

Will such enthusiasm continue? Rugby League was tried in Carlisle once before, in 1929 when a greyhound stadium was shared, but they left the league after they lost nine out of their first 10 matches. Today's team is already a success, on every front, and they should emulate Fulham by being promoted in their first season.

Carlisle have done wonders so far, but it could all evaporate. Spurs and Manchester United, even in the third division (and anything can happen in football, Brian) would still pull in crowds of 15,000 to 20,000. It has, after all, taken them 100 years of folk memories to be established. Carlisle's little Rugby League club is only 10 months old.

The sports enthusiasts of Carlisle, who are only a handful anyway, could easily go back to doing nothing on Sunday afternoons, and soon forget that Rugby League had ever happened. Let's hope not. The hard work so far, both on and off the pitch, deserves a good, long try.

Hunter Davies



Worth their weight in gold: Members of the Carlisle Rugby League team whose transfer fees are shown in parenthesis. Front row: Bardgett (£9,250), Ferres (£8,000, double deal), Agar (£4,000), Boyd (£16,000, captain), Morgan (£7,000, assistant player coach), Crowther (£4,000), Davies (£10,000). Centre: Youngman (on loan), Evans (£4,000), Stephenson (£20,000), Hollingsworth (£10,000, double deal). Kevan Robinson (on loan). Back: Gainford (on loan), Thompson (£8,000, double deal), Raybould (fee not known), Graeme Robinson (£4,500), Limb (free transfer).

Squash rackets

Hidayat Jahan outplayed by youngster

By Richard Eaton

Hidayat Jahan could be forgiven a few uncharitable thoughts last night about the boy to whom he gave practice and assistance in the early stages of his career.

Jahangir Khan, his fellow Pakistani and London emigre, dished out three games of sheer torture in the semi-finals of the World Masters sponsored by Thorne EMI Heating at Kingston Squash Club, Newcastle, in which the hardest hitting player in the world, ranked four, gained only three points.

The score was 9—1, 9—2, 9—0 and it was difficult to decide whether Jahan was sorry or not that the torture lasted only 27 minutes. He was, astonishingly, almost matched in ability to strike the ball hard and ruthlessly outplayed in every other department by a player who is not 18 years old until next month.

Jahan was not perhaps quite at his best, but that was partly because midway through the second game he was already beginning to fret. He floundered like a landed fish for drops that more often than not went into the nick, swung his racket angrily at the glass wall when frustrated by Jahangir's length, and afterwards acknowledged that Jahangir in this vein has no weaknesses. It was basically the same Jahan who took the prodigy to five games in Swansea last month and four games in Cologne last week—but it was a different Jahangir.

Another performance today remotely approaching yesterday's all round excellence should secure for Jahangir, in addition to the Welsh Masters, the British under-23 Open and the Pakistan Open titles he already has, the World Masters title, just two weeks short of the world championships themselves. His opponent will be another Pakistani, Qamar Zaman, the former world No. 1, who played well to beat the leading Egyptian, Gamal Awad 4—9, 9—6, 9—4, 9—4 but who has been in Jahangir's shadow since losing to him in Karachi last December.

Zaman's countrymen are inclined already to write him off, but he is still the most entertaining stroke player in the world and he resisted the challenge of a man who is moving up behind the world's top four. Awad eventually ran out of fuel to pump to legs racing permanently in overdrive, but he still made a close match of it for most of the 68 minutes. He sustained a bloody cut on his right eyebrow from Zaman's racket at 2-all in the second game but that was because by then he was trying to steal a yard that was not his to take.

Snooker

BELFAST: Northern Ireland Classic semi-final round: J White (Tooting) leads D Mountjoy (Ebbw Vale), 3—1; T Griffiths (Llanelli) leads S Davis (Plumstead), 3—1.

Powerboating and yachting

Toleman seeks world title

Ted Toleman from Brentwood Essex, will take on a strong American field in the world offshore powerboat championships at Key West, Florida from November 10-14. The Americans on home waters are notoriously difficult to beat but Toleman and his crew have been planning their attempt for more than two years and he now believes he can win. "Luck will play a big part in it" says Toleman, "but if you take away that basic fact, we are as close to having the perfect racing machine as possible."

No British driver has yet won the world title and Toleman is out to put the record straight in a 38-ft Cougar catamaran — British designed and built. It was in this boat that he broke the world class I record with a speed of 97.44mph on the Solent at the end of September. The course is over 200 miles off the Florida coastline and Toleman has been training for months to prepare himself for the test. If conditions are rough he will need to be at his peak. These boats sometimes fly 20 feet in the air when hitting a wave at full racing speed.

☐ Binatone International is to sponsor the Round Britain and Ireland yacht race commencing on July 10, 1982 from Plymouth. The race was first held in 1966, it is for crews of two and has taken place at four-yearly intervals ever since. It is regarded as the most hazardous long distance, shorthanded event because it requires expert navigation through the combination of rough seas, coastal currents and the immediate proximity of the shore, outlying rocks and oil rigs. The 1982 entrants include Chay Blyth, John Oakeley, Robin Knox-Johnston, Phil Weld, Rob and Dame Naomi James (sailing together for the first time), Marc Pajot and Clare Francis. The Binatone Round Britain race is organized by the Royal Western Yacht Club and the number of starters is limited to 100 yachts due to size restrictions in the stopover ports.

☐ The first leg of the Royal Ocean Racing Club's race to the Caribbean starts in the Solent on Sunday morning. The entry list includes 23 yachts and the first leg will finish at Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.

Race progress. As the 26 yachts competing on the second leg of the Whitbread round the world race, from Cape Town to Auckland, approach the end of their first week at sea, positions are becoming established, Barry Pickthall writes. Initial reports show that the 76ft Dutch boat Flyer, skippered by Cornelis van Rietschoten is leading the fleet and lies second on handicap to the 65ft South African entered Xargo III.

The Dutch sloop, which was first into Cape Town at the end of the first 7,000-mile leg from Portsmouth early in October, holds a tenuous 26-mile lead over the 68ft Ceramco New Zealand, skippered by Peter Blake. Xargo III is in third place on the water, a further 30 miles astern, closely followed by Leslie Williams' 80ft British yacht FCF Challenger.

Performing less well at present is Chay Blyth in the 77ft United Friendly, now back in sixteenth position on handicap, just one place ahead of Iain McGowan-Fyfe's 42ft Bubblegum.

Golf

Rafferty fails at first hurdle

Ronan Rafferty, a 17-year-old golf prodigy from Northern Ireland fell at the first hurdle of his professional career yesterday, John Hennessy writes. He failed by one stroke to survive the European Tournament Players Division qualifying school in the Algarve. He had a final round of 80 over the Dom Pedro course, and a total for the four rounds of 310.

The tournament, the first of two in successive weeks, was won by Gordon Brand, with a round yesterday of 75 and a total of 288. Roger Chapman, the overnight leader, finished second with 219 (75 yesterday). Apart from winning the first prize of £600, Brand, who is no relation to another Gordon Brand, from Yorkshire—already a member of the ETPD — had the satisfaction of reversing the form that led to his exclusion from the Walker Cup team against the United States at Cypress Point in August. Chapman and Rafferty were leading members of that team.

Two others, Paul Way and Duncan Evans, try their luck next week.

TOUR CARDS: 288: G Brand, 72, 72, 69, 75. 291: R Chapman, 69, 75, 66, 81. 298: R Mitchell, 70, 82, 73, 73; P Buchan, 70, 76, 75, 77. 299: M Butcher, 78, 70, 75, 76; K Barnes, 76, 72, 75, 76. 300: C Maudesley, 68, 79, 76, 77; R Masters, 75, 71, 75, 81. 301: B Lane, 77, 73, 70, [illegible]. 302: J Brennand, 77, 72, 79, 74. 303: A Malcolm, 79, 74, 73, 77; C Gray, 75, 76, 76, 76; B Sharrock, 73, 75, 72, 81. 304: D Robertson, 80, 72, 75, 77; N. Mitchell, 78, 74, 75, 77; M Howel, 71, 78, 77, 78; I Mann, 71, 76, 75, 82; J Halliwell, 71, 74, 75, 84. 305: A McLean, [illegible], 76, 76, 78. 306: D Barton, 75, 78, 73, 80; A O'Connor, 77, 75, 73, [illegible]; S Hadfield, 78, 75, 74, 81; J Purcell (Ireland), 78, 73, 71, 84. 307: [illegible] Wratting, 75, 77, 76, 79; S Man[illegible], 78, 75, 75, 81. 308: S Kelly, [illegible], 78, 78, 77; L Jones, 74, 78, 74, [illegible]; G Ritchie, 77, 78, 71, 83; S Bryan, 79, 76, 74, 79. 309: M Vickers, [illegible], 75, 77, 80; C Jones, 79, 78, 78, [illegible]; P Bond, 81, 74, 75, 79.

MELBOURNE: Australian P.G. championship: Leading scores (Australian unless stated): 68—V Somers, Marsh, R Davis. 69—S Owen (NZ), T Gale. 71—G Norman, G Serhan, Hepler (US), B Britten, R Russ (US). 72—A Bonnington (NZ), Stanley, B Devlin, C Wolstenholme, Torrance (Scotland), D Graham. 73 W Dunk, S Ballesteros (Spain).

KAWANISHI (Japan): US—Japan match: 65: R Clampett (US). 68: P Jacobsen (US). 68: D. A Weibring (US). 69: K. Shimada (Japan), Suzuki (Japan). 70: A Yabe (Japan), T Nakamura (Japan), C Strange (US), B Lietzke (US), M O[illegible] (Japan), Pate (US). 72: S Fujiki (Japan), R Floyd (US), I Aoki (Japan). 74: Hellberg (US), N Takasu (Japan), Sugihara (Japan). 76: B Crenshaw (US).

Athletics

A need for one voice to keep the sport on the right tracks

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

Two impending resignations from the ranks of British athletics administration emphasise that the sport, while healthy on the track, faces a demanding future without a united voice. David Shaw soon leaves the British Amateur Athletic Board in sheer frustration, and Ray Stroud tomorrow resigns as honorary treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Association because the job is too big and getting bigger.

The departures are related by circumstance. Mr Shaw, the Board's general secretary, has said he is fed up with dealing with too many amateur officials at a time when athletics is becoming more and more commercial and seems almost ready to embrace a form of professionalism.

Mr Stroud admits that his task is too much for an unpaid official because the AAA is now reporting an annual turnover of £500,000 and becoming ever more influential. His businesslike attitude has greatly improved the AAA's financial situation.

More than any other factor, the number of administrative bodies governing athletics in Britain causes the damaging frustration. The appointment of Mr Shaw three and a half years ago was seen as a chance to unite the associations as well as provide competitors with a young and identifiable mediator between themselves and an administration which, for years, they had found unsympathetic and inefficient.

Mr Shaw leaves having given an indication how to control the sport in a modern way, but without being able to overcome the problem of dealing with too many organizations. Athletics in Britain has: the AAA and the women's AAA; Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales have their own associations; cross-country is governed separately in the four countries, and walking has its own administration.

It exposes no secret to say that the Board feel in danger of being taken over by the AAA who, though 101 years old, are not held responsible for the sport in the eyes of the international governing body (IAAF). Indeed, the prospect of the Board being disbanded altogether, leaving the AAA in sole charge and with more influence in Scotland, cannot be ignored.

As the sport moves towards a realistic acceptance of sponsorship and commercialisation in general, so national federations of the athletically "developed" countries become more important. The IAAF, while still confused about the means of controlling the money that the sport and its more illustrious competitors will attract, have said that the federations must retain control.

In most countries a single national organization can act as agent and trustee for its athletes. In Britain, the splintered administration leaves doubts that this "new" answer to eligibility can be interpreted and organized in the best interests of the sport.

When, at the recent European fixtures meeting in London, the AAA emerged with the better matches, the Board's spokesman, Mr Shaw, bitterly spoke of one side not accepting that there were certain rules in these matters. What irks the Board as much as anything is the fact that the AAA turn some of their events into the nearest equivalents of continental "spectaculars".

The AAA had become expert in "grafting" invitation events on to meetings, with Andy Norman, their team and fixtures secretary, having particularly association with Steve Ovett and knowledge of the continental "circuit" makes him an important member of the AAA for a future in which, perhaps, the association will represent more than just England and have to implement the IAAF's regulations on eligibility.

Mr Shaw was capable of handling the situation for the Board, but his comparatively brief period as the first professional at the top of British athletics led to so much frustration that he admitted "if we are to make further progress, the sport must come under one roof".

If some officials in the national associations feel they will forfeit autonomy by supporting the idea of a British federation, others realize that the real consideration is how much can be gained. The athletes continue to be the broth which too many cooks can easily spoil.

Coe restricted to only one car

Sebastian Coe has had to turn down the chance of being provided with a second car. Talbot yesterday announced that he had been voted their Athlete of the Year, but the award could not be made because Coe said he was unable to accept. Norman Fox writes:

Coe is known to have the use of a foreign-made car and a spokesman for Talbot said it would have been embarrassing for the Olympic champion to be offered the use of another. Kathy Smallwood was named women's Talbot Athlete of the Year, having become Britain's fastest sprinter and as she also won the [illegible] year, she retains the free use of her Sunbeam.

Rugby Union

To pick and choose can involve some risk

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Fortified by their resounding win over Pontypool, the Australians feel relaxed and confident enough to make 12 changes for the seventh match of the tour, against the London Division at Twickenham tomorrow.

Greg Cornelsen (flanker), Andrew Slack (centre) and Peter Grigg (wing) are the only survivors from the side that chrashed Pontypool by 37—6. It was *expected, anyway, that Cornelsen* would get another game this week, although, such was his display in Wales, on Wednesday, no one would have supposed that he was having his first outing on the tour.

I believe the Australian selectors are thinking of picking what they consider to be their strongest combination against Devon and Cornwall in Exeter next Wednesday and then, perhaps with a refinement or two, chosing it again for the following game against Ulster in Belfast, a week before the first international, in Dublin on November 21. This woudd imply the fielding of a weaker side against Munster in Cork on the Tuesday before the international. It is a risk the Wallabies may be content to live with provided that by then they have determined their best team and are confident of getting the result they want against Ireland.

The latest news about their burly win, Mick Martin, who partially dislocated a shoulder when scoring his second try against Pontypool, is that he will be available in 10 days. The number one hooker, Chris Carberry, who went off with a strained Achilles tendon at halftime during the Pontypool game, is taking a week's rest, but there is confidence that he will be ready for the first international. Michael O'Connor, a leading centre, should be fit again by Saturday week. John Hipwell's leg is a bit sore, but there are no grounds for Wallaby alarm.

Nothing that happened in Pontypool gave the Australian coach, Bob Templeton, more pleasure than the attitude of his team in their determination to take on the opposition up front. "The discipline and purpose were excellent", he said yesterday, "and we finished well on top". He also liked the end product from maul or ruck. "On our count", he added, "we took the ball into a loose situation on 24 occasions and won it 21 times. When Pontypool did so, we took it off them eight times in twenty".

About Australian line-out improvement he was more guarded. "We're still not winnig enough of our own throws", he said.

That was true enough, notably in the second half. But on my count they were still in credit in this area over the whole match.

AUSTRALIANS: Glen Ella; B Moon, Gary Ella, A Slack, P Grigg; M Ella, P Cox; J Meadows, L Walker, S Pilecki, M Mathers (captain), S Williams, G Cornelsen, D Hall.

Two changes in French XV

Paris, Nov 5.—There are two changes in the French XV to play New Zealand in Toulouse on November 14. Jean-Pierre Elissalde, who played in the win over Romania in Narbonne on November 1, gives way at scrum half to Pierre Berbizier, a move which had been expected. In the back row, however, Pierre Lacans gives way to the Agen No 8, Dominique Erbani.

FRENCH XV: S Gabernet (Toulouse); M Fabre (Beziers), R Bertranne (Bagnères), P Mesny (Grenoble), S Blanco (Biarritz); G Laporte (Graulhet), P Berbizier (Lourdes); M Cremaschi (Lourdes), P Dintrans (Tarbes), R Paparemborde (Pau, captain), L Rodriguez (Mont de Marsan), A Lorieux (Grenoble), D Revallier (Graulhet), J L Joinel (Brive), D Erbani (Agen).

☐ Gosforth centre, Alan Macmillan, will be unavailable until after Christmas.

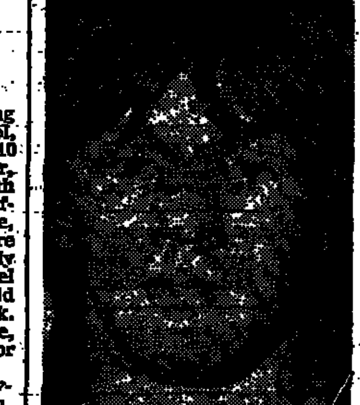
N Midlands lean on Moseley

North Midlands' victory over East Midlands this week has not only taken them within a match of the county championship semi-final, sponsored by Thorn EMI, but one step nearer a clash of interests with Moseley.

For on semi-final day, November 28, Moseley have a lucrative home fixture with the John Player Cup holders Leicester.

If North Midlands beat Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire in the final Midland group playoff next Wednesday, they will want Moseley's ground and a substantial number of their players for the semi-final. Moseley say that there will be no guarantee of their ground being available for county fixtures next season, when the new set-up will see all games played on Saturdays.

Boxing


Sibson: Six foot opponent with a good left-hook.

Sibson gets an awkward challenger

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Tony Sibson, the WBC no 2, could be in the ring with Marvin Hagler in 1982 if the plans of Sam Burns, his manager go well. *Talks have been held in* the United States for a contest with the No 1, Dwight Davison. If Sibson beats him Hagler will have to defend against the Leicester boxer before the end of 1982.

But at the moment Mr Burns is not looking further than November 24 when Sibson defends his European title against Nicola Cirelli, of Italy. Cirelli is 6 ft tall and has a good left hook and Mr Burns is right to be cautious because the champion can be frustratingly ineffectual against awkward looking opponents.

The Wembley card looks a good one. Colin Jones, the British and Commonwealth champion, meets Floyd Mayweather, of Cleveland, who has gone nine rounds with Sugar Ray Leonard in a non-title bout, and Cornelius Boza-Edwards, the former world junior-lightweight champion, faces Enrique *Solis*, of Puerto Rico.

Unfortunately Jones is still having problems with his hands. It seems that now after a contest one or both his hands swell up. But as Eddie Thomas, his manager, says, he cannot keep Jones out of the ring for too long. Mr Thomas believes that if the injury persists after the bout with Mayweather, Jones's European title bout with Jorgen Hansen, in Copenhagen in January will be put back. In the meantime he is holding thumbs for the Gorseinon boxer!

John Feeney, the British bantamweight champion, meets a top American at Middlesbrough on November 23. Feeney was to have met Young Ali, of Nigeria but the leading Commonwealth contender is defending his West African title this month.

Holmes warms up for bout with Cooney

Larry Holmes puts his World Boxing Council heavyweight championship at stake for the eleventh time when he faces a fellow American Reynaldo Snipes in Pittsburg today, Agence France-Presse reports. Holmes, who has held the title since June, 1978, was 32 on Tuesday but is widely expected to keep his crown against the 25-year-old Snipes.

Both men are unbeaten but the [illegible] Holmes has the more impressive record with 28 of his 38 victories coming inside the distance. Only one man, Trevor Berbick, of Canada, has taken Holmes the full distance in a world championship. In fact, the bout is regarded as being no more than part of the champion's build-up to his clash with the latest great white hope, the Irish American Gerry Cooney, at Las Vegas in March.

Snipes, the WBC's seventh ranked challenger, has stopped 11 of his 22 victims but his last contest bordered on the catastrophic. The South African Gerrie Coetzee knocked him down three times before Snipes was declared a disputed points winner.

The undisputed world welterweight boxing champion Sugar Ray Leonard will defend against Bruce Finch on February 15 in Reno. Finch, the WBC's fourth ranked challenger, has won 16, lost three and drawn one.

The Moscow Olympic lightwelterweight champion Patrizio *Oliva* won the Italian title when he knocked out the defending champion *Giuseppe* Russi in the second round in Forio

Politics in sport

Minister's local needs plea

By Nicholas Keith

Small is beautiful in the view of the new Minister of Sport, Neil Macfarlane. And big is not bad as long as the needs of local communities are taken care of.

In the week since taking office, Mr Macfarlane has been scurrying about the country to see what has to be done, particularly in the North. The result of this tour was a guardedly optimistic report at a lunch in London yesterday.

"I attach great importance to stimulating all community efforts," Mr Macfarlane said. "I was not aware that there were so many facilities in existence in this country. We have much to be proud of and we must recognise that we are no longer a nation of spectators as our grandfathers were."

Mr Macfarlane, who has so far visited Sunderland, Teesside, Jarrow, Leeds, Liverpool and Manchester, stressed the utilitarian principle of getting the greatest use for the greatest number out of the sport facilities we have. To this end he will enter a dialogue (and he is a charming and fluent talker) with all and sundry: local government, education authorities, universities, colleges, schools, trades unions, community representatives, Uncle Tom Cobbleigh and all.

He cited the examples of a hall built by 600 or so young people in Moss-side, Manchester, and a dry ski slope on an old colliery tip in Jarrow as ways in which communities had helped themselves.

He roundly endorsed the Government's acceptance of the Gleneagles Agreement and opposition to apartheid. "Apartheid is unacceptable. We have always recognized the Gleneagles Agreement but as the Prime Minister has said we don't recognize black lists. They are not part of that agreement. There can be no way that anyone can dictate who chooses our teams. The governing bodies know what is expected and that there are dangers of sending teams to South Africa."

Mr Macfarlane hoped that funds would also be provided to find "future world beaters" and that Britain's leading sports persons would be encouraged to put something of themselves back into the community.

Hockey

Stafford get flying start

By Joyce Whitehead

The first of the women's county hockey championship matches are to be played tomorrow with teams in the North and Midlands in action. Staffordshire, the reigning national champions, will play Nottinghamshire at Keele University. They got off to a quick start and have already played Cheshire, and last Sunday drew 1-1 with the star-studded Glamorgan team and as this team must boast more national players than any other in the British Isles, a draw was a creditable performance. *The Staffordshire* side is unchanged from last season and as their forte is teamwork their future looks bright.

On the other hand, last year's runners-up, Hertfordshire, have lost two key players. Having taken on a *Sports Centre in Lancashire*, Valerie Robinson who plays for England and Great Britain, has decided to remain in the North. She has just been selected for Lancashire Central League.

The roaming Robyn Robertson, another goal-scoring forward from Hertfordshire, is on the move again and has gone to Canada, thus leaving two large holes in the Hertfordshire forward line, but *their first championship match is* not until November 28, so they have time to get over their loss to Surrey in October.

MOTORING by John Blunsden

BMW's exercise in understatement


The new G-series four-wheel drive cross country cars from Mercedes-Benz are offering a choice of wheelbase lengths — a short two-door, and a long four-door, and a choice of either diesel or petrol engines.

You may be forgiven for thinking that the recently introduced BMW 5 Series saloons, the 518, 520i 525i and 528i, are face-lifted versions of models that have been around for up to seven years, but you would be wrong. Despite their superficial similarity, they have been completely rebodied, have received important mechanical improvements, and in consequence *offer* significantly higher standards of equipment, refinement, accommodation, performance, and economy.

So why not something more dramatic in the way of styling change to emphasise the cars' newness? It seems that the deliberate policy of understatement has much to do with customer loyalty; BMW's market researches confirmed that the "packaging" of the 5 Series saloons and their well balanced and undating style *were big contributors to their* sales success.

It was vital, therefore, not so much to provide their succesors with an instantly identifiable new style as to preserve at least the general theme of the old. Viewed in that light, the subtle transformation has been carried out with singular skill; only when you see one of the latest 5 Series saloons alongside one of the earlier models do you realize just how dissimilar are the two cars. Even then, the most important changes are not immediately evident; the changes in profile have resulted in a lowering of the aerodynamic drag coefficient of an impressive figure of *0.38, while some* skilled body engineering and the use of some special steels has pared up to 200lb from the weight of the structure, with consequent benefits to fuel economy.

The 5 series range embraces four engine sizes; the base model (which will not be available in Britain until early next year) having a four-cylinder power unit with a carburettor, all the other models being fuel-injected sixes. In every case the second and third figures of the model number approximates to ten times the engine displacement in litres.

I can imagine that the 520i *and* 528i will be the best selling versions in this country, the former, at approximately £8,800 with manual gearbox, having an obvious appeal to fleet users for their senior staff, while the latter, from about £11,750, will be the most appealing for the high-performance customer, especially as that model alone has a more sophisticated form of independent rear suspension, the geometry of which has been designed to neutralize a tendency towards oversteer when lifting off suddenly part way through a corner. All 5 Series models now have an improved form of MacPherson strut front suspension "borrowed" from the 7 series saloons.

The 518, which has yet to be priced, will presumably appeal to those BMW customers who must have four doors, and at minimum cost, but the 525i (from £10,500) may well lose out to the models both below and above it in a market that does not *have to suffer an addditional* car tax burden beyond the 2½-litre mark. There is also to be *a special* equipment version of *the 528i in due course, which* will be provided with ABS antilock braking, an electric sun roof, alloy wheels with Michelin TRX tyres, a limited-slip differential, metallic paint, and headlamp wash-wipe for £14,240.

A combination of atrociously wet and dry and sunny conditions coincided with my two days of testing 525i and 528i models on the Continent recently, ideal circumstances in which to assess their all-round performance. Dealing first with features common to both models, I must applaud the general layout and style of the comprehensive instrument layout, with just two reservations: the instrument nacelle cover is not entirely reflection-free, and the digital clock is partly hidden (behind the wheel) from the driver and almost completely (by the instrument shroud) from the front passenger.

The latest seats are beautifully contoured, and I did not object to their relative hardness. Adjustable (or removable) head restraints and front and rear cushion height adjustment for the driver are excellent features, as is the reach-adjustable steering column. Rear-seat leg room is particularly impressive, and there is all the room one could wish for at the front. As one might expect, the quality of detail finish and the fit of components is of the highest order.

Deep screens and side windows offer both an airy interior and a commanding view of the road for accurate manoeuvring, and the interior heating and ventilation system is powerful and versatile.

Some high-speed wind noise around the door mirrors (electrically adjustable) marred an otherwise impressively quiet body; road roar was obtrusive only over the coarsest of surfaces. Although relatively fiormly sprung, the new BMWs soak up shocks from badly potholed roads with commendable efficiency, and ride comfort is generally satisfactory. With the latest suspension changes, stability has been notably improved, while the new recirculating-ball steering feels pleasantly responsive to small wheel movements.

Fifth gear is a genuine *cruising* gear, *offering* 100mph cruising at less than 4,000rpm. Fourth is needed to accelerate the 528i to its *maximum of 135mph, which it* sustained for several miles on an almost deserted motorway with seeming effortlessness.

A delightful gear change and smoothly *sprung* clutch, combined with abundant middle-range torque makes both models ideally suited to good, safe progress on busy roads.

Much *has* been made of the latest BMWs' electronic aids in the cockpit, and rightly so. In particular, I like the concept of determining (by green, amber or red lights) the need for oil change or service on a basis of usage rather than arbitrary milage, and the instant fuel consumption meter is an invitation to *drive with a prudent right* foot.

Much time, thought, and money has gone into these new cars, and there must be few potential buyers of quality saloons who will regret that nearly all of it has been devoted to improving the quality of owner-satisfaction rather than to delivering a *new* message in car styling. Understatement can be singularly reassuring.

Versatility

The long-awaited Mercedes-Benz G-series four-wheel-drive, cross-country cars have finally arrived in Britain to provide a strong challenge in a market so long dominated by the Land-Rover and its upmarket stablemate the Range-Rover. The delay has caused some rethinking of manufacturing arrangements, which originally involved coproduction between Daimler-Benz AG of Germany *and Steyr Daimler Puch of* Austria.

That has proved less than satisfactory because of the two companies' different priorities, and in future all assembly will be the responsibility of Puch, in Graz, while Daimler-Benz concentrates on research and development, the manufacture of complete drive chains (from engines through to axles) and steering gear, and responsibilty for product quality.

Initially, four models are being offered here: the 280 GE, with a lower-compression version of the fuel-injected six-cylinder 2,746cc petrol engine used in the 280 E, CE, and SE models and offering 156bhp at 5,250rpm in cross-country form, and the 300 GE, with a five-cylinder *2,998cc diesel giving 80bhp at* 4,000rpm, each engine being available with a choice of short and long-wheel base ladder-type chassis carrying estate-type bodywork with two or four side doors.

The functional bodywork, which lacks the chic of the Range-Rover, emphasizes that these vehicles are intended-*first and foremost as work* horses, although great efforts have been made to provide them with good handling and ride qualities for road use, when normally only two-wheel drive will be used. The subdued level of transmission noise was another highly commendable feature when I tested several examples in *England recently.*

Their trump card, however, is their off-road versatility. Separate 100 per cent differential locks are provided for each axle and can be engaged or disengaged on the move, so that quite difficult ground can be tackled without resort to four-wheel drive. When conditions become really tough a combination of locked differentials and transfer to the cross-country ratio of 2.14:1 will ensure that progress can be maintained just so long as any one wheel maintains traction.

Many hours of torrential rain had turned much of the test area into a quagmire and by some judicious (or perhaps just fortunate!) juggling with the transmission levers I was able to tackle some seemingly impossible hills, gullies, and seas of mud, and return safely to tarmac. But I was just a beginner. The most memorable part of a day's testing was as passenger to the wife of a senior Daimler-Benz executive, who specializes in off-road testing.

Her virtuoso performance on the levers took us over terrain which I would have thought would have stopped a tank; it was a truly remarkable experience. Cars with British specification have power steering as standard, and four-speed automatic transmission, standard on the 280 GEs, will be an £825 option on diesel-engined cars.

Prices range from £13,560 to £14,650, at which Mercedes-Benz UK aim to secure 400 sales next year in the upper end of the four-wheel-drive market, which last year accounted for about 2,600 out *of the total of 12,356 registrations* for that class of car.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE PRICE OF CONTRACEPTIVE SHEATHS
MONOPOLY INVESTIGATION

The Director General of Fair Trading has asked the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to investigate whether a monopoly situation exists in the supply of contraceptive sheaths and, if so, whether the current, or proposed prices of any monopolist operate, or may be expected to operate, against the public interest.

Following a previous investigation into the supply of sheaths in the UK, the Monopolies Commission identified L R Industries—a subsidiary of LRC International Limited —as a monopolist. Subsequently this company gave various undertakings, the main result being that changes in the prices of their sheaths had to be approved by the Director General of Fair Trading.

Five years have now elapsed since those undertakings were given, and the Director General has said that "where a company's prices are subject to control, it is important that the criterion against which they are to be judged should be up-to-date. What was a reasonable level of profit in 1975 may no longer be appropriate in 1981".

Anyone wishing to offer evidence relevant to this investigation should write to:
The Secretary (Ref. T),
Monopolies and Mergers Commission,
New Court, 48 Carey Street,
London WC2A 2JT.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

"... BUT now, O LORD, thou art our father; we are the clay, and thou our potter; and we all are the work of thy hand." Isaiah 64: 8.

BIRTHS

FAULKS.—On 30th October, 1981, [illegible]

FIELDER.—On November 1st, [illegible]

FRASER.—[illegible]

FROST.—[illegible]

HOOLEY.—On November 4th, [illegible]

KILPATRICK.—On October 30th, [illegible]

PHILLIMORE.—On 3rd November, [illegible]

ROSE.—On November [illegible]

SEYMOUR.—On 4th November, 1981, at Chelmsford, to Clare (nee Peskett) and Richard—a son (Edward Patrick James), a brother for Victoria.

WATERS.—On November 4, to Ann and Garth—a daughter (Helen Clare) a sister for Timothy.

WELLS.—On November 4th, to Robin and David—a son.

WINDHAM.—On 5th November, 1981, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Mary (nee Finney) and John—a daughter.

DEATHS

BABINGTON SMITH.—On November 4th, at The Old Rectory, Old Somerby, Grantham, Penelope Mary, much loved wife of David Babington Smith. Private funeral at St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Old Somerby, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, November 10th. Memorial service at a later date at Prestwold Church, Loughborough. Family flowers only please, but donations may be sent to St. John Council for Lincolnshire, 268 High Street, Lincoln.

BUTLER.—On November 4th, Vincent (John), aged 90, of Scio House, Portsmouth Rd., Putney, peacefully in his sleep. Funeral private, no letters or flowers please.

CROZIER.—On November 4, 1981, at her residence, Rose Cottage, Tandragee, co Armagh, Ann, dearly loved wife of the late Douglas Crozier and dear mother of Julian and Corim. No flowers please. Donations in lieu if desired to Christian Aid, c/o Canon R. M. Wilkinson, The Rectory, Tandragee, co Armagh. Deeply regretted.

HUGONIN.—On November 4th, 1981, suddenly at her home in South Croydon, Bridget (Della), aged 58 years, dearly loved wife of David and loving mother of Susan, Peter and Tony. Service at St. Dominic's Church, Violet Lane, Croydon, Tuesday, November 10th, at 10 a.m., followed by interment at Bandon Hill cemetery. Flowers may be sent to J. B. Shakespeare Ltd., 67 George St., Croydon.

KING, H. KENNETH H., 33 Stoke Road, Taunton, formerly of King's College.—On 5th November 1981, aged 69. Funeral Tuesday, 10th, 2.30 p.m.

LEATHER, EDITH.—On November 5, at Devonia House, Yelverton, Devon, and formerly of High Point, Edgbaston, Birmingham, in her 90th year. Edith, dearly loved wife of the late Douglas John Leather, and beloved mother of Sylvia, Hugh and Judy, and grandmother of her 9 grandchildren. Funeral at St Paul's Church, Yelverton, on Friday, November 13, at 2.15 pm.

LESTER, GEORGE STEPHEN.—On November 3rd, suddenly at home, Steve, dearly loved husband of Mary and father of John, Jill and Keith. Service Solihull Methodist Church, Tuesday, November 10th, at 2.15 p.m., followed by cremation at Robin Hood crematorium.

MITCHELL, DEREK FENTON.—On October 29, 1981, at the Toronto General Hospital, the dearly loved husband of Gertrude and loving father of Susan and Betsy, the son of Catherine Mitchell and brother of Geoffrey and Brenda (Winterbotham). While the funeral will be private, a memorial service will be held at the Grace Church On-the-Hill, 300 Lonsdale Road, Toronto, at 11.00 a.m., on Monday, November 9, 1981. No flowers, please, but, in remembrance, friends who wish may make a donation to either Les Grands Ballets Canadiens or to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation of Canada. At the time of his death, Derek Mitchell was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of BP Canada.

OAKLEY.—On November 2nd, 1981, peacefully after a short illness, Dr. Kenneth Page Oakley, F.B.A., husband of Margaret and father of Christopher and Giles, much loved by family and friends. Service at The Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, on Tuesday, November 10th, at 1 p.m. Enquiries and flowers to: Cooks Funeral Service, Chesham 785151.

OGILVIE.—On November 3rd, in a nursing home at Heathfield, Sussex, Alice Elizabeth Agnes, wife of the late James Pettigrew Ogilvie, formerly of Golders Green, London. Cremation will take place at Tunbridge Wells on Wednesday, November 11th, at 2 p.m.

RICHARDSON.—On October 31, 1981, suddenly whilst on holiday in Zimbabwe after a happy day with his family, Richard Brakell "Dickie", aged 62, of 54 Riverview Gardens, Barnes. Beloved husband of Ann, devoted father of Simon and Sarah, father-in-law of Pauline and Charles and grandfather of Annette. Cremation has taken place. A service of thanksgiving for his life will be held at the Chapel of the Savoy at 3 pm, on Friday, November 20.

ROYDS.—On November 2nd, at Kidderminster Hospital, peacefully, after much suffering borne with great courage, John Spencer Twemlow, elder son of the late Prebendary T. F. and Mrs Royds and dear brother of Monica (Jane Nutt). Funeral private. Memorial Service at Haughton, Staffordshire, on Wed., Nov. 11th, at 2.30 p.m.

SCOTT.—On November 3rd, 1981, peacefully in her 92nd year, Ada Mary, widow of Francis Errington Scott, mother of Helen, Patricia and Barbara, and much loved grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral at Holton St. Mary Church, near Colchester, on Tuesday, 10th November, at 11.30 a.m.

SOMMERSCALES.— At Hailey House, Maldon, Essex, on October 31, Helen Gwendoline, aged 86 years, formerly of 23 Conduit Lane, Woodham Mortimer, Essex. Funeral Monday, November 9, 12.30 pm, at Woodham Mortimer Church, near Maldon, followed by local burial. Funeral arrangement by A. G. Smith, Maldon 54203.

WHITAKER.—On November 3, at her home in Guildford, Mary, aged 85 years. Funeral at St Martha's Church, Guildford, on Tuesday, November 10, at 11.30 am. All flowers and enquiries please to Pimms Charters, Mary Road, Guildford 67304.

WIENHOLT.—On November 4th, Faith, of The Old Lowe, Much Dewchurch, Hereford, loved sister of Ann. Private cremation.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DEWING.—A memorial service for Major General Richard H. Dewing and for Helen Wogan-Browne, his wife for 57 years, will be held in St. Mary's, Lidgate, near Newmarket, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday December 1.

LADA-GRODZICKI, JULIUS EMANUEL ALEXANDER.—Requiem Mass in Westminster Cathedral, Friday, November 6th, 2.30 p.m., followed by cremation at Mortlake.

LIGGAT.—A memorial service for James (Jimmy) Liggat will be held at 12 noon on Friday, November 20, 1981 at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden.

IN MEMORIAM

BELLORD, ROBERT. 1908-1970. —Tell him O Gracious Lord, if it may be, how much I loved him and miss him.

SCRIMSHIRE OF QUARTER.—The Right Hon. Baroness Scrimshire of Quarter, OBE, TD, DL (Betty Harvie Anderson) remembered with affection always.

TOPALIAN, ARDEM and KEVORK. —In loving and ever grateful memory of my mother and father.—Hagop.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AVEY nee PASKETT, IRENE FLORENCE KATHLEEN AVEY nee Paskett late of 17 Gurney Way, Cambridge, died at Cambridge on 25th February 1981. (Estate about £70,000). The kin of the above named are requested to apply to Messrs Wild, Hewitson & Shaw, 2 King's Parade, Cambridge CB2 1SJ. (Ref DGB).

YACHTING COUPLE required. Florida, Bahamas, December / March.—See Holidays and Villas.

I AM PREPARING a definitive biography of J. Paul Getty. Would anyone with information about Mr Getty's business, art collecting or personal activities please write to Robert Lenzner, c/o 6 Bell Yard, London, WC2.

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SONIA STEVENSON at the Horn of Plenty Courses for Sauces.—See Wine & Dine.

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LEGAL NOTICES

No 004106 of 1981
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE CHANCERY DIVISION IN THE MATTER of BLYTH, GREENE, JOURDAIN & COMPANY, LIMITED and IN THE MATTER of The Companies Act 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION was on the 6th October 1981 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) the SANCTIONING of a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT and (b) the CONFIRMATION of the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £4,850,000 to £3,054,426 by cancelling and extinguishing the Public Scheme Shares and the STH Scheme Shares (as respectively defined in the said Scheme). The amount by which the capital of the said Company is proposed to be reduced is to be applied in paying up in full further Shares of the said Company to a like amount in accordance with the terms of the said Scheme of Arrangement.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Vinelott at the Royal Courts of Justice Strand, London W.C.2 on Monday the 16th day of November 1981.

ANY Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of Capital should appear at the time of hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose. A copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the undermentioned Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

DATED this 4th day of November, 1981.
Allen & Overy, 9 Cheapside, London EC2V 6AD
Solicitors for the said Company.

In the Matter of MYERS & PARSON PLASTICS Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 10th day of December, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack, FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1981.
P MONJACK
Liquidator

Re: G. W. GIMBLE AND COMPANY LIMITED AND THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING OF CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18, Maltravers Street, London, WC2R 3EJ on Wednesday the 11th November, 1981 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1981.
GORDON WILLIAM GIMBLE
Director

D.B. PLASTICS (MANUFACTURING) Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of D.B. Plastics (Manufacturing) Limited will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Thursday the 13th day of November 1981 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 29th day of October 1981.
G. DE BIASI,
Director.

GCS CATERING EQUIPMENT SERVICING Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co, situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Tuesday, the 24th day of November, 1981 at 12 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 28th day of October, 1981.
L A NAPLETON
Director

CITY MARITIME Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of City Maritime Limited will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co, 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Thursday the 12th day of November 1981 at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 29th day of October 1981.
A. ZAMBARTAS,
Director.

In the matter of ELISA COMMODITIES Limited.
By Order of the High Court Justice dated the 22nd day of May, 1981, MR WILLIAM FREDERICK RATFORD and CHRISTOPHER TIMOTHY ESMOND HAYWARD, of 1 Puddle Dock, Blackfriars, London, EC4V 3PD, have been APPOINTED JOINT LIQUIDATORS of the above-named Company with a Committee of Inspection.

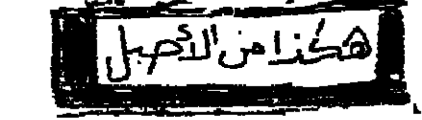
Dated this 2nd day of November, 1981.

In the matter of PANMARK DEVELOPMENTS LTD, by order of the High Court dated the 30th July 1981 NEVILLE ECKLEY FCA of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Dated 30th October 1981.

In the Matter of ARMOUR REFRIGERATION LTD, by order of the High Court dated the 15th June 1981 NEVILLE ECKLEY FCA of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT A COMMITTEE OF INSPECTION.

Dated 30th October 1981.



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Energy Utilization. 9.25 Water orientation for the under-fives. 9.52 Look and Read. 10.15 Multiplication. 10.38 Fractions. 11.00 Welsh. 11.22 The King who Learned to Smile. 11.40 Apprenticeship. 12.05 Careers. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Exhibits in the National Giant Vegetable Competition Final. 1.45 The Flumps. Moon Shot read by Gay Soper (r). 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: The police. 2.35 Running your own business. 3.00 Closedown. 3.20 India. A programme in Welsh, first shown on BBC Cymru/Wales. 3.53 Regional news.

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).

4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy become stunt men in Stand Out, Stand In (r).

4.25 Jackanory. Christopher Guard reads the fifth part of The Miller's Boy.

4.40 Cartoon: The New Shmoo in The Wall of the Banshee.

4.50 Crackerjack. Fun and games featuring the Krankies.

5.35 Willo the Wisp. The voices of Kenneth Williams in Cats and Dogs.

5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines.

6.22 Nationwide. 6.45 Sportswide. 7.00 Cartoons: Tom and Jerry in Hic-Cup Pup and Casanova Cat.

7.10 It's a Knockout. The Grand Final from Belgrade. Representing Britain against six other European countries is Dartmouth.

8.30 Points of View Review. Barry Took looks back at twenty years of letters of praise and complaint from BBC Viewers.

9.00 News; with John Simpson.

9.25 Starsky and Hutch. The two hip detectives investigate the murders by strangling of a succession of taxi drivers (r).

10.15 On the Town. The latest news from the arts and entertainment scene.

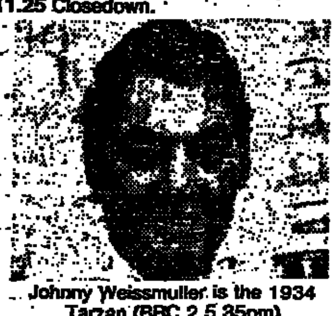
10.45 News headlines.

10.50 Film: The Magnificent Hustle (1978) starring George Hamilton, David Kyle and Albert Salmi. A young couple go on a wild spree when they find a $¼ million but the real owners are in hot pursuit. Ends at 12.30.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES: 12.57-1.00 News of Wales. 1.45-2.00 Y Cowboi Bach (cyfres newydd). 2.35-2.55 YSGOLION: HWNT AC YMA. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 4.50-5.1 Screen Test. 5.15-5.40 Cullwch AC Olwen (1) Dechrau'r Daith. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 7.00-7.30 Heddiw. 7.30-8.00 Tretnwyd Priodas. 8.00-8.30 Born Again. 10.15-11.05 Week In Week Out. 11.05-11.06 News Headlines. 11.06-12.41 am Film: "Halfway House"* (Françoise Rosay, Tom Walls, Mervyn Johns and Glynis Johns). 12.41 Weather. SCOTLAND: 11.00 am-11.22 For Schools: Around Scotland. The River Tay (3). 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 Sink or Swim. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.30 am Weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 11.00 am-11.20 Closedown. 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.20-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.30 am News and weather. ENGLAND: 6.00 pm-6.22 Regional Magazines. 10.15-10.45 East — Weekend. London and the South East — On The Town. Midlands — Day Out. North — On Location. North East — Coast to Coast. North West — Home Ground. South — The Ian Wooldridge Interview (Nigel Dempster). South West — Newswatch. West — Journey Back. 12.30 am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Lucie Skeaping and Ben Bazell. The story is Hocus-Pocus. 11.25 Closedown.



Johnny Weissmuller is the 1934 Tarzan (BBC 2 5.35pm)

3.55 International Pro-Celebrity Golf. This afternoon Bing Crosby and Johnny Miller play Sean Connery and Tony Jacklin (r).

4.45 War at Sea. The story of the battle of the River Plate (r).

5.35 Film: Tarzan and his Mate* (1934) starring Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. Tarzan has to fight off hunters on the look out for an elephants' burial ground.

7.05 News with sub-titles.

7.10 Something Else. The last in the series of films made by young people and it attacks the values of bourgeois Britain.

7.55 In the Country. Angela Rippon and friends visit Lindisfarne.

8.25 Newsweek. Steve Bradshaw reports on what is being done for the million unemployed under the age of 24.

9.00 Mike Harding. The original Rochdale cowboy begins a new series featuring his off-beat humour and songs.

9.30 Playhouse: Last Summer's Child. Starring Billie Whitelaw and Anthony Bate. Col is on holiday with his sister and parents in Cornwall and not enjoying it. His father gets in the way. A tragedy occurs which forces him to grow up and to face his responsibilities.

10.25 Friday Night ... Saturday Morning. The first of a new series sees Terry Jones as the host. With him are actress Helen Mirren, Food for Free author Richard Mabey, Professor Colin McCabe of Strathclyde University and Professor Rosalie Bottell, an American nun and physicist.

10.45 Newsnight interviews Mick Jagger.

11.30 Friday Night . . . Saturday Morning continued. Ends at 12.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Learning to Read 9.47 How we used to Live. Set in 1940 10.09 The heart and the functions of the blood 10.26 A-level evolution 10.48 The nerve impulse 11.05 Starting Out 11.22 The life of a coalminer 11.34 Unknown genius 12.00 The Learning Tree. Tony Brandon with a story for the young (r) 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the tale of The Elves and the Shoemaker 12.30 100% Responsibility. Helen Hayman and one-parent families 1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Taff Acre. Dilys meets an old friend 2.00 After Noon Plus. A fireworks display and an interview with Alastair Hetherington are among the items today 2.45 Film: The Girl on the Late, Late Show (1974) starring Don Murray, Yvonne de Carlo and Gloria Grahame. A chat show presenter goes in search of a missing actress. At the home of her agent he is attacked and when he comes round he finds the agent murdered

4.15 Cartoon: Goo, Goo, Goliath

4.20 Storybook International. Claire Nielson narrates Sorrow, the story of two brothers

4.45 Spectrum. Presenter Paul Henley delves into the world of the micro-chip

5.15 White Light. Young people of different faiths and no faith at all discuss religion

5.45 News.

6.00 Thames News.

6.30 Thames Sport. The weekend's sporting activities in and around London.

7.00 The Amazing Spiderman. Arachnid man is after some crooks who have kidnapped a photographer and stolen some defence plans

8.00 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right. A brace of married couples test their knowledge of public opinion and their resistance to Mr Forsyth's wit.

8.30 That's My Boy. Sit-com about a domineering mother (Mollie Sugden)

9.00 The Gentle Touch The first in a new series concerning Det-Insp. Maggie Forbes of the Seven Dials police station. In this episode gifts begin to arrive for her at the station. Are they from an unknown admirer or something more sinister? Could it be something to do with her house being burgled and the details being splashed in the local paper?

10.00 News

10.30 Soap. Happiness turns to horror when one of the rebels is assassinated at a welcome party for Valdez.

11.00 The London Programme Andrew Phillips interviews Ken Livingstone about his plans for survival

11.35 Police 5 with Shaw Taylor

11.45 Strumpet City The first in a seven-part serial based on the novel by James Plunkett about the haves and the have nots in Dublin between the years 1907 and 1914. Mary comes from the country to work for the Bradshaws in Dublin. She falls in love with a young man from the local iron works and incurs the wrath of her employers

12.45 Close with a reading by Gordon Honeycombe

CHOICE

Angela Harding as Mary in Strumpet City (London Weekend 11.45 pm)

● IN THE COUNTRY: LINDISFARNE (BBC 2 7.55 pm) heralds a new series of 14 programmes designed to bring the freshness of the countryside into our dull winter evenings. This first programme comes from the holy island of Lindisfarne, just off the coast of Northumbria. Once a staging post for marauding Vikings, the island is now a bird watcher's paradise. Our guide is Angela Rippon and with her are ornithologist Roger Lovegrove and the warden of the island's Nature Reserve, David O'Connor. Together they watch the fascinating spectacle of flocks of wildfowl as they invade the island in order to find food and shelter on their way south. We also learn, from Bernard Price, of the island's permanent inhabitants and how their lives are governed by the rise and fall of the tides.

● STRUMPET CITY (London Weekend 11.45 pm, other regions earlier in the week) is a seven-part adaptation by Hugh Leonard of James Plunkett's heavy tome about life in Dublin during the years 1907 to 1914 when the city was still under rule from London. Made in Ireland by Telefis Eireann, the serial boasts a formidable cast including Peter O'Toole, Cyril Cusack, David Kelly and, making a guest appearance as Edward VII, Peter Ustinov. Although of those only David Kelly is seen in this first episode there is some fine acting from Angela Harding as Mary, a simple country girl who comes to Dublin to work as a maid in the house of the well-to-do Bradshaws. She meets and falls in love with Fitz (Bryan Murray, her real life husband), a foundryworker, and marries him with unseemly haste when her employers find out she has been seeing him, against their orders. A promising start with bloody action to follow in the ensuing episodes when the union rabble-rouser Jim Larkin (Peter O'Toole) stirs the men to question their employers.

● As part of Radio 4's week in the West Midlands, Sarah Dunant presents a portrait of the principal conductor of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, SIMON RATTLE (4.15 pm). At the age of 26 Rattle is regarded as one of the hottest properties in British classical music. He was the youngest ever conductor of the Proms and at Glyndebourne. In the programme Miss Dunant talks to the man himself and to his friends and colleagues.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today
6.30 Today
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament
9.00 News
9.05 Desert Island Discs. Castaway: The Earl of Lichfield
9.45 A Sideways Look At... by Anthony Smith
10.00 News
10.02 International Assignment
10.30 Daily Service
10.45 Morning Story "Diary of a Moorland Winter" by Pam Sandiford (5)
11.00 News
11.05 A Way of Living. A portrait of the places we live in and the effect they have on our state of mind
11.50 Natural Selection: Birds of Pardise.
12.00 News
12.02 You and Yours
12.27 —The Senior Partner (series) Andrew Cruickshank in "In Storage"
1.00 —The World at One
1.40 The Archers
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News
3.02 Play: "Some Sunny Say" by David Bannister†
4.05 Poetry Please!†
4.15 Simon Rattle: A profile of Simon Rattle, Principal Conductor of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra
4.45 Story Time "The Moonspinners" by Mary Stewart (10)
5.00 PM
5.55 Weather
6.00 News and Financial Report
6.30 Going Places
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Pick of the Week†
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter from America
9.30 Kaleidoscope
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight
10.35 Week Ending†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Her First Ball" by Katherine Mansfield. A short story
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Today in Parliament
11.45 Glyn Worsnip with recordings from the BBC Sound Archives
12.00 News

VHF 6.25am Weather. 9.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 1.55 Programme News. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. J. C. Bach, Telemann, Tchaikovsky; records†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Mendelssohn, Warlock, Sibelius, Rossini arr. Respighi; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Darius Milhaud; records†
10.00 Piano Recital Schumann, Fauré, Grieg, Kreisler transcr. Rachmaninov, Moszkowski†
10.40 Mozart, Rawsthorne and Bartok. Chamber music recital†
12.40 Rachmaninov Concert. Part 1: Cantata : The Spring†
1.00 News.
1.05 Rachmaninov. Part 2: Symphony No. 2†
2.10 John Foulds. Songs and Piano Music†
3.10 Bochmann Quartet. String quartet recital: Haydn, Britten†
4.00 Choral Evensong at Guildford Cathedral†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Raphael Conley†
6.55 Play it Again. Preview†
7.00 Louise: Opera in four acts by Gustave Charpentier. The new English National Opera production, direct from the London Coliseum. Act 1†
7.35 Surprises, Accidents. Poetry readings.
7.55 Louise: Act 2†
8.45 Interval reading.
9.05 Louise, Act 3.
9.59 Interval reading.
10.05 Louise, Act 4.
10.45 Poetry Now. New poetry, selected and introduced by Roger Garfitt.
11.05 News.
11.10 Satie on record†

VHF only: 11.20 Open University 12.00 midnight.

Valerie Masterson sings the title role in Charpentier's opera, Louise (Radio 3 7.00 pm)



The Times cartoonist Ranan Lurie is the subject of Profile (Radio 4 8.10pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Tony Brandon.† 7.30 Ray Moore.† 10.00 Susannah Simons.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Friday Night is Music Night.† 10.00 Doddy's Different Show. 10.30 The Bing Crosby Show (series) Special Guest: Henry Fonda 11.15 Brian Mathew from midnight.† 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.†
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Guitar Workshop. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Divertimento. 8.30 Frank Muir Goes Into .. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours News Summary. 1.30 If Music and Sweet Poetry Agree. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 My Music. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Letter from London. 9.55 Waveguide. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Thirty Minutes Theatre. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The French Miniature. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA
As London except: 11.50 am-12.00 Bubbles. 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit For Living. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live From Two. 2.45-4.15 Film: Clairvoyant (Claude Rains) A fake mind reader discovers that he really is a clairvoyant. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Kick Off. 10.30 Week On Friday. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Film: Twinky (Charles Bronson, Susan George). Middle-aged author falls in love with a nubile nymphet. 1.20 am Closedown.

ATV
As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Man without a Country (Cliff Robertson, Beau Bridges) A young man damns his country and is sentenced to deportation. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Going Out. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Death in Small Doses (Nyree Dawn Porter, Barry Nelson) A demented butler sets out to poison his beautiful employer. 12.40 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As London except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Place of One's Own (Margaret Lockwood, James Mason, Barbara Mullen). Elderly couple take in a girl influenced by spirits. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Film: Bad Blood (Jack Thompson, Carol Burns). Pursuit of a farmer obsessed by guns. 12.35 am News. 12.40 Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Lacy & The Mississippi Queen (Debra Feuer, Jack Elam) Two half-sisters set out to find their father's murderers. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.25 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 10.30 Ways & Means. 11.00 Bizarre. 11.30 Film: Bad Blood, part 2. New Zealand farmer obsessed with guns.

TYNE TEES
As London except: Starts 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.45-4.15 Film: House of Seven Gables* (George Sanders, Margaret Lindsay). Lawyer falsely accuses his sister's sweetheart of murder. 5.15-5.45 Clifton House Mystery. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Paris by Night. 12.30 am Poet's Corner. 12.35 Closedown.

WESTWARD
As London except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45 Film: New Love Boat (Gavin Macleod, Bernie Kopell). 4.05-4.15 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Film: Night of the Eagle* (Peter Wyngarde, Janet Blair). Psychology professor comes into contact with black magic. 12.40 am Faith for Life. 12.46 Closedown.

ANGLIA
As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Film: Jolson Sings Again (Larry Parks, Barbara Hale). Retired singer Al Jolson takes to the stage again. 5.15-5.45 End of Part One. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: Mummy's Shroud (Andre Morrell).

HTV
As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit For Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45 Harry Happy. 2.50-4.15 Film: Twin Detectives (Jim Hager, Jon Hager). 5.15-5.45. How's Your Father? 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.28 HTV News. 10.30 Report Extra. 11.00 Film: Creeping Flesh (Christopher Lee, Peter Cushing). HTV CYMRU/WALES As HTV West except: 10.48 am-11.03 Y Byd A'i Bethau. 11.34-11.49 About Wales. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 12.00-12.10 pm Flalabalam. 1.30-2.00 Happy Days. 4.15-4.45 Plant Y Peloponese. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Taff Acre. 10.30-11.00 Outlook.

CHANNEL
As London except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45 Film: New Love Boat (Gavin Macleod, Bernie Kopell). 4.05-4.15 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-7.00 Channel Report Election Special. 10.28 News. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Film: Night of the Eagle* (Peter Wyngarde, Janet Blair) Psychology professor comes into contact with black magic). 12.40 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE
As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Amorous Prawn* (Ian Carmichael, Joan Greenwood) Comedy. Army headquarters is turned into a luxury hotel. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 11.00 Film: Staircase (Richard Burton, Rex Harrison) Two ageing homosexuals live above their barber's shop. 12.45 am Closedown.

BORDER
As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Just for Fun (Mark Wynter, Cherry Roland) A musical comedy in which two teenagers decide to establish a political party. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 That's Hollywood. 10.30 Your MP. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

ULSTER
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-4.15 Film: Just for Fun (Mark Wynter, Cherry Roland) Musical comedy as two teenagers decide to establish a political party of their own. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Lou Grant. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

SOUTHERN
As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Film: Crisis in Sun Valley (Dale Robinette). 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.05 Scene South East. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 10.35 Wheels. 11.05 Film: The Mercenaries (Rod Taylor).

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Box-No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7,
200, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ

Nation congratulates the royal couple

Continued from page 1

when she switches on the Regent Street Christmas lights on November 18.

The style of the palace's announcement was a world removed from the coy hint of Prince Charles' own impending arrival issued on June 4, 1948.

Then the palace had said: "Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, Duchess of Edinburgh, will undertake no public engagements after the end of June," leaving the public to draw its own inevitable conclusion.

A welter of congratulatory messages flowed in after news of the happy event was made public at 11 am yesterday. The Queen, to be a grandmother for the third time, was giving an informal luncheon at the Palace while the prince and the princess attended a City of London lunch given by the Lord Mayor, Colonel Sir Ronald Gardner.

The news spread quickly and large crowds gathered outside Guildhall to cheer the princess.

The prince made only a passing reference to the news in his speech. But the Lord Mayor said the City rejoiced in the announcement, "remembering that babies are bits of stardust blown from the hand of God".

The prince told the 600 guests that his wedding at St Paul's had made him proud to be British. Paying tribute to the contributions made by the City to the festivities, he said: "We still cannot get over what happened that day. Neither of us can get over the atmosphere; it was electric, I felt, and so did my wife." The noise outside his window had been "almost indescribable". Since then he had stood at the same window trying to remember it "so I can tell my children what it was like.

"I remember several occasions that were similar, with large crowds: the coronations and Jubilee, and various major national occasions. All of them were special in their own way but our wedding was quite extraordinary as far as we were concerned. It made us both, and we have discussed it several times, extraordinarily proud to be British."

He said that if the feeling that existed only a few months ago could be continued and tapped, the country had nothing to worry about.

The trip to Wales had been "overwhelming. All that was entirely due to the effect that my dear wife has had on everybody", he added. It was during that tour that the couple may have dropped a hint that a new royal baby was on its way. Both showed keen interest when they visited a maternity ward in the Rhondda Valley. The princess asked mothers about labour and the prince said he thought it a very good thing for fathers to be present at the birth.

Two South Wales mothers who showed the princess their new babies during the royal tour yesterday recalled her delight at visiting their maternity unit.

Mrs Wendy Nash, aged 19, from Wen-Craig, Trealaw, Rhondda, said: "The princess just came into our ward and said: 'Oh, babies' before rushing over to see our children. She asked lots of questions about labour and peeped into the cot to see my baby boy. It was obvious she absolutely loved children."

Mrs Glenda Smith said: "Even Prince Charles was quizzing the mothers about how long they had been in labour, and the princess asked me how I managed to keep my baby so quiet."

The news of the coming baby swept through the princess's home village of Great Brington, Northamptonshire, in minutes. Celebrations in the two local public houses got under way at lunchtime. Mrs Christine Whiley, the village postmistress, said local people were very much "pro royal couple" and added: "The atmosphere matches that of the royal wedding. We are all absolutely thrilled and delighted."

The Right Rev Douglas Feaver, the Bishop of Peterborough, whose diocese covers Northamptonshire, said: "I am very happy indeed for the royal couple. Who wouldn't be?"

Lord Spencer, the princess's father, said he was "absolutely thrilled". His daughter telephoned him on Wednesday last week, he said.

The palace said it was too early to say where the baby would be born. The Queen chose to have her four children in Buckingham Palace or Clarence House, but the present fashion among members of the royal family is to have them in hospital.

Princess Anne, the Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Michael of Kent have had children in the private Lindo wing of St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, where Mr George Pinker, who will deliver the princess's baby, is based.

The impending announcement of the pregnancy has not hindered the princess's lifestyle. She has been out for each of the past three evenings until late and has maintained a hectic schedule.

On Sunday night she went to a concert at Blenheim Palace and later dined with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. She attended the National Film Theatre on Monday. On Wednesday she made her first appearance at the State opening of Parliament, and then went to an exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The couple have no further public engagements until Monday when they visit Devon and then on to their estates in the Duchy of Cornwall where the princess will be paying her first visit as Duchess. It appeared likely that they intended to spend the weekend at Highgrove, their newly-finished home in Gloucestershire before starting the trip.

The announcement of the pregnancy is not the quickest in royal history. While the Queen gave birth to the Prince of Wales a year after her wedding, Princess Alexandra of Denmark had her first son in 1864 just 10 months after her marriage.

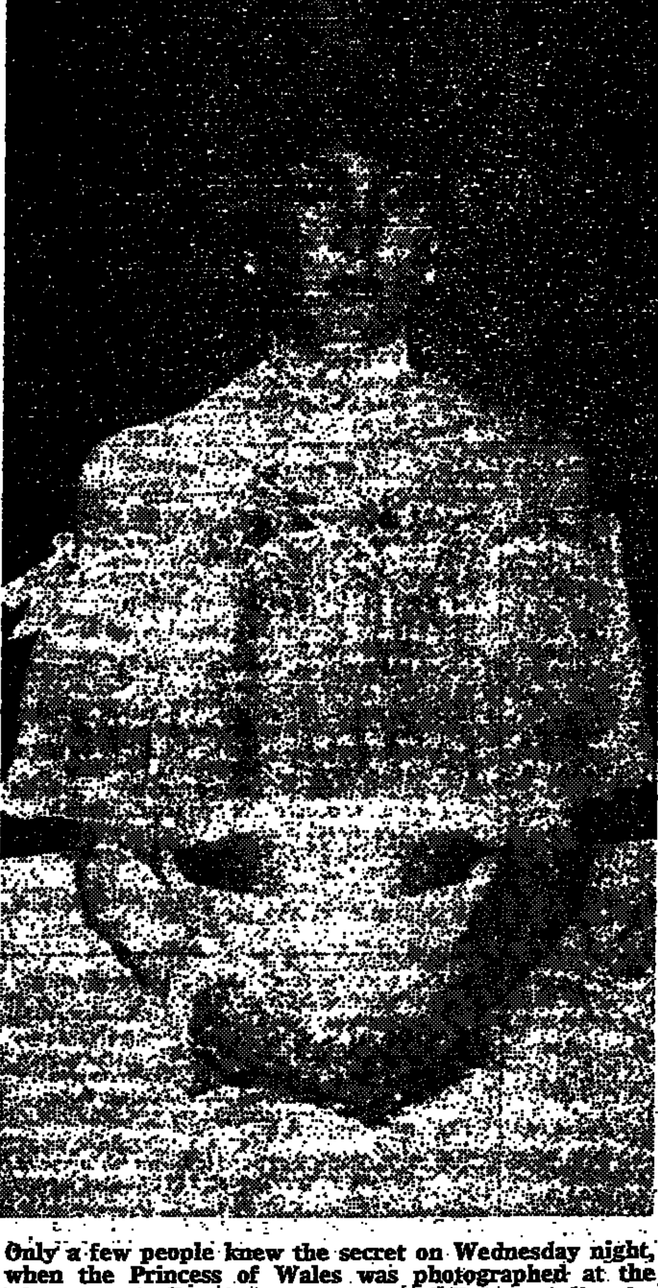
□ Mr Pinker, who succeeded Sir John Peel is 56 and qualified at St Mary's Hospital, London, in 1947. (Annabel Ferriman writes). He has been a consultant gynaecologist and obstetrician there since 1958. He also holds the same position at the Middlesex Hospital, the Hospital for Women in Soho Square, the Samaritans Hospital and the King Edward VII's Hospital for Officers.

Succession law plea, page 2





Royal parents as babies. Top: Cecil Beaton's portrait of Princess Elizabeth with Prince Charles, who was born on November 14, 1948. Bottom: The Duke and Duchess of York at the christening of Princess Elizabeth in 1926.



Only a few people knew the secret on Wednesday night, when the Princess of Wales was photographed at the Victoria and Albert Museum. It was a full day; earlier she was at the State Opening of Parliament.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Clever Mr Healey versus ordinary Mr Atkins

Day two of the week-long Queen's Speech debate yesterday was concerned with foreign affairs and defence.

Some Labour members expressed deep foreboding about nuclear strategy—our own and that of the United States, that of the Soviet Union seeming to cause them remarkably little concern.

One noted with relief that it was a Soviet, rather than an American, submarine which had violated neutral Swedish waters. Otherwise the debate would have been disrupted by Left Wing backbench disorder, as outside Professor E. P. Thompson and his hordes brought Central London to a halt. The cry would have gone up: how dare the United States launch this unparallelled act of aggression against Sweden; the world's first welfare state; the nation which invented the whole concept of abortion; the homeland of Dag Hamarskjold, Strindberg, Ingmar Bergman, and indeed Ingrid Bergman, as well as, while we are about it, Brit Ekland? (For the left are apt to throw in any old cultural name on these occasions.)

As it was, the Russians had done the violating and so the subject was never mentioned.

The Government deployed one of the most conventional of its weapons: the chief Foreign Office minister in the Commons, Mr Humphrey Atkins. This stretch of the debate was therefore an exchange between a very clever man, Mr Denis Healey, the shadow Foreign Secretary, and a very ordinary man, Mr Atkins. When a very clever man debates with a very ordinary man on the intricacies of nuclear strategy, the result is inevitable. The ordinary one always wins.

The mistake the clever ones make is to assume that the rest of us do not realize that nuclear weapons are exceptionally horrible. They resent our refusal to be hysterical.

In Mr Atkins we have at last found our champion. It was his first Commons speech in his foreign affairs job. He was quite exceptionally dull. Quiet, polite, hesitant, no expert on the subject of East-West nuclear diplomacy, he was deeply concerned but clearly had no idea where it would all end—the world, that is, not his speech. That had clearly been written for him in the Foreign Office.

He knew for sure (and with relief) where that would end—on the last page, not a moment later. Painstakingly, he assured the House: "We . . . do not believe . . . that they are . . . anything but dangerous". He was referring to nuclear weapons.

But such was his resigned, rational tone, he could have been referring, this November fifth, to fireworks. Her Majesty's Government wished it to be known that, in releasing nuclear warheads, you should light the blue touch paper and retire immediately, he may well have been reading. A bucket of water and a quantity of sand should be situated close by.

No doubt we were all supposed to deplore Mr Atkins's lack of melodrama on this apocalyptic subject. But nuclear warfare has been the excuse for a generation of verbosity from the decades of passion of Mr Foot to the recent, less colourful, windbaggery of Professor Thompson. Mr Atkins came as a blessed relief.

In contrast, Mr Healey at various points confidently discussed the political situation in Nicaragua, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Chile, South Africa—no doubt changing at Crewe at one stage, for all one knew, for one's attention tended to wander, so unrelenting was the expertise.

What his speech had most to do with, however, was the situation in the British Labour Party. That compelled Mr Healey to sound much more concerned about all those exotic places than he really is.

His expertise knew few limits. At one stage he found himself discussing the successors to Mr Brezhnev. "They will be in their fifties", he assured us. "It is interesting that the generation of Soviet leaders in their sixties were killed in the Second World War"—many of them by one another, I bet though yesterday Mr Healey confined any disrespectful remarks to unnamed members of the American rather than the Soviet administration.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh visits Tyne and Wear and Northumberland; arrives Newcastle Central Station, 10.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits Field of Remembrance of St Margaret's Church, Westminster, 12.

The Duchess of Kent opens Cathedral Treasury, St Paul's, 4.50.

Princess Alexandra, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, visits 2nd Battalion, Weeton Camp, Lancashire, 2.

Talks, lectures

Society of Architectural Historians of Great Britain annual lecture: Antiquity Restored: Napoleonic Rome, Guiseppe Valadier and the Arch of Titus, Dr Derek Linstrum, Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, 6. Philosophy of the political cartoon: Ranan Lurie, political cartoonist, of The Times, Faculty of Humanities, Kent University, 6. Music in London, Michael Oliver, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

Music

Organ recital by Jos van der Kooy, St Paul's Cathedral, 12.30. Kumiko Nagata, violin, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, Barbican, 1.10.

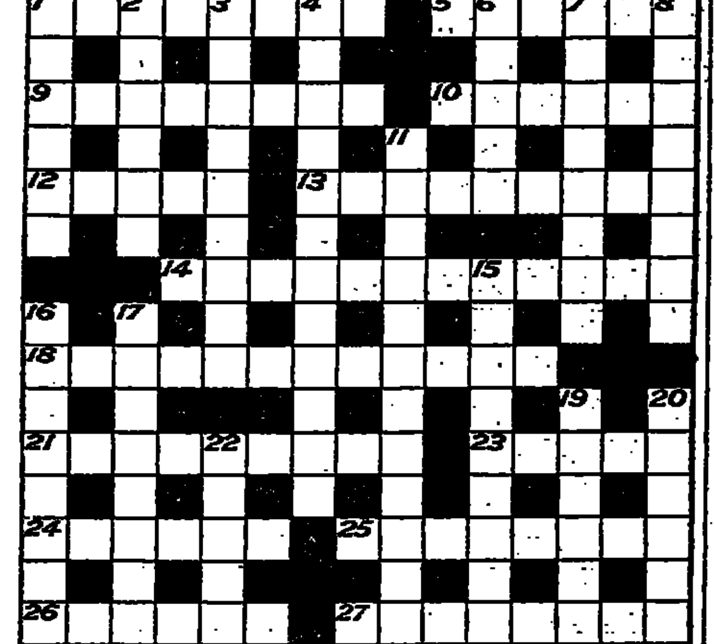
Exhibitions:

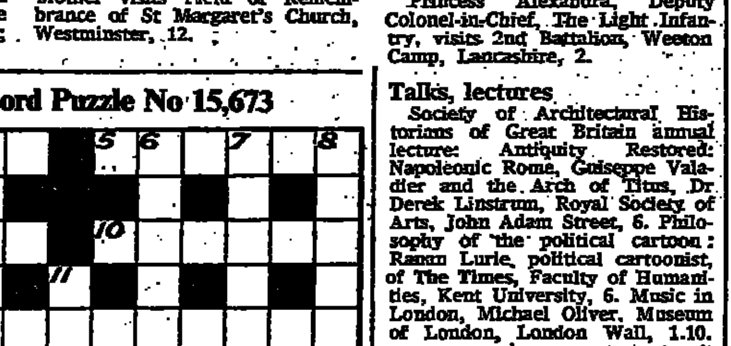
Tribal Encounters: Ethnic objects collected by David Attenborough, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester, 10-5.30. Sir Francis Hill Exhibition, Usher Gallery, Lincoln, 10-5.30. Simon Read—sculpture and photographic work, Minories Art Gallery, 74 High Street, Colchester, Essex, 10-5. Work by Harold Jones, Langton Gallery, 3 Langton Street, London, 10-6. David Shepherd, sculpture, Welsh Arts Council Gallery, 53 Charles Street, Cardiff, 9-5.30.

Memorial service

Mr A. W. Ackworth, St John's, Smith Square, noon.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,673





ACROSS

1 Orangeman with office in the East? (8).
5 Two children return to see the antelope (3-3).
9 Adolescent seen round a marine resort (8).
10 Saunter south to fish (6).
12 Not permitted to take this in France? (5).
13 Whither a valedictory sailor was bound (3, 6).
14 Player maybe tries it with organ recording (12).
18 Line of battle is part of the book's illustration (12).
21 Not prepared (nor in time) to make such a speech (9).
23 This heated chamber found in most ovens (5).
24 Figures, Italian, found in excavations (6).
25 Headgear paraded by naturist, say? (8).
26 Of uncommon interest, this (6).
27 Afterthought changes service books (8).

DOWN

1 Insect will perhaps take to the wing . . . (6).
2 . . . and not *en route* for this country (6).
3 An interval intended, we hear, for expiation (9).
4 Pause to give 6 an errand (12).
6 Bury in the eastern region initially (5).
7 Dodo-like decoration at the entrance? (8).
8 Irish scene of a legendary cat-fight (8).
11 Study commonplace quality—deep sorrow (12).
15 Strangely carnal set, like those at the top of the tree (9).
16 One committing the crime—ie of a receiver (8).
17 Sort of car to get a country-dweller (8).
19 This shell for small boat (6).
20 Passes out, say, or pretends to? (6).
22 Musical form encountered in Old Testament? Just the opposite (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,672

Citizens' Band

Citizens' band is available on two wavebands — 27MHz and 934MHz. Maximum range is 10 to 12 miles, depending on terrain. One £10 licence fee available from post offices covers up to three sets. New legal service sets must bear on the front panel a circle containing the legend CB 27/81 or CB 934/81.

Top 10 films

The top ten films in London:
1 (1) The French Lieutenant's Woman
2 (–) Southern Comfort
3 (2) History of the World—Part 1
4 (3) Endless Love
5 (4) The Fox and the Hound
6 (6) Raiders of the Lost Arc
7 (7) For Your Eyes Only
8 (5) Blowout
9 (8) The Four Seasons
10 (–) Sleeping Beauty

Provincial top five:
1 Condorman
2 The French Lieutenant's Woman
3 Spirit of the World
4 Escape from New York
5 Stripes

Compiled by Screen International.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	30.85	28.75
Belgium Fr	80.00	76.00
Canada $	2.32	2.23
France Fr	10.91	10.31
Germany DM	4.33	4.09
Greece Dr	120.00	113.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.17
Italy Lira	2280.00	2180.00
Japan Yen	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	4.73	4.49
Norway Kr	11.42	10.82
Portugal Esc	125.00	118.00
South Africa Rd	1.82	1.66
Spain Pta	182.50	174.50
Sweden Kr	10.69	10.15
Switzerland Fr	3.52	3.30
USA $	1.93	1.86

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index rose 9.8 to 504.3.

New York: Dow Jones industrial index down 7.71 at 859.11.

Roads

Midlands: M1: Northamptonshire, hard shoulders and inside lanes closed for ½ mile at junction 19 (M6 intersection). M6: Staffordshire, only one lane open southbound between junction 12 (A5 to Telford) and junction 11 (A460 Wolverhampton and Cannock), only two lanes open northbound.

Wales and the West: M4: Swindon, during working hours only one lane open eastbound between junction 16 (A420/Swindon) and junction 15 (A435/Swindon/Marlborough); westbound carriageway reduced to one lane between junction 15 (A435) and junction 17 (A429 to Cirencester and Chippenham). M5: Bristol, southbound lane closures between junction 17 (A4108/Bristol) and junction 18 (Avonmouth). A38: Somerset, Electricity Board working in High Street, Wellington.

Food prices

A drop of 1p to 264p per pound in the price of rump steak is reported this week and there are similar reductions in many lamb cuts, except best end chops, shoulder and breast which remain unchanged. Most cuts of pork, however, are up in price by about 1p per pound. The first of the new season's crop of avocado pears are now appearing in the shops.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: 11; Oriental ceramics and works of art, 11. Christie's, King Street: modern British and Irish paintings, drawings and sculpture, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: books, atlases and maps, 10.30; old and modern silver, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver and plate, 11. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Old Master drawings, 10.30; stamps, 11.

Remembrance Day

Buses in central London will be diverted on Sunday morning for the Remembrance Day services at the Cenotaph in Whitehall and at the Royal Fusiliers War Memorial in Holborn. Streets in the Whitehall and Parliament Square area will be closed to traffic from 9.45 am and buses on routes 3, 11, 12, 24, 29, 53, 70, 77, 77A, 88 and 159 will be diverted. As the part of Holborn between Gray's Inn Road and Holborn Circus will be closed to traffic from 10 am, buses on routes 8, 22, 25, 45 and 171 will be diverted.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Flat meeting, Doncaster (1.30); N.H. meeting, Hexham (1.15).

Football: Third division: Doncaster Rovers v Huddersfield Town (8.0).

Squash Rackets: World masters (Kingston, Newcastle on Tyne).

Anniversaries

Richard Jefferies, novelist and naturalist, was born at Coate Farm, Swindon, Wilts, 1848. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia 1762-96, died in St Petersburg, 1796.

The papers

The magic spell goes on, the Daily Mirror says. "Shy kindergarten teacher, a prince's bride and now a mum-to-be. Diana is a glimpse of sunshine in a grey and wintry Britain. Yesterday's news makes next summer seem a little nearer."

The Washington Post says President Reagan has ordered his top staff advisers to end the public recriminations that culminated in Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, claiming this week that an unnamed presidential aide was running a campaign to discredit him.

The New York Times says the Soviet Union's invasion of Hungary 25 years ago this week taught Moscow that the West would not risk war to resist such Soviet domination. But the nationalisms and indigenous socialisms of Eastern Europe are durable forces, tragically suppressed in Hungary but in no sense destroyed.

Bond winners

The winning numbers in the November draw for £10,000 Premium Bond prizes, announced yesterday, are: 4DP 833765 (winner comes from North Humberside); 8FF 300362 (Essex); 4PB 577960 (Essex); 18VZ 282661 (Norfolk); 18ZB 569674 (Essex).

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic: National Health Service.

Weather

General situation: An anticyclone will persist over Britain.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth: Dry, fog patches clearing during morning with sunny periods later; wind N, light becoming variable; max temp 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

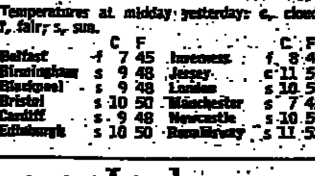
SE, Central S, SW, NW, Central N England, Midlands E and W, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Dry, overnight fog slow to clear but hazy sunshine in many areas later, wind variable, becoming SE light; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Channel Islands: Dry and sunny; wind SE, light; max temp 12C (54F).

NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable, later SE light to moderate; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Mostly dry with sunny intervals, overnight fog patches clearing slowly, temperatures near or rather below normal with night frosts.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind N to NE, light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable or S, light; sea smooth.



Sun rises: 7.3 am. Sun sets: 4.25 pm. Moon rises: 2.31 pm. Moon sets: 12.39 pm. Full Moon: November 11.

Lighting up time

London 4.55 pm to 6.35 am
Bristol 5.5 pm to 6.44 am
Edinburgh 4.52 pm to 7.2 am
Manchester 4.57 pm to 6.49 am
Penzance 5.21 pm to 6.52 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	7	45	Inverness	f	8	46
Birmingham	s	9	48	Jersey	c	11	52
Blackpool	s	9	48	London	s	10	50
Bristol	s	10	50	Manchester	s	7	45
Cardiff	s	9	48	Newcastle	s	10	50
Edinburgh	s	10	50	Ronaldsway	s	11	52

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 6 pm, 68 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,032.8 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

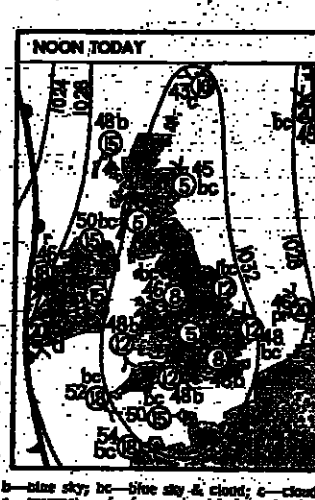
Satellite predictions

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 1518: 18.25-18.29; W; 60NNE; NNE*. Cosmos 236R: (tomorrow) 6.32-6.33; SE; 10SE; ESE. Cosmos 1858: 18.28-18.34; NW; 25N; NNE*. 20.9-20.12; NW; 30NNW; NNW*. Cosmos 956R: 18.12-18.17; SW; 45W; N. Intercosmos 14R: (tomorrow) 5.19-5.22; SE; 20ESE; ENE. Seasat: 17.27-17.36; SE; 65NNE; NNW. 19.6-19.14; SSW; 30WSW; NW. Aryabhata R: 17.24-17.31; W; 50S; ESE. 19.4-19.7; WSW; 25SW; SSW*.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.

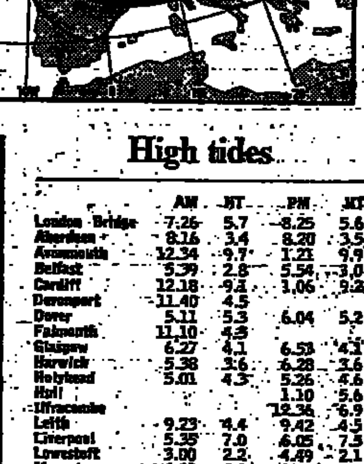
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b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.26	5.7	8.25	5.6
Aberdeen	8.16	3.4	8.20	3.5
Avonmouth	12.34	9.7	1.21	9.9
Belfast	5.39	2.8	5.54	3.0
Cardiff	12.18	9.1	1.06	9.2
Devonport	11.40	4.5		
Dover	5.11	5.3	6.04	5.2
Falmouth	11.10	4.3		
Glasgow	6.27	4.1	6.53	4.1
Harwich	5.38	3.6	6.28	3.6
Holyhead	5.01	4.3	5.26	4.6
Hull			1.10	5.6
Ilfracombe			12.36	6.9
Leith	9.23	4.4	9.42	4.5
Liverpool	5.35	7.0	6.05	7.5
Lowestoft	3.00	2.2	4.49	2.1
Margate	6.01	4.0	6.53	4.0
Milford Haven			12.48	5.2
Newquay	11.48	5.3		
Oban	12.11	2.8	1.36	3.2
Penzance	11.00	4.5	11.51	4.3
Portland	12.15	1.4	12.45	1.6
Portsmouth	5.45	3.8	6.12	3.7
Shoreham	5.22	4.8	6.02	4.8
Southampton	5.38	3.6	5.57	3.6
Swansea	12.05	7.0	12.55	7.3
Tees	10.41	4.2	10.48	4.4
Wlton-on-the-Naze	5.30	3.4	6.32	3.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	19	66	Cologne	c	10	50	Madrid	s	17	63	Rio de Jan	f	24	75
Akrotiri	s	21	70	Copenhagen	c	8	46	Majorca	s	21	70	Rome			
Alexandria				Corfu	s	22	72	Malaga	c	20	68	Salzburg	c	11	52
Algiers	s	22	72	Dallas	s	24	75	Malta	f	21	70	S Francisco	f	15	59
Amsterdam	s	11	52	Dublin	s	10	50	Melbourne	c	17	63	Santiago	c	16	61
Athens	s	18	64	Dubrovnik	s	19	66	Mexico City	s	19	66	Singapore			
Bahrain	f	29	84	Faro	s	21	70	Miami	f	18	64	Stockholm	s	5	41
Barbados	f	30	86	Florence	c	13	55	Milan	c	10	50	Strasbourg	c	9	48
Barcelona	s	18	64	Frankfurt	f	10	50	Montreal	s	12	54	Sydney	s	20	68
Beirut				Funchal	f	22	72	Moscow	c	0	32	Tangier	s	23	73
Belgrade	s	16	61	Geneva	fg	8	46	Munich	r	9	48	Tehran			
Berlin	f	9	48	Gibraltar	c	19	66	Nairobi	c	26	79	Tel Aviv	f	22	72
Bermuda	f	23	73	Helsinki	c	5	41	Naples	c	17	63	Tenerife	s	23	73
Biarritz	fg	10	50	Hongkong	c	24	75	New York	c	16	61	Tokyo	c	16	61
Boulogne	s	10	50	Innsbruck	f	13	55	Nice	c	16	61	Toronto	c	10	50
Bordeaux	fg	10	50	Istanbul	s	13	55	Oslo	f	10	50	Tunis	s	22	72
Boston	s	13	55	Jeddah	s	30	86	Ottawa				Valencia	c	19	66
Brussels	c	10	50	Johannesburg	s	31	88	Paris	f	10	50	Vancouver	s	8	46
Budapest	c	12	54	Las Palmas	f	23	73	Perth	f	21	70	Venice	c	13	55
Cairo				Lisbon	s	18	64	Prague	f	9	48	Vienna	r	10	50
Cape Town	f	22	72	Locarno	fg	8	46	Reykjavik	r	6	43	Warsaw	f	7	45
Casablanca	s	26	79	Los Angeles	f	18	64	Rhodes	s	18	64	Washington	f	19	66
Chicago	c	13	55	Luxembourg	f	7	45	Riyadh	f	29	84	Zurich	c	8	46

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
W COAST					
Scilly Isles	0.3	.47	12	54	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	8.1	—	11	52	Sunny
Tenby	7.7	—	11	52	Sunny
Anglesey	6.2	—	12	54	Sun pds
Colwyn Bay	4.8	—	10	50	Sun pds
Southport	6.8	—	10	50	Sunny
Blackpool	7.5	—	11	52	Sunny
Morecambe	7.2	—	10	50	Sunny
Douglas	7.5	—	11	52	Sunny
E COAST					
Scarborough	4.8	—	11	52	Sun pds
Bridlington	5.5	—	11	52	Sun pds
Cromer	5.6	—	9	48	Sun pds
Lowestoft	5.8	—	10	50	Sun pds